LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

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Linguistic Analysis Of Bird Names In Telugu

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As required by the University Ordinance, I state that no degree has been conferred on me by this in any other University, for my thesis **" Linguistic Analysis of Bird Names in Telegu "** which I now submit for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Mumbai.

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As required by the University Ordinance I state that the work presented in this thesis is my own contribution to research done under the guidance of Dr. V. S. Khokle, former Head of the Department, Department of Linguistics, University of Mumbai.
Whenever any previous work in the field is used, it is duly referred to and acknowledged in this thesis.

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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

Synopsis of The Thesis to be submitted To The University Of Mumbai For The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy (Linguistics) By Smt. Thulasi Bharat Bhushan, under the guidance of Professor Vasant Khokle.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This study presents a linguistic analysis of oral Telugu bird names in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas. The data for this study was collected during approximately thirty-six months (during 1988 to 1991) of field research in Telugu-speaking, largely Andhra Pradesh settlements of various regions of the State. The field studies were followed by twenty-four months (during 1992 to 1994) of literature survey and data analysis (during 1995 to 1996). The study includes historical, published and current bird-names in Telugu and compares, where relevant, with other neighbouring and common languages like Tamil, Hindustani, Urdu and English.

The scope of this study resulted in a comprehensive survey of the ethnic and ornithological (= *study of birds*) knowledge of the Telugu-speaking people. This could probably be the most comprehensive linguistic and ethno-ornithological study in India. Any

study of such a topic needs to be inherently collaborative between the fields of ornithology and linguistics, because "an intelligible description of ethnic knowledge of biology must relate folk classification to scientific (Linnaean) taxonomy" (Taylor 1990).

To document the conclusions presented here, I have collected, assembled and analysed bird names and relevant ornithological publications for the region. Field records of bird names collected during the study have similarly been verified by leading ornithologists of the region and the nation including Dr. Erach Bharucha, Dr. Bharat Bhushan, Mr. S. A. Hussain (all from the Bombay Natural History Society) Mr. Pushp Kumar, IFS (Retd.), Mr. Aasheesh Pittie, and Mr. Siraj Taher (all from the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh). Standard ornithological publications (Ali, S. 1933-34, 1938, 1941, 1949, Ali, S. & S. D. Ripley, 1983, 1985, Baker, E. C. S. 1929, Jerdon, T. C. 1877, Ripley, S. D. 1982, and Whistler, H. and N. B. Kinnear, 1930-37) have been referred for analysis of bird names recorded in the study area.

The linguistic study of Telugu bird names among the various communities in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas, aims to (a) outline local cultural presumptions about classifying birds, and (b) describe the system of folk bird nomenclature in consistent terms with both the scientific and ethnic linkages. The study also attempts to be consistent with the morphology and syntax of the Telugu language, and analyses the local system of folk bird classification within a posited and ethnic semantic domain of 'biotic forms'.

Dialectal differences, multilingualism, apparent taboos, and particular speech registers of the Andhras and the neighbouring people, are shown to affect word formation in the local linguistic context of the Telugu language. Where relevant, the adoption of foreign plant and animal names, and other aspects of ethno-biological classification, especially birds are significantly insular or geographical extensions.

The cultural belief is that names for plants and animals were set down through various generations vastly more familiar with local biota than are their descendants. The popular notion is that there is a 'proper' name for virtually all easily visible plants and animals. Such knowledge is and should remain esoteric, justify several alternative ways in which the Telugu-speaking people may reconcile individual or dialectal variation to determine 'proper' details of classification consistent with these presumptions.

The ambit for this study is indeed vast, and cannot be covered thoroughly in the duration of the research carried out. This study also points out the scope for future research in regard to ethno-ornithology and linguistics. Inevitably, this study may seem to fail to provide a comprehensive and final statement over its entire field (Brown 1974, Conklin 1980, Hays 1976). However, the study does indicate the importance of linguistics with reference to ethno-ornithology and hopes to stimulate further and more pointed studies.

2 THE STUDY OF BIRDS

The study of birds, *Ornithology*, looks at being able to describe birds faithfully, to measure their behaviour and morphometry resourcefully and accurately, to speculate about their biology and ecology stimulatingly but tentatively, and to set things in their historical and biological perspective (Fisher et. al. 1951). During the present century, ornithology has changed from a particular study by scientists and privileged amateurs to a much wider subject, with a considerable public following.

Ornithology is mainly concerned with the normal habits and characteristics of groups or specific species of birds, and with variations and exceptions in habits which throw light on the normal. The Science of Ornithology describes species, genera and families of birds within its scope of habitat, ecology, population and distribution, and conservation.

To shape a landscape or habitat is to shape its bird life. The occurrence and scale of mountains, hills and grasslands, of forests and trees, of lakes, rivers and marshes, of cliffs, ravines and mud-flats, coasts and seas, determine so definitely the general character of bird populations that an expert ornithologist with a good map could make a useful guess at the birds likely to be found even in an entirely unfamiliar area. This study has met with

illiterate, tribal and non-tribal, native individuals who possess far greater skills at 'birdwatching' than the urban 'trained-and-professional' ornithologist.

3 ASSUMPTIONS

Scientific and ethnic nomenclature is considered in detail in this study. The importance of (Bloonfield 1933, Ikegami 1967, Kay 1971, Lehrer 1974, Lyons 1977) recognising the lexemic status of homonymous and polysemous terms is illustrated. The means of recognising these lexemes as having the same form as non-lexemic expressions are detailed. A morpho-syntactic classification of lexemic types is applied to the formation of terms in this domain.

Unlabelled classes within this semantic domain (including the highest level or class or BIOTIC FORM) are posited, and diverse methods are presented for determining and evaluation of such 'covert categories'. A critique of other procedures based on perceived similarities among plants and animals was carried out (Berlin 1974, 1976, Berlin et. al. 1968, Brown 1977, 1979, Hunn 1976, Scott 1985). It merely showed that the only local cultural significance of those classes may be their sudden appearance as a result of tests designed to find them. Similarities observed might not be those that are used in hierarchically related ethnic and folk taxonomic categories, and that such classes do not in any case belong in a linguistic description (Brown 1984, Bulmer 1974, Lawrence 1951). From a systematic review of Telugu lexemes it is possible to avoid these difficulties.

Folk classification refers to the culturally shared set of relationships of lexically labeled classes to one another (Conklin 1980). Nomenclature refers to the system of naming these classes, and "identification" refers to the processes or techniques by which particular objects are placed in classes (Lawrence 1951). The analysis of Telugu folk bird classification (the system of semantic relations among usually lexically labeled classes) provides various types of evidence for the distinctiveness of a 'basic' level, and details methods for distinguishing basic terms.

Taxonomic relations order the set of hierarchically related folk classes into eleven levels. Ethno-biological inquiry would need to study the relationships between humans within an ethnic unit and the biological species with which they interact (Bulmer1974), or study within a larger ecological framework the interaction of humans and other species in the region.

The perception toward all folk biology that is seemingly not folk classification may seem unscientific in regard to ethno-biological studies separated from the ethnographic context in which folk classification occurs. However, it will be clear through this holistic study that the analysis of ethno-ornithological data is a necessary study of flora and fauna in the linguistic context (Taylor 1990).

4 AIMS

In a similar fashion to most comparative studies and analyses (Boas, 1904, Levi-Strauss 1966), this study considers linguistics as an integral aspect of ethnology. Any linguistic analysis of bird names needs to emphasize conscious and unconscious patterning between ethnology and linguistics. Language is of special importance to the understanding of such patterning (Jakobson 1944, Levi-Strauss 1953, Sapir 1927). This study, therefore aims to :

1. Record Telugu bird-names from the viewpoint of the Telugu and colloquial Andhra-Urdu languages,
2. Analyse the Telugu bird-names on a linguistic framework from the viewpoint of local human culture and social values, and,
3. Develop a structural analysis of the linguistics of Telugu bird-names and their ethnological justification.

A major purpose of this study was to study and record comprehension of local natural history by natives in establishing traditional bird names. This perspective has been appropriately explored and analysed in this study with reference to semantics, particularly hierarchical organisation of semantic levels, i.e., super-, basic-, and subordinate levels.

This study could perhaps be later recognised under a scope broader than may be manifest in a rigid linguistic framework. The study clearly shows that there exists, apart

from the linguistic analysis of Telugu bird-names, a multi-disciplinary interface that relates to the established subjects of anthropology and ornithology and approximately defined aspects of ethnic knowledge (Sastri 1961, Raghavan 1940-41, Thyagaraju 1943-1956).

This study aims to explain and analyse how men have analysed nature through birds and presented them with names in a logical and sequential manner within the local natural environment. The study outlines the ways in which the birds and humans in Andhra Pradesh have become mixed up together. The study indicates how the birds of farmlands and agriculture, of gardens and orchards, of towns and buildings, sea and rivers and ponds, of woodlands, forests and grasslands, have been named according to their specific habitat distributions.

5 HYPOTHESES

Ornithologists through the past century have been recording bird names during their studies in India. This is true all over the world and similar in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas. Today's ornithologist is armed with the best binoculars, spotting scopes and cameras that technology can supply and man can buy. However native intelligence is always seen to be accurate and very descriptive in their knowledge of the region's natural history.

Primitive cultures considered birds to be magical creatures. Unlike humans and other beasts, birds are not earthbound but can soar through the heavens. Many cultures even worshipped birds and believed they could bring rain, predict the future, and bring good or ill luck. All this knowledge is primarily dependent on oral literature (Ogden & Richards 1923, Waldron 1967).

This study avoids the misleading presumption that the particular pattern of bird life which we see in any given time is in any way more normal or enduring than the different patterns which have just preceded and will soon follow it. For a similar reason, this study describes bird life in the region against the background of the distribution and habits of the birds in the neighbouring areas.

It is through oral literature that ethnic tribal and non-tribal children are taught manners and various customs that build up their characters. Animal stories are the most common and effective form for this purpose, serving like fairly tales in most other lands. These include the Panchatantra and the Jataka Tales. In teachings against greed, for example, most of our stories have vice personified by the scavenger, the fox or the jackal (Scheffler & Lounsbury 1971, Werner 1969).

This study has collected many of the various oral bird names in Telugu and other languages wherever necessary. The names are also translated into English for relevant

comprehension. The most remarkable aspect of this study is that all the bird names are apt and very logical in describing the bird's habitat, plumage, behaviour, call or seasonal distributions (Nida 1951, Thyagaraju 1943-1956).

This study is an attempt to record, and hence preserve, part of the rich Telugu heritage of oral literature before it is completely forgotten. By so doing, it is hoped that its' literary significance and values will be learnt and appreciated. Although there are slight variations in the versions of narratives or in the sequencing logic of the bird names in Telugu, depending on the geographic area from where they were recorded, the differences in the forms and types of recorded oral literature are basically minor. The material in this study can hence be regarded as a significant representation of Telugu oral literature.

The various hypotheses to be addressed by this study, therefore, include :

1. Local ethnic knowledge would be relatively more accurate and descriptive in their knowledge of the region's natural history than scientific literature on the matter.
2. Local ethno-ornithological knowledge, specially bird names, would derive considerable historical interpretation from tradition, culture, language and geographical diversity. Possibly the local bird names would have considerations of birds being magical creatures, beings deserving worship, and related to earth elements such as rain, fire, and water, and human perspectives such as good or ill luck.
3. Local knowledge of birds, through their bird names, would indicate the depth of knowledge of local people about the distribution and habits of the birds in their areas and neighbouring regions. In turn, the bird names would also be able to indicate the status of the habitat in the region.
4. Oral literature, derived from ethnic and local sources would indicate local stories and folk tales to justify local bird names. Presumably, there would not be extreme diversity from other traditional Indian folk tales such as the *Panchatantra* and the *Jataka* Tales. This study would attempt to analyse the existence or absence of similarity of local oral folk stories with others from the Indian subcontinent.

5. Local bird names would be truly representative of the bird's habitat, plumage, behaviour, call or seasonal distributions.
6. The knowledge of local bird names would additionally support the rich Telugu heritage of oral literature before it is completely forgotten. The slight variations in the versions of narratives or in the sequencing logic of the bird names in Telugu, depending on the geographic area from where they were recorded, may presumably indicate that the differences in the forms and types of recorded oral literature are basically minor.

6 METHODS

Most of the material recorded in this study was collected mainly from the various dialectical regions of Andhra Pradesh, namely, the Deccan (Hyderabad and Mahaboobnagar), Rayalaseema (Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore), the Circars (Rajahmundry, Kolleru, Visakhapatnam) and Telangana (Bhadrachalam) between 1988 and 1991. The data was later painstakingly analysed along with deliberate and methodical cross referencing by various ornithologists of the Bombay Natural History Society (Mumbai), Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and the Madras Naturalists' Society (Chennai). Most of the material is obviously that has been passed down from various generations, except for some that seemed to have been composed for *shikar* during the past century.

All biological names are classified in the internationally accepted Linnaean system of taxonomic nomenclature. Since the publication of Linnaean's *Systema Naturae* in 1758, more than 30,000 scientific bird names, of genera, species and subspecies have been proposed.

All classifications describe relationships, systematize the natural world, and promote understanding of the bird species worldwide. Today the concept is still relevant and useful in a world made smaller by technology and instant communication. The ethnic or native bird expert or the non-expert's system of bird names and their classification is unique in its' diversity but commonality of semantics.

The method thus followed by this study was to position and compare the native bird names with the Linnaean classification. This study undertook to recognise a commonly accepted reference frame for bird taxonomy in India, i.e., *The Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley (*Padma Vibhushan awardee*). The classification(s) are therefore clearly analytical and can be used to derive conclusions. In accordance with the modern practice for field ornithology, I have dealt with species, subspecies and variations, if any. I have not persisted in a clear demarcation of whether the subspecies is clearly separable in the field and its separation being significant for the bird watcher as distinct from the linguist. Scientific names of the birds treated are listed in the

Appendix along with common names. I have used English names in accordance with the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, by Dr. Salim Ali and Dr. S. Dillon Ripley.

This study is concerned with the relation of bird names to the normal habits and characteristics of species found and recorded or known from in Andhra Pradesh and adjoining regions. Occasionally, the study discusses variation and exceptions in habits that explain the divergence from the normal habits. The fullness or brevity of treatment or the omission of reference to a species is determined by the degree to which it has been known from within Andhra Pradesh and its adjoining regions, and proximity to human settlements in the region.

The study has also relied largely upon types of habitat greatly modified or actually formed by human action such as agriculture and wetland reservoirs. In the description of bird species, attention has similarly been concentrated on those aspects, which indicate their capacity to adapt themselves to or to exploit civilization. A large number of references to aberrations or divergence and isolated occurrences have been omitted to avoid cluttering up the text with detail or with relatively unimportant qualifications to statements which apply to most bird species or habitats within the study area. Where such occasional variations have not been mentioned it is because they have not been considered of sufficient importance. No doubt others would sometimes select differently. Occurrences that now seem exceptional or erratic may be shown to be more usual by fuller observation, or may

represent the first appearance of new bird species, habitats or bird habits, which will later become widespread.

It might well be argued that certain species are not fully treated in the study but do have a good claim to be included in the limits of the study area. This study has however confined itself to political limits rather than geographical barriers. In describing the more characteristic bird species' names within the scope of this study, this manuscript deals very sketchily with habitats, ecology, population and distribution.

7 TOOLS AND PROCEDURE

This study is concerned with the normal birds and bird families found in the study area. The study discusses certain rare or unusual with variation and exceptions in habits which throw light on the normal. The fullness or brevity of treatment or the omission of reference to a particular bird species is determined by the degree to which it has become dependent on men in the region and has come to rely largely upon types of habitat greatly

Bird identification details are amply available in bird books elsewhere. Therefore, no attempt has been made to provide here more than a general sketch of what birds are being dealt with in the purview of this study. Bird and ornithological books give extensive details of Indian birds. These details include what the bird actually looks like in the field, based upon notes made in field conditions instead of descriptions taken from corpses and

bird skins. Nests, eggs and breeding biology can also be fully and conveniently traced in other technical publications.

This study is not concerned with the geological, climatic and other natural forces, which have fundamentally moulded the Andhra Pradesh landscape. The study mainly concentrates on the analyses towards why are birds in the region named the way they are! The landscape of the study area is now a work of nature more or less modified and in extreme cases practically obliterated and superseded by man's efforts.

These efforts, although so complex in their effects, have primarily been achieved locally in the study area through one or other form of five elementary instruments – the axe, the spade, the plough, the hod and the wheel. This is indeed remarkable in the sense that most bird names are also significantly related to the birds' behaviour within its' habitat. Within particular sub-domains, the "defining features" of bird classes or genera or species may differ among dialects. Defining features by local people of any bird species would be the necessary analysis for classifying a bird within an ethnic category (Scheffler & Lounsbury 1971).

8 FINDINGS

This study looks at the impact of man upon birds within his ethnic linguistic context, and vice versa, i.e., the impact of birds upon man in his cultural systems. The

result of this analysis and synthesis is a stimulating and original contribution, and a new approach to the study of ethnic ornithology and linguistics in India. Not all the works of man are fated to destroy nature, and some are likely to improve the knowledge about the diversity and distribution of our birds in an historical context (Fisher et. al. 1951).

The analysis towards ethno-geographical parameters in this study based on ornithology and linguistics indicates the intensive local familiarity with the natural environment of the region. Folk tales and myths about the man-named birds that make up the local natural and cultural topography enrich the local knowledge. This study is an opportunity to trace the shaping of our knowledge about our local flora and fauna in the growth of our towns and destruction of our countryside. This study also is an attempt to position linguistic markers within our knowledge of the life histories and ecology of the region's most characteristic and rarely known birds.

This study, in its earlier stages, found that far too little is yet known to allow anything approaching a complete picture to be drawn, although it is true that enough has been learnt recently to give us a much better idea of the subject. This study therefore, attempts to present a holistic sketch of the local linguistic and natural resource knowledge in the region.

The study has related bird names to its qualifying factors, namely, body colour, height, habitat preference, feeding behaviour, pair-fidelity, mythology and breeding behaviour among many others. Birds are limited in their distribution mainly by their natural environment and their anatomical morphometrics. Birds and their habitats are not discussed in detail in this study in order to avoid diverting discussion from bird names and their immediate qualifying factors.

This study has tried to bring out the different character and way of life of each species in the meaning provided in the appendix. This in no way constitutes a very detailed and descriptive comprehension of the bird.

9 CHAPTER WISE SUMMARY OF THE THESIS

Part I : Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 1 Introduction

The chapter explains the scope and objectives of the study. It also briefly describes the parameters within ornithology and bird biology in relation to studies in linguistics. The brief history of human settlements within the study area is explained in relation to linguistic borders. The enabling pioneering aspects of the study is discussed and future imperatives identified. This chapter includes major sections on linguistic justification, hypotheses of the study, bird names, and environmental, linguistic and dialectal contexts. The appendix of Latin names along with the collected data, their scientific formats and listing is explained in

this chapter in detail. The various changes in dialect, history, topography, local diet, agriculture and other relevant details are compared to provide justification for any distinct changes in bird names from the study area.

Chapter 2 Methods

This chapter outlines the various methods for field work, pre-field study surveys of literature, bird list analysis, field surveys, and questionnaires and post-survey analysis. Various field equipment, specific field manuals and collaborative support are also listed here to help corroborate the various ornithological points being discussed in the study. This section includes major sections on literature review, local gazetteers and oral surveys. This is followed by a detailed listing of various major handbooks referred to in this study, the sources for various points of analysis and institutional support in accessing the literature.

Chapter 3 Results

Bird names were collected in local dialects in the various study locations in Andhra Pradesh. Scientific names were collected from the literature surveys. This chapter presents the local bird names in a listing defined by the scientific names and also discusses the significance of the various results obtained.

Chapter 4 Bird Names in Telugu

There are standard local bird name lists for the Telugu language presented by the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh. This listing is in addition to the various bird names listed in Telugu by Dr. Salim Ali in his magnum opus, *The Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. These bird names are discussed in this Chapter and the relevance of the local listing is analysed. The importance of enabling diverse names and recording them is indicated in contrast to the methods of ornithologists of preferring single names as a local 'standard' bird name.

Part II: Results. Bird names and Linguistic Analysis

Chapter 5 Local Classification System

The geographical variation in the collected data is analysed in this chapter. The bird names, their semantic relevance, and the significance of the local habitat, the ecology of the local informant and the status of the environment, is discussed to enable discovery of linguistic justification for the particular region.

Chapter 6 Analysis of Bird Names

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of the collected data, the various dialectal differences in the study area, the local classification systems to enable an appropriate perspective towards morphological classification, morphology and semantic analyses of the bird names from the study area.

Chapter 7 Morphology and Morphological Classification

This chapter lists all the various morphological categories with reference to the list of bird names presented in the appendix. The morphological categories are then analysed towards presenting a matrix for various perspectives with reference to semantics, morphology and scientific parameters. Further to the above morphological classification, the morphology of the bird names is listed separately to present an analysis based on the bird names listed in the appendix. The morphology of the bird names brings forth excellent viewpoints for discussion.

Chapter 8 Semantic Classification and Field Structure

This chapter reviews the various semantic perspectives of the bird names. The bird names are placed into various semantic categories and the resultant matrix is analysed towards geographic justification in the study area. The semantic classification is also analysed with reference to the morphology and morphological classification of the bird names.

Part III: Linguistic Justification

Chapter 9 Discussion

This chapter discusses the relevant points of all the preceding chapters, categorises comments to distinct issues and concerns with reference to linguistics and ornithology.

From this point forward, the discussion centers on linguistic relevance and justification of local bird names, rather than ornithological definitions. The chapter also discusses the issues concerning conservation of local knowledge for better analysis by future linguists before there is extensive loss of ethnic-history due to migration of inhabitants.

Chapter 10 Importance of Linguistic Justification

It is relevant that bird names were recorded with very accurate local justifications by informants within their ethnic definitions of language and its' semantics. It is also significant that the local justification presented a clear bird classification according to various concerns such as habitat, colour, food habits etc. This chapter presents a detailed discussion about the importance of local ethnic linguistic justification in the study area and the relevance to the scientific classification of bird names.

Chapter 11 Geographic Variation and Ethnolinguistic Justification

Andhra Pradesh comprises vast areas bordering the states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Within the State itself, the regions of Rayalaseema, Circar Districts, Telengana and Nizam Areas, are significant geographically and politically.

Chapter 11.0 Geographical Variation

Ethnic knowledge about the local natural history is critical to our information processes. The knowledge and the status of evolution of linguistic justification in the region are valuable in enabling us to determine the geographic distribution of bird names. This chapter discusses the fact that ethno-linguistic information also enables us to determine the historical significance of certain names and helps identify the influence of random and /or important events in the region's development.

Chapter 11.1 Ethnolinguistic Justification

An attempt is made in this Chapter to present the different local bird classification systems that emerge from the geographical and linguistic differences in bird names. The semantic and morphological variation, the geographical variations and the diverse bird names are discussed in this Chapter. The comparison on the various parameters enables this study to present appropriate theories for local bird classification systems.

Chapter 11.2 Comparison with other languages

The chapter compares bird names and their semantics, along with morphological status within and across specific languages, in order to ascertain relationships or significant variations for diverse species. The geographical proximity or absence thereof, is considered for each similarity and /or variation in bird names according to their habitat relationships or body colour or feeding behaviour among other characteristics.

Part IV: Summary and Conclusions

Chapter 12 Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions for Further Research

This chapter discusses in detail the various conclusions derived from the earlier chapters in the manuscript. Hypotheses and compiled data and their subsequent analyses are summarised in appropriate matrices. The study, in this chapter, also recommends specific areas in ethno-ornithology, ethno-linguistics and systemic linguistics for further research.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

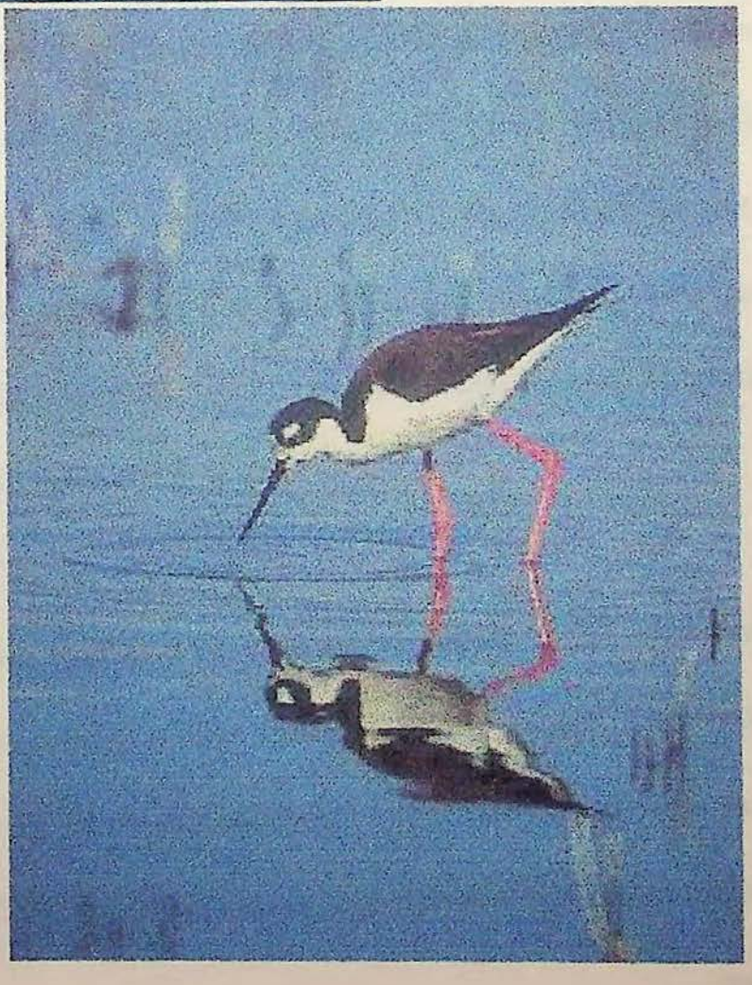
Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 1 Introduction

Photograph 1.1: Small Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*. A common bird of Andhra Pradesh. Typical of the semi-arid scrub regions of the Deccan and the dry-deciduous forests of the Eastern Ghats and the coastal plains of the East Coast.

Photograph 1.2: Blackwinged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*. Common bird of Andhra Pradesh and most regions of the Indian subcontinent in the freshwater, brackish and coastal wetlands. Easily seen near villages and other inhabitation including within cities and mofussil towns.

Seen in pairs, small or large flocks. Also known from breeding locations along the river banks and dry river beds of the Godavari, Krishna and Pennar rivers in Andhra Pradesh. Clearly distinguished by its radiant red legs and black and white plumage and easily identified.



LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Linguistics and Ethno-Ornithology : Common Approaches for an analysis of Telugu bird names

1. This study presents a linguistic analysis of oral Telugu bird names in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas. The data for this study was collected during approximately thirty-six months (during 1988 to 1991) of field research in Telugu-speaking, largely Andhra Pradesh settlements of various regions of the State (**Figure 1.1**). The field studies were followed by twenty-four months (during 1992 to 1994) of literature survey and data analysis (during 1995 to 1996). The study includes historical, published and current bird-names in Telugu and compares, where relevant, with other neighbouring and common languages like Tamil, Hindustani, Urdu and English.

2. The scope of this study resulted in a comprehensive survey of the ethnic and ornithological (= *study of birds*) knowledge of the Telugu-speaking people. This could probably be the most comprehensive linguistic and ethno-ornithological study in India. Any study of such a topic needs to be inherently collaborative between the fields of ornithology

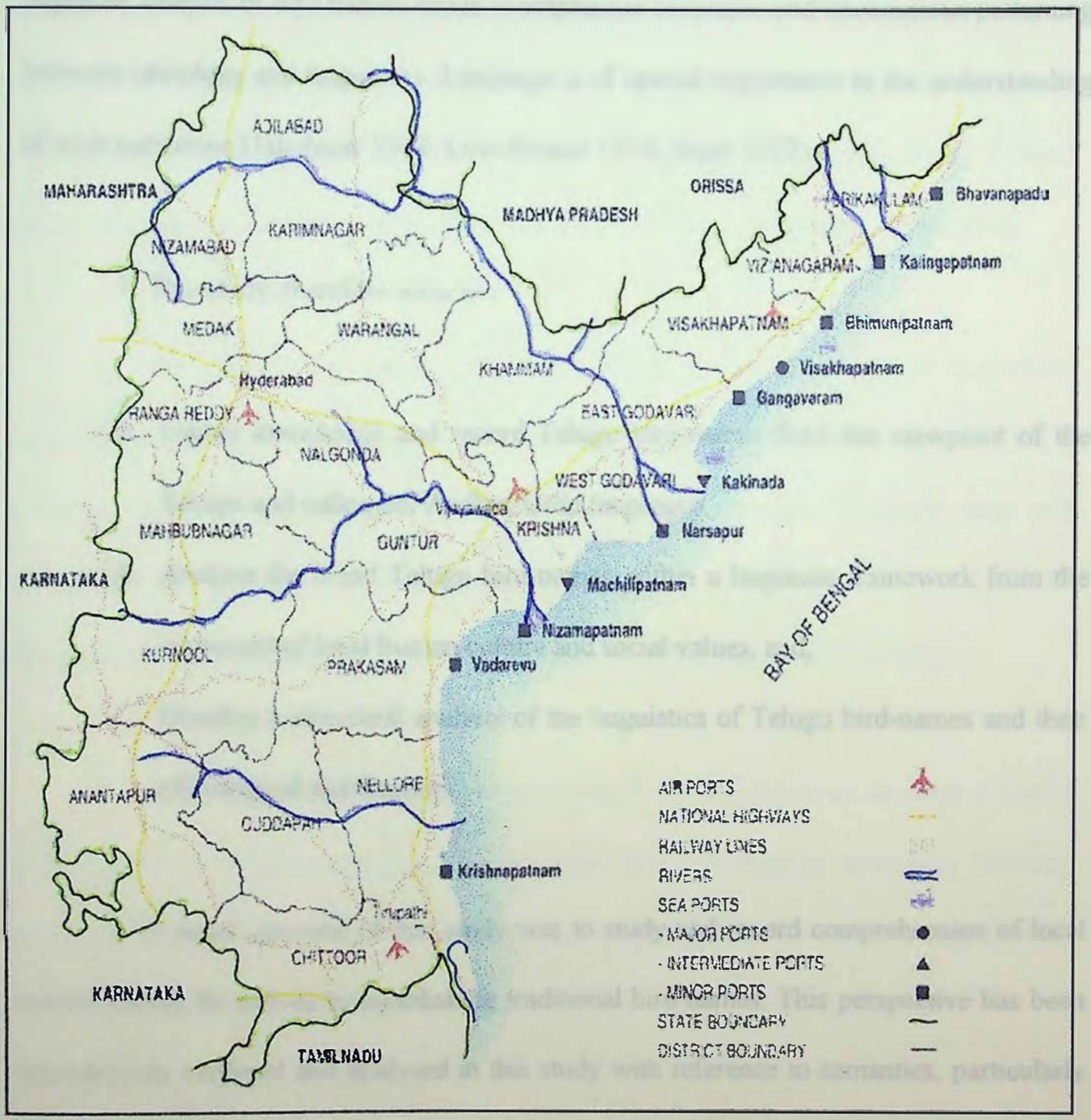
and linguistics, because "an intelligible description of ethnic knowledge of biology must relate folk classification to scientific (Linnaean) taxonomy" (Taylor 1990).

3. This linguistic study of Telugu bird names among the various communities in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas, outlines local cultural presumptions about classifying birds, and describes the system of folk bird nomenclature in consistent terms with both the scientific and ethnic linkages. The study also attempts to be consistent with the morphology and syntax of the Telugu language, and analyses the local system of folk bird classification within a posited and ethnic semantic domain of 'biotic forms'.

1.1.1 Aims and objectives

1. This study aims to explain and analyse how men have analysed nature through birds and presented them with names in a logical and sequential manner within the local natural environment. The study outlines the ways in which the birds and humans in Andhra Pradesh have become mixed up together. The study indicates how the birds of farmlands and agriculture, of gardens and orchards, of towns and buildings, sea and rivers and ponds, of woodlands, forests and grasslands, have been named according to their specific habitat distributions.

Figure 1.1: **Map of Andhra Pradesh depicting district towns. Not to scale. Sourced from the Internet at the Andhra Pradesh State Government web pages.**



2. In a similar fashion to most comparative studies and analyses (Boas, 1904, Levi-Strauss 1966), this study considers linguistics as an integral aspect of ethnology. Any linguistic analysis of bird names needs to emphasize conscious and unconscious patterning between ethnology and linguistics. Language is of special importance to the understanding of such patterning (Jakobson 1944, Levi-Strauss 1953, Sapir 1927).

3. This study, therefore aims to :

A. Gather knowledge and record Telugu bird-names from the viewpoint of the Telugu and colloquial Andhra-Urdu languages,

B. Analyse the listed Telugu bird-names within a linguistic framework from the viewpoint of local human culture and social values, and,

C. Develop a structural analysis of the linguistics of Telugu bird-names and their ethnological justification.

4. A major purpose of this study was to study and record comprehension of local natural history by natives in establishing traditional bird names. This perspective has been appropriately explored and analysed in this study with reference to semantics, particularly hierarchical organisation of semantic levels, i.e., super-, basic-, and subordinate levels.

1.1.2 Scope of the study

1. This study could perhaps be later recognised under a scope broader than may be manifest in a rigid linguistic framework. The study clearly shows that there exists, apart from the linguistic analysis of Telugu bird-names, a multi-disciplinary interface that relates to the established subjects of anthropology and ornithology and approximately defined aspects of ethnic knowledge (Sastri 1961, Raghavan 1940-41, Thyagaraju 1943-1956).

2. This study is an analysis of commonality among the fields of linguistics, anthropology and ethno-ornithology. Therefore the study approaches the linguistic analysis of Telugu bird names with emphasis on the fundamental questions of anthropology and ornithology. For example, the concepts of the phoneme, morpheme and other units of linguistics could be approached in terms of the role of cultural factors in perception.

3. In continuation to Boas (1904) who considered linguistics as an integral aspect of ethnology, this study emphasises on conscious and unconscious patterning between ethnology and linguistics. Language is of special importance to the understandng of such patterning (Sapir 1927b, Jakobson 1944, Levi-Strauss 1953b, Whorf 1956a).

4. The linguistic analysis of Telugu bird-names reviews a group of subfields, by particular bodies of data, regional backgrounds, individual knowledge and occupational trades. These anthropomorphic parameters make their own contributions of data and of

theory, and their concerns give rise to questions that are of interest to an appropriate linguistic analysis.

5. The purpose of this study is to show that there exists, apart from the linguistic analysis, a multi-disciplinary interface that relates to anthropology, ornithology and ethnic knowledge. This study could be recognised under a scope broader than may be manifest in a rigid linguistic framework. The technique and perspective derived from the linguistic analysis of bird names is an active contribution to most other related disciplines. Such combinations also have a theoretical justification between linguistics and anthropology. In present-day linguistics, however, the methods and forms of descriptive statement loom large as ends in themselves, while in anthropology they must always have the status of means (Hymes 1964).

6. Language is easily the most autonomous, self-consistent, and self-contained unit which is discernible within the totality of culture (Kroeber 1964). Studies of language and culture (Sapir 1929c, Bloomfield 1925, 1942a, Hockett 1948c, Trager 1949, Kroeber 1952, Hjelmslev 1953, Uldall 1957, Levi-Strauss 1958a) share certain processes and properties. However, there is one context, which both language and culture share, and that is meaning (Kroeber, 1964).

7. Speech is a fundamental activity of human beings. Language as an extension of speech, is an integral part of human culture. This study would be incomplete without a brief discussion of the impact of speech and language on a geographic parameter. Any such study must distinguish the relationships between language and culture from those between a language and a culture, and between linguistics and anthropology (Levi-Strauss 1953).

1.2 Folk-Biology and Linguistic Studies

1. It is through oral literature that traditional trades are taught to new generations. This is seen to be similar in the traditional cultures of food-gatherers, nomads, hunter-tribes and marginal farmers. Oral literature is also used to teach manners and various customs that build up character in the children of such societies. Today's TV-watching generations are also modern-day examples of students of oral literature, except that it is accompanied by a vast diversity of visual aids (Campbell 1968, Bhushan 1996).

2. Animal stories are the most common examples of traditional oral literature. These stories are effective in development of strong characters with anthromorphic perspectives and are usually very purposeful. Traditional animal stories can also be termed as regional fairy tales in a sense because both such forms of communication tend to emphasise on fantasy and character extensions. For examples, tales of the Panchatantra, in teachings against greed, has the vice personified by the scavenger of the plains, the fox or

the jackal. This is similar to African animal tales that depend on the hyena to fulfil that character (Mwangi 1970).

3. Most rural and semi-urban societies in Andhra Pradesh are descendants of a neo-cosmopolitan assemblage of tribes, nomads, herdsmen, hunter-gatherers, warriors, merchants and farmers. While most of these groups are found in homogenous settlements, their inbuilt insularity inspires them to maintain their separate identities. Therefore, these peoples have distinctly unique nomenclatures on diverse social necessities except those merged with passing years (Ramachandramurthy 1985).

4. A striking example is that of their names for common and rare birds. This is indicative in most parts of India and its neighbouring regions, along with non-urban communities in Africa and South America. This thesis is however limited to the geographical region of the modern State of Andhra Pradesh and its neighbouring regions.

5. This study is an attempt to record, and hence preserve, part of the rich heritage of Andhra oral literature before it is completely forgotten. By so doing, it is hoped that its literary and linguistic significance and values will be learnt and appreciated. This study collected data in Telugu and Andhra-Urdu, both of which are widely spoken in Andhra Pradesh. Through this manuscripts, I have attempted to provide an accurate or approximately proximate English meaning so that this study can be widely understood.

Occasionally, I have also indicated that the meaning is rather obscure or unrepresentative of the bird being discussed.

6. I have struggled to avoid providing an impression that this study has recorded all the possible Telugu and Andhra-Urdu bird names. This "field" has not been exhausted. Future researchers will be able to record additional bird names by collecting similar examples (and maybe for other languages), thus building up a stock of what has been ignored for centuries.

7. Dialectal differences, multilingualism, apparent taboos, and particular speech registers of the Andhras and the neighbouring people, are shown to affect word formation in the local linguistic context of the Telugu language. Where relevant, the adoption of foreign plant and animal names, and other aspects of ethno-biological classification, especially birds are significantly insular or geographical extensions.

8. The cultural belief is that names for plants and animals were set down through various generations vastly more familiar with local biota than are their descendants. The popular notion is that there is a 'proper' name for virtually all easily visible plants and animals. Such knowledge is and should remain esoteric, justify several alternative ways in which the Telugu-speaking people may reconcile individual or dialectal variation to determine 'proper' details of classification consistent with these presumptions.

9. The Andhras are a very diverse people. Pre-dravidian tribals like the Chenchus and the Gonds, Dravidian hunter-gatherers like the Yaanadis and farmer communities, are found in distinct regions of the State. Yet there is relatively little scholarly work regarding the oral literature of the Andhras. It is hoped that this study will benefit future studies in similar aspects of oral literature.

10. The ambit for this study is indeed vast, and cannot be covered thoroughly in the duration of the research carried out. This study also points out the scope for future research in regard to ethno-ornithology and linguistics. Inevitably, this study may seem to fail to provide a comprehensive and final statement over its entire field (Brown 1974, Conklin 1980, Hays 1976). However, the study does indicate the importance of linguistics with reference to ethno-ornithology and hopes to stimulate further and more pointed studies.

1.3 Linguistic Studies for Ethno-Ornithology Purposes and geographic distribution of the Telugu language

1. Linguistic studies of non-English speaking peoples traverse a diverse range of subjects. Well-defined languages, including English, usually have various geographical variations that by themselves comprise sufficient justification for a linguistic analysis across multi-variate parameters (Boas 1964, Hymes 1964, Pyke 1967). This is similar in

Ornithology, and by an extension in ethnologic roots in Andhra Pradesh, justified in a linguistic analysis of Telugu bird names.

2. At present, the literary and scientific world is sufficiently conversent with the biological nomenclature used by scientists and its accompanying common names in English. This is common to birds, plants, mammals, fishes, reptiles and insects among other living organisms. This system is however relevant only to printed literature and its derivations (Atkin *et. al.* 1988, Dmitriyev 1984, Martin 1993).

3. The scientific nomenclature is however a very unsatisfactory means of inquiring into the customs of the local people, including Andhra Pradesh. The common vocabulary between English and Telugu is very limited with reference to bird names. It is almost impossible to convey information relating to the religious and cultural roots or aspects of local art and social life, all of which play an important part in daily life (Reddy 1966).

4. The people of Andhra Pradesh comprise two distinctly separate ethnic groups. First, people speaking pure Telugu dialects, and second, people speaking tribal languages and variant dialects. **Table 1.1** presents a detailed list of the Dravidian languages and dialects along with its geographic distribution (Grimes & Grimes 1996). There are 78 Dravidian languages and dialects being spoken in peninsular India. Most commonly used terms have roots or similarities in neighbouring languages or dialects. Similarly, bird names

or names specific to natural resources have common structures either due to semantics or to morphology in Dravidian languages. Table 1.1 is meant to indicate the diversity of languages and dialects within the peninsular regions of India and to presuppose the impact of these on bird names in Telugu.

5. The only similar study on ethno-linguistics and ornithology was conducted by Professor (Ms.) Aneesa Kassam, then at the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya, (currently Professor, Anthropology, University of Durham, United Kingdom) during 1986 to 1990. The study also received an honourable mention from the International Rolex Foundation as a pioneering convergence approach to ethno-linguistics, ornithology and anthropology. These as yet unpublished studies comprised recording bird names from various communities and tribes in Kenya, some of whom spill over to neighbouring nations. This is not a similar situation in studying bird names in Telugu with special reference to Andhra Pradesh areas. It is easier to conduct such studies in India because of the language-specific delineation of our States.

Table 1.1: Detailed list of Dravidian languages, dialects and geographic distribution. Numbers of languages or dialects given in parenthesis.

No.	Location	Language	Dialect	People
A	**Central (5)**			
1	Northwestern	Kolami		Kolami-Naiki
2	Southeastern	Kolami		Kolami-Naiki
3		Duruwa		Parji-Gadaba
4		Gadaba		Parji-Gadaba
4a			Ollari	Parji-Gadaba
B	**Northern (5)**			
1	Pakistan	Brahui		
2	Himalayas	Kumarbhag Paharia		
3	Nepal	Nepali		Nepali
3a			Kurux	Nepali
3b			Sauria-Paharia	Nepali
C	**South-Central (24)**			
1		Gondi-Kui (19)	Gondi (11)	Gonds
1a			Abujmaria	Bastar
1b			Gondi, North	Gonds
1c			Gondi, South	Gonds
1d			Khirwar	Bastar & Orissa
1e			Maria, Dandami	Marias (Bastar)
1f			Maria	Marias
1g			Muria, Eastern	Marias /Murria
1h			Muria, Far East	Marias /Murria
1i			Muria, Far West	Marias /Murria
1j			Muria, Western	Marias /Murria
1k			Nagarchal	Bastar
1l			Pardhan	Central India
2		Konda-Kui (8)	Konda (2)	AP, Orissa, Bastar
2a			Konda-Dora	AP, O & B
2b			Nukka-Dora	AP, O & B
3.1		Manda-Kui (6)	Kui-Kuvi (4)	AP & Orissa
3.1a			Jatapu	
3.1b			Koya	
3.1c			Kui	
3.1d			Kuvi	

No.	Location	Language	Dialect	People
3.2		Manda-Kui (6)	Manda-Pengo (2)	
3.2a			Manda	
3.2b			Pengo	
4		Telugu (5)		Andhra Pradesh
4a			Chenchu	AP
4b			Savara	AP
4c			Telugu	AP
4d			Waddar	AP
4e			Yanadi	AP
D	**Southern (28)**			
1		Kannada (4)		Karnataka
1a			Badaga	Karnataka
1b			Holiya	Karnataka
1c			Kannada	Karnataka
1d			Urali	Karnataka
2		Tamil-Kodagu (19)		TN & Karnataka
2.1			Kodagu (6)	
2.1a			Alu	
2.1b			Kannada, South	
2.1c			Kodagu	
2.1d			Kurumba, Alu	
2.1e			Kurumba, Jennu	
2.1f			Kurumba	
3		Malayalam (5)		Kerala
3a			Kadar	
3b			Malayalam	
3c			Paliyan	
3d			Paniya	
3e			Yerava	
4		Tamil (6)		Tamil Nadu
4a			Irula	
4b			Kaikadi	
4c			Kurumba, Betta	
4d			Mannan	
4e			Sholaga	
4f			Tamil	
5		Toda-Kota (2)		
5a			Kota	

No.	Location	Language	Dialect	People
5b			Toda	
6		Tulu (4)		Karnataka
6.1			Koraga (2)	
6.1a			Koraga, Korra	
6.1b			Koraga, Mudu	
6.2			Bellari	
6.3			Tulu	
7		Unclassified (1)	Ullatan	
E	**Unclassified (16)**			
1			Adiyan	
2			Allar	
3			Aranadan	
4			Bazigar	
5			Bharia	
6			Kamar	
7			Kanikkaran	
8			Kudiya	
9			Kurichiya	
10			Malankuravan	
11			Malapandaram	
12			Malaryan	
13			Malavedan	
14			Manna-Dora	
15			Muthuvan	
16			Vishavan	

Sourced from = Grimes, J. E. & B. F. Grimes (Editors.) (1996): Dravidian Languages and Dialects. Ethnologue Language Family Index. Summer Institute of Linguistics. USA.

6. The major non-overlapping Telugu dialects and sub-dialects are presented in **Table 1.2**. The table also presents an approximate population and spatial profile of the Telugu-speaking people.

Table 1.2: Dialects and sub-dialects of the Telugu language in Andhra Pradesh.

No.	Location	Dialect	Other Names	People
A	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa.	Chenchu	Chenchucoolam, Chenchwar, Chenswar, Choncharu	17,609
B	Andhra Pradesh	Savara. Distinct from Sora-Savara		
C	Andhra Pradesh, other States in India and various countries	Telugu	Telegu, Andhra, Gentoo, Tailangi, Telangire, Telgi, Tengu, Terangi, Tolangan	67 million in India (1994 IMA), 73 million in all nations (1995 WA)
		Sub-dialects of Telugu	Berad, Dasari, Dommara, Golari, Kamathi, Komtao, Konda-Reddi, Salewari, Telangana, Telugu, Vadaga, Vadari, Srikakula, Vishakapatnam, East Godaveri,Rayalseema, Nellore, Guntur.	
D	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa.	Yanadi	Yadi, Yandis, Yenadi	205,381

Sourced from = Grimes, J. E. & B. F. Grimes (Editors.) (1996): Dravidian Languages and Dialects. Ethnologue Language Family Index. Summer Institute of Linguistics. USA.

7. Published literature that do not rely on field-based linguistic analysis may be guilty of developing formative thoeries based on ambiguous interpretations and preconceived notions. An accurate interpretation can only be possible by an intimate and qualified knowledge of the local languages. I have several years of experience in studying the Telugu language, both in the classroom and in the field other than it being my mother tongue.

8. Earlier linguistic research towards my Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) Degree has been on the topic of 'English loan blends in Telugu and Tamil' under the aegis of the University of Madras (Bharat 1988). I have undertaken doctoral research on this subject with the understanding that knowledge of the Telugu language, linguistic analysis methods and the ornithology of Andhra Pradesh would help provide support against developing any bias with respect to extended analysis.

9. The major hindrance to this study is the lack of traditional knowledge amongst current bird trappers or birdwatchers in Andhra Pradesh. The greater number of customs and practices among traditional bird trappers and hunters has gone out of existence. I have been compelled to rely on accounts of customs and bird-names recorded from the mouths of the old generation who, when young, must have taken part in sustenance hunting.

1.4 Theoretical Importance of Linguistic Analysis of Telugu Bird Names

1. As is already known, language is a part of ethnological phenomena in general. A theoretical linguistic study of Telugu bird-names may not be less important than a practical knowledge of the Telugu language to a student of linguistics or ornithology. Of course, the purely linguistic inquiry is considered part and parcel of a thorough investigation of the psychology of the peoples of the world (Boas 1964).

2. Ethnology is understood as the science dealing with the mental phenomena of the life of the peoples of the world. Human language, one of the most important manifestations of mental life, belongs naturally to the field of work of ethnology. The results of linguistic inquiry are important to the ethnologist (Boas 1964). Most bird names or words depicting natural resources may have evolved due to semantic justification in reference to the local habitats. Some studies have also considered utterance comprehension systems within the overall cognitive system. Caryston (1997) discusses two approaches to utterance understanding within relevance theories towards a modular view of pragmatics and some of its implications.

3. Developing a field of ethnological investigation in relation to ornithology could be considered to be more or less specialised, and requires for its successful treatment, peculiar specialisation. The question of the relation of linguistic phenomena to ethno-

ornithological phenomena in the Telugu language, deserves special discussion. This study examines the semantics and syntax of noun classification of bird names in Telugu. The analysis or investigation of the semantic structure of the noun classes, from a cognitive-semantic perspective has been conducted similarly for various Indian and African languages.

4. Some studies in Swahili have developed a computer database and subcategorized according to over 75 semantic and morphological criteria. The studies have also conducted a semantic analysis of certain classes. The semantic analysis presents relations of instantiation, metaphoric and metonymic extension within the class. Each diagram node is associated with a list of Swahili nouns exemplifying the relevant semantic category.

5. Bird names, in any language for that matter, are specific in their function as nouns. Most nouns can be divided into a small and closed set of classes, signalled by inflectional morphology. The class of a noun can be co-referenced on other elements in the phrase or usage-term via grammatical agreement (see e.g. Dixon 1982; Craig 1986). The phenomenon of noun classification has long been of interest to linguists and anthropologists because understanding the basis for grouping nouns together as members of a class hints at a system of cognitive or cultural classification underlying the system of linguistic classification.

6. Semantic principles can explain the groupings of nouns into classes in can be difficult to analyse in exclusion of the linguist. The individual linguist will always classify noun categories according to the objectives of a particular study. Although some generalizations can be made, there would necessarily be considerable arbitrariness in these classifications. In my study, I will suggest that the diagnosis of arbitriness rests on an overly restrictive definition of what `semantic coherence' means, and that a cognitive-semantic approach for bird names in Telugu reveals more systematicity than might appear at first.

7. The principles of cognitive grammar are a useful tool for investigating the semantic structure of noun classes. This approach explicitly recognizes the fact that human beings use linguistic categories to make sense out of the world, and it provides a cognitively motivated framework for describing associative relations among the members of a category. The principles by which different nouns are grouped together into a class are similar to those that govern the connections among the various `senses' of an individual lexical item. These same principles, including metaphor and metonymy, also play an important role in lexical and grammatical change (Heine and Claudi 1986).

8. A linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu cannot specifically begin to analyse or predict the content of a given category or the semantic justification of a comparative category. Thus for example one can explain the inclusion of terms for pigeons and doves in

a certain morphological or semantic category, but this does not entail that all terms for pigeons and doves must be in this class. Birds in the world or Andhra Pradesh may be classified in diverse ways. A family group such as pigeons and doves is just one among many possible criteria for classification, and there is no a prior basis for predicting which ethnic group in Andhra Pradesh will regard as the most salient feature in a given species. What this study does show is that the groupings that are found are semantically motivated rather than arbitrary. In this respect it is an advance over the point of view that linguistic categories must either be definable in terms of Aristotle's necessary and sufficient conditions for membership, or dismissed as incoherent.

9. The second supposition to be drawn from this study concerns the use of the very detailed bird names database presented in the Appendix to the thesis. It must be emphasized that a database is not a discovery procedure for semantic structure. In fact, comparison of the categories in the Appendix indicate that they are only indirectly reflected in the bird lists. Some categories, such as `colour of wing', `feeding behaviour', turn out to require greater differentiation, in ways not originally anticipated when the database structure was conceived. Others, such as `mythology' or `description of bird call', were discovered as a result of inspecting larger groups of nouns, the semantic network as a whole, or the intersections between the noun classes and wider semantic domains. The database is an extremely useful tool but like other tools, its limits are the limits of its users.

1.5 Hypotheses about linguistics and ornithology

1. Scientific and ethnic nomenclature is considered in detail in this study. The importance of (Bloonfield 1933, Ikegami 1967, Kay 1971, Lehrer 1974, Lyons 1977) recognising the lexemic status of homonymous and polysemous terms is illustrated. The means of recognising these lexemes as having the same form as non-lexemic expressions are detailed. A morpho-syntactic classification of lexemic types is applied to the formation of terms in this domain.

2. Unlabeled classes within this semantic domain (including the highest level or class or BIOTIC FORM) are posited, and diverse methods are presented for determining and evaluation of such 'covert categories'. A critique of other procedures based on perceived similarities among plants and animals was carried out (Berlin 1974, 1976, Berlin et. al. 1968, Brown 1977, 1979, Hunn 1976, Scott 1985). It merely showed that the only local cultural significance of those classes may be their sudden appearance as a result of tests designed to find them. Similarities observed might not be those that are used in hierarchically related ethnic and folk taxonomic categories, and that such classes do not in any case belong in a linguistic description (Brown 1984, Bulmer 1974, Lawrence 1951). From a systematic review of Telugu lexemes it is possible to avoid these difficulties.

3. Malinowski (1920) very early pointed out "an urgent need for an Ethnolinguistic theory, a theory for the guidance of linguistic research to be done among natives and in connection with ethnographic study". Such a theory "would show us what is essential in language and what therefore must remain the same throughout the whole range of linguistic varieties; how linguistic forms are influenced by physiological, mental, social and other cultural elements."

4. Among noted linguists of the French tradition of linguistics as a social science are Marcel Cohen, Alf Sommerfelt, Emile Benveniste and of course, Claude Levi-Strauss. They felt that there is obvious congruence between parallel systems of language and culture. Language itself is seen as primarily a shared, socially inherited system, the use of which in communication tends to be seen primarily in terms of the cognitive function of distinguishing or expressing meanings (Hymes 1964).

5. The major American linguist was Franz Boas. His pioneering work on the North Pacific coast saw publication of the Handbook of American Indian Languages. Boas indicated that it was indispensable for each language to be described in terms of its own configuration, instead of on a preconceived abstract scheme (Kroeber, 1939b). Boas combined the interests of scholarship with the goals of science. He contributed importantly to biological anthropology and statistical method, and studied intensively language, folklore, and art.

6. Boas provided a strong statement of scientific reasons for ethno-linguistic study. The need for work in native languages arises from the simple fact that different communities speak different languages. All forms of speech in any language needs to be recorded in order to derive any further knowledge from the record of a language.

7. Local knowledge of natural history, especially bird-names, are known by a few old persons, sometimes by a single person for a wide geographical region. With their deaths the ethnic knowledge of natural history will be extinct. It is a task to be performed in limited time. This study of bird names has a deeper scientific value than is implied by the mere linguistic analysis of the task. From the records of bird names, we will be able to derive historic conclusions in its varieties and development. From such studies we may reasonably hope to derive practical benefits comparable to those which have arisen from our scientific understanding and control of non-human things (Boas 1939a).

8. Linguistics is a stimulus to ethnological method, and is concerned with comparative analysis rather than individual descriptions. This study describes bird names with respect to several themes: the difference between physical names and the classifications derived by human beings; cultural descriptions in relevance to the data; linguistic analysis of cultural data; and the development of a common framework.

9. Folk classification refers to the culturally shared set of relationships of lexically labeled classes to one another (Conklin 1980). Nomenclature refers to the system of naming these classes, and "identification" refers to the processes or techniques by which particular objects are placed in classes (Lawrence 1951). The analysis of Telugu folk bird classification (the system of semantic relations among usually lexically labeled classes) provides various types of evidence for the distinctiveness of a 'basic' level, and details methods for distinguishing basic terms.

10. Taxonomic relations order the set of hierarchically related folk classes into eleven levels. Ethno-biological inquiry would need to study the relationships between humans within an ethnic unit and the biological species with which they interact (Bulmer1974), or study within a larger ecological framework the interaction of humans and other species in the region.

11. The perception toward all folk biology that is seemingly not folk classification may seem unscientific in regard to ethno-biological studies separated from the ethnographic context in which folk classification occurs. However, it will be clear through this holistic study that the analysis of ethno-ornithological data is a necessary study of flora and fauna in the linguistic context (Taylor 1990).

12. Conciseness and clearness of thought of 'bird-experts' in Andhra Pradesh depend to a great extent upon their language. The ease with which the people of Andhra Pradesh, express in Telugu or Andhra-Urdu, wide abstract ideas by a single term, and the facility with which wide generalisations are cast into the frame of a simple sentence, can be considered the basis of clarity of concepts and thought.

13. The fact of unconsciousness of linguistic processes will help this study gain a clearer understanding of the ethnological phenomena (Boas 1964). All languages undergo certain classifications of concepts. Objects could be classified according to sex, or as animate and inanimate, or according to form. Actions could be determined according to time and place. This grouping must be due to sense-impressions and of concepts that are non-voluntary. It would seem that the essential difference between linguistic phenomena and other ethnological phenomena is, that the linguistic classifications never rise into consciousness (Boas 1964).

1.6 Ornithology and Bird Names

1. The study of birds, *Ornithology*, looks at being able to describe birds faithfully, to measure their behaviour and morphometry resourcefully and accurately, to speculate about their biology and ecology stimulatingly but tentatively, and to set things in their historical and biological perspective (Fisher et. al. 1951). During the present century,

ornithology has changed from a particular study by scientists and privileged amateurs to a much wider subject, with a considerable public following.

2. Ornithology is mainly concerned with the normal habits and characteristics of groups or specific species of birds, and with variations and exceptions in habits which throw light on the normal. The Science of Ornithology describes species, genera and families of birds within its scope of habitat, ecology, population and distribution, and conservation.

3. To shape a landscape or habitat is to shape its bird life. The occurrence and scale of mountains, hills and grasslands, of forests and trees, of lakes, rivers and marshes, of cliffs, ravines and mud-flats, coasts and seas, determine so definitely the general character of bird populations that an expert ornithologist with a good map could make a useful guess at the birds likely to be found even in an entirely unfamiliar area. This study has met with illiterate, tribal and non-tribal, native individuals who possess far greater skills at 'birdwatching' than the urban 'trained-and-professional' ornithologist.

4. Bird-names are often classified locally according to their function. While this kind of classification is convenient to the local bird 'experts', it does not prevent an inevitable overlapping of categories. This may therefore indicate that a classification of bird names in Telugu and Andhra-Urdu should not be adhered to rigidly.

5. Bird names however vary in definite causes and functional attributes depending upon geographical distances. Under certain categories, some bird names do explain the origin and nature of various attributed phenomena. Some bird names contain explanations about a community's perceptions and may indicate early history.

6. Explanations offered in these bird names are imaginative. Most bird names can be described as environmental extensions and depend on personal interpretations. Some explain the origin and characteristics of various animals, plants, features of the habitat, anatomy, or different social customs. In such explanations, there are often cultural additions and some rather marvellous and anachronistic colourings that makes it almost impossible to separate the true element from the traditional or socio-cultural.

7. A common feature of bird-names is their reference to emotions and experiences that are universally understood and felt. Some bird-names embody customs and myths, including religion, that are still very strongly observed. Some bird-names complement the interests of the community by justifying good as well as bad behaviour.

8. The belief system and social values of a community are conveyed in some of its bird-names. Some bird-names explain the appearance, shape and behaviour of other birds, animals, insects, fishes and sometimes, plants. The extension and explanation element is a

common feature in bird-names, although the explanation does not necessarily have to be stated explicitly. The function of bird names in illustrating the consequences of good and bad behaviour is only made by implication.

9. Most bird names are simple to follow. Each bird name often illustrates the consequences or presumed parameters of one or two aspects of social behaviour. There are some bird names however, that are relayed in a complex manner to encompass multiple facets of an explanation, like a myth or local folklore.

10. Some bird names are about events and people in a historical context within a particular community. These names revolve around historical figures, characters or events. The basic difference between bird names based on legends and those based on environmental characters, is that while a legend is told as if it is true, the veracity of an environmental character is based on the belief of its interpretation.

11. Some social systems, like hereditary trades and castes, are explained in bird names, usually very precisely. This makes it sound like a description rather than a legend or story. But the fact that the caste system, as explained in the bird name conforms to the present system in all detail removes the mythical element and makes it in to contemporary legend.

12. Bird names based on animal origins and derivatives can be classified in a diverse manner. Some revolve around weird creatures, and some on human-animal forms and behaviour. Some include interpretations of human behaviour based on animal figures with clearly identifiable characters. One can usually identify common features in most categories of bird names based on animal figures. These bird names are usually intended by the bird 'expert' to entertain and teach the audience, and as they do so, the characterization, with identifiable aspects, encourage an easy response in return.

13. The most outstanding features of bird names is characterization. While it is evident that various animal and human forms are generally preferred in describing a bird, it is also true that the choice of extended characters more or less depends on geographical and topographical factors. As in the case with animal tales in many communities, there is a fixed conceptualization of the qualities and characteristics for each of the birds found in a region.

14. While animal characters in bird names discuss human qualities indirectly by use of animal characters, bird names with human characters are direct commentaries on the life of the people. Such bird names present situations and characters that are so real that one can easily visualize and identify with them. Some bird names exclusively picturise social setting, dietary and other social habits and taboos, kinship, and other relations, sex roles, customs, beliefs, values, attitudes and philosophy of life.

15. Despite their apparent clarity and their apparent reflection of people's life, bird names alone can never be used as a criterion to determine a people's culture, philosophy or history. However, the bird name is an interesting way of manipulating ideas and creating what may seem unimaginable. The bird 'expert' therefore, needs to have a grasp of the totality of local people's lifestyle, to develop the expertise to analyse, judge and make conclusions about their behaviour.

16. This study of Telugu bird-names distinguishes between generic terms, which serve as classifiers of landscape phenomena, and specifics, which are the individual site-specific terms. Specifics may sometimes have a generic and classifying function. In most cases, a bird-name will consist of both elements, for example, Adavi ramadasu - the first name is a specific and the last is a generic classifier. However, depending upon the comparison, the example could also function with the first name being a generic classifier and the last being a specific.

17. Ford (1991) found almost 80% of his cumulative data of place names in Belize with generic functions. Specific placename terms, including the generic aspect were studied and classifications provided.

1.7 People of Andhra Pradesh: Origins, language & environment

1. Anthropology is the particular science which is most holistically concerned with culture and the human environment. Varied studies have been conducted on some special aspect or part of culture such as economic culture or social culture or technological or religious or intellectual culture. The science of study of meanings to words, and names, Semantics, does attach to those very artifacts and objects which constitute culture and which attach also to that nature in the fram of which every culture must be set (Kroeber 1964).

2. Intensive anthropological studies includes linguistic forms and their range of meaning. The range of meaning differs from that of the most nearly corresponding terms in any language. The people of Andhra Pradesh speak the language Telugu, which is closely allied to its neighbouring languages of Tamil and Kannada, and to a lesser extent with Oriya. Culturally, however, the Andhras are similar in language-development with the Tamils. However, the common roots of the study of language are more complex than can be analysed through a study of bird names.

3. Although the Andhras present a linguistic and cultural unity, there are still noticeable dialectic and cultural differences among the various Telugu and Andhra-Urdu speakers. While most of the semi-urban and rural people differ in their dialects very

distinctively in most of the districts, the two languages, Telugu and Andhra-Urdu is spoken throughout the State. Both these languages are spoken in a closely inter-woven manner to an extent that it could possibly be identified as two sides of the same coin. While both Hindu and Muslim communities speak Telugu, Andhra-Urdu is spoken almost exclusively by the Andhra muslims.

4. The Telugu people are the most numerous of the Dravidian race (Caldwell 1976). Apart from their presence in Andhra Pradesh, they are also found in large numbers within Tamil Nadu, due to their support to the erstwhile Pandya and Chola kingdoms. The colonisation of Sumatra and Java in the early centuries of the Christian era appears to have been done by Telugus and not Tamilians. Most of Tamil Nadu was under Telugu rule in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

5. The Telugu people were historically divided into two nations, the Andhras and the Kalingas. The word Kalinga historically indicates the seaboard of the east coast, specifically the current Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa coasts. The Andhras are however more frequently mentioned in ancient texts. The first mention is as an uncivilised race in the '*Aitareya Brahmana*' of the '*Rig-veda*'. The early Andhra kings are supposed to have been settled in northern India, north of the Ganges.

6. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of 7th century A. D., is the first written reference to the existence of the Telugu language or the *Andhra Bhasha*. The language occupies the first place in the compound term *Andhra-Dravidabhasha* by which Kumarilabhatta defined the Telugu language shortly after Thsang (Caldwell 1976).

7. Andhras are mentioned in the *Aitareya brahmana* together with tribes such as Pundras, Sabaras and Pulindas. The Sabaras are supposed to be identical with the Savaras of Visakhapatnam, Savaris of Gwalior, Surai of Plini and Sabarae of Ptolemy (McCrindle, *Ancient India* 1926 *in* Ramachandramurthy 1985). The Andhras are also mentioned in the *Sankhayana-Srautasutra*. According to Megasthenes (300 B. C.) the Andhras possessed numerous villages, thirty walled towns defended by walls and towers, and they supplied an army of 100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and thousand elephants. The thirteenth Rock Edict of Asoka refers to the Andhras within the Mauryan empire (Ramachandramurthy 1985).

8. The history of Andhra Pradesh is in many respects a microcosm of the southern Indian region. The history spans periods that saw the rise and fall of various civilizations, medieval kingdoms, the Colonial Period with the many battles for dominance and the drastic change in social culture and the current post-Colonial era, i.e., Independant India.

9. Andhra Pradesh has experienced the slow evolution to political independence, first as part of a British Crown Colony and later during the post Nizam transition to its

modern political structure. For the previous several hundreds of years, the Andhra regions have gone through this evolution while facing up to strong cultural and political challenges to its linguistic uniqueness.

10. The vegetation of Andhra Pradesh varies greatly in both composition and the degree of cover following the rainfall pattern. Apart from its obvious ecological significance the vegetation cover plays an extremely important role in the social life of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

11. From a very early age, children of marginal farmers, hunter-gatherers, tribals and herdsmen are expected to distinguish between the various plants and grasses and their uses. Grass as a basic ingredient of thatch is, for example, used in the building of local huts, as well as for use in rituals. Hundreds of species of shrubs, trees and weeds provide traditional medicines and herbs, some of which have special ritual value.

12. Some local stories indicate that it was the animals and birds that taught the people the medicinal uses of various plants. Various Telugu words for trees are same as that for medicine and that every known ailment has a traditional treatment, if not a cure, obtained from leaves, bark or the fruit of plants. The importance of trees and plants is also noted during rituals, when some of them are symbolically associated with certain cosmic predictions.

13. Historically, wildlife has been abundant in Andhra Pradesh. This situation does not hold true in most parts of the State currently. Abundant wildlife in the region had made it important to local people. Traditionally, the Andhras were not principally hunters, but they rarely abhorred the consumption of wild animals. The tiger hunt was the only form of collective hunting that was permitted by royalty, mainly to eliminate a predator when it posed dangers to livestock, and as a sporting activity. Wild animals do, however, play an important role in the economic and social life of forest-dwelling and neighbouring human communities either directly or indirectly, as seen from their lore.

14. A large number of the objects of material culture which the people of Andhra Pradesh use are obtained from forest-resource harvesters. While historically such trade depended on barter, money is a significant incentive and also decides the resource and its harvest quantity today. Some of these products include bamboo for hut construction, fuelwood for cooking, leather from mammals for footwear, and meat from hunted partridges, quail and hare. A major resource harvest is timber to be sold for consumption in regions away from its source of extraction.

15. Apart from such resource-harvest, the Andhras have a complex understanding of wild animals, birds and plants. Oral literature does not about with songs and chants, but there are varied attempts at developing a detailed nomenclature to aid better understanding.

Andhra proverbs, riddles, poetry and songs show the significance of wild animals in a literary sense. There are few examples of similar significance in the social life of the people.

16. The physical environment has had a great influence on the patterns of social identity in Andhra Pradesh. Three distinct environmental zones can be delineated: (a) the flat, and low-lying Deccan Plateau to the west, (b) the hilly regions running north-south with its vast valleys that form the Eastern Ghats, and (c) about 30-60 kms wide coastal plains that are broken up by the very rich and productive mouths of the Krishna and Godavari rivers.

17. Four principal vegetation formations are significant. Heavily forested areas, often dry deciduous, and occasionally semi-evergreen, occur along the Eastern Ghats. The scrub forests with thorny Acacia make up the second type through out the Deccan Plateau. Third are the stunted scrub forests and palm trees in the coastal plains, located on poorly drained, semi-swampy soils. Fourth are the mangrove forests which are occasionally interspersed with long stretches of rocky and sandy beaches along the coasts.

18. Being pastoralists, farmers and food-gatherers, the Andhras raise cattle, sheep and goats. Beasts of burden are donkeys, oxen and buffaloes. People subsist on livestock produce. Milk, milk-products and meat for the staple diet along with agricultural produce.

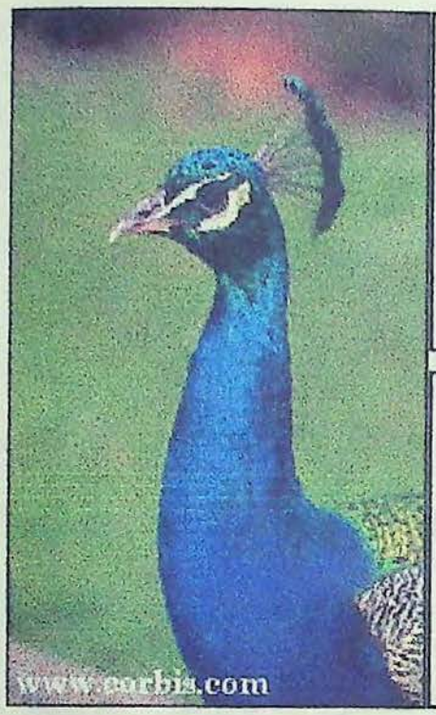
Milk is consumed on a daily basis. Although sheep and goats are frequently slaughtered for food, cattle-slaughter is occasional and usually avoided.

19. Livestock are a major subsistence after agriculture. But the social and economic role that livestock plays in Andhra society is of paramount significance. Livestock is also procured and exchanged in dowry arrangements. Andhra villages rarely differ in their settlement patterns. Major differences are between agricultural settlements and forest settlements. While the latter is comprised mainly of tribal hunter-gatherers, the agricultural settlements have farmers in the central settlements surrounded by herdsmen, nomadic groups and food gatherers. While the traditional system of gover ment is the Panchayats in each village, the newer Mandal, Tehsil, District and State Governments have established a network of future development programmes that will have a direct impact on marginal people in the State.

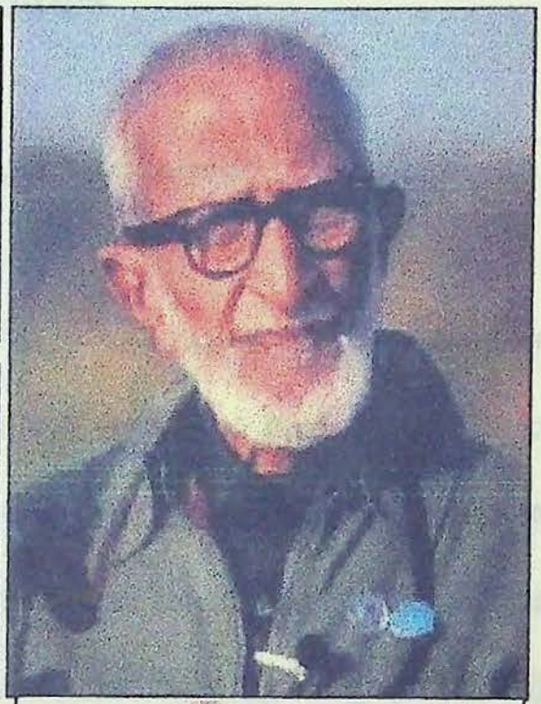
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 2 Methods



Photograph 2.1: Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*. India's national bird. Known by many names in the study area and elsewhere.



Photograph 2.2: Dr. Salim Ali, ex-MP, Rajya Sabha and the great ornithologist. Co-author of the *Handbook*.

Photograph 2.3: The common house sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Perhaps the most commonly known bird species in the Indian subcontinent including Andhra Pradesh. Known by various names and found abundantly in most villages, mofussil towns, and large cities.

Photograph 2.4: A typical rural habitat composite depicting various niches including, palm and coconut trees, scrub growth, paddy cultivation, waterbodies, village environs etc. Such regions enable diverse bird species to exist and access food sources easily. People in such habitat mosaics know at least 20 bird species in detail.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 2 METHODS

2.1 A brief introduction to methods and field surveys

1. Linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu have never been compiled or published previously. The only comparative name studies for Andhra Pradesh and Telugu are for Place-Names. Murthy (1985) was perhaps the first Telugu-specific linguist to present a contemporary and comprehensive publication about an analysis of Telugu Place Names. Various categories were presented (**Table 2.1**), including (I) Geographical, (II) Historical, (III) Ethnological, (IV) Faunal, and (V) Religious names. Some of the territorial divisions (**Table 2.1**) in Andhra Pradesh were named after wild animals in historical and contemporary times. Comparatively, religion however seems to have exerted influence in the naming of only one division, viz., *Palli-rashtra* or *Palli-nadu* mentioned during the 7th to the 13th century.

2. This sudy has needed to question cultural specificities based on human representational systems and the semantics therein. Linguistic or cognitive surveys often get caught up in universalist themes (Manjali 1998). Laying aside the classical perspectives, and viewing the problem primarily from the point of view of linguistics in the

modern era, this study developed methods to discern certain key stages where the interrelationship between language, culture, and cognition could be taken up for particular enquiry.

3. This study attempts to record genealogical 'family' relationships, i.e., bird families, as per scientific classifications or as per local /ethnic understanding of the birds of the region. Bird names in Telugu were identified through enquiries from local people, and listed through comparative studies of the 'basic vocabulary' of the Telugu language and other local dialects of Telugu, *Deccani* Urdu, *Gondi* or *Marria*, Tamil, Kannada and Marathi. Most linguistic groups in Andhra Pradesh seemed to be disparate and discontinous at the beginning of the studies. Once the bird lists were compiled and post-survey analyses completed, linguistic contiguities are proposed according to bird groups or with reference to a specific geographic region.

4. It is important to note that historical or geographical linguistics, by and large, has only been concerned with the relationships among the sound form of a limited vocabulary of the given languages, and seems to lack any attempt to analyse the semantic structures of bird names. This study has begun a innovative approach of utilising methods of study for linguistic loan blends for analysis of bird names in Telugu. Most bird names are certainly loan blends of various languages. Some bird names are borrowed from the *Deccani* Urdu in to Telugu and *vice versa*.

Table 2.1: **Some representative comparative Telugu place names as mentioned in Murthy (1985).**

Number	Category	Place Name
I	Geographical	*Plolu-nadu* (8th Century) = The division lying along the riverside. *Paka-nadu* (10th Century) = Region near the seaside. *Konavani or Konasima* (7th & 12th Century respectively) = Territory that lies near the border *Turppa-nadu* (12th Century) = Eastern District.
II	Historical	*Satahani-hara* (3rd Century) = Owing its name to the Satavahana dynasty which ruled over this territory during the 2nd or 3rd centuries. *Sinda-vadi* (9th Century) = On the map for about five centuries. The Sindas ruled over this territory comprising Kurnool and Anantapur districts and parts of northern Karnataka. *Jayangondasala-mandalam* (11th Century) = Named after the epithet *Jayangondasola* "the victorious Chola King" of the Chola King Rajaraja I (985-1016 AD). *Chedikulamanikka-valanadu* and *Jayakulamanikka-valanadu* (12th Century) = Named after two epithets, *Chedikulamanikka* "the diamond of the Chedi family" and *Jayakulamanikka* "the diamond of the Jaya family" respectively.
III	Ethnological	*Kammaka-ratha* (i.e., *Karmma-rashtra* or *Kamma-nadu*) 3rd Century. Named after people belonging to the *Karmmakara* "blacksmith" profession. Mainly in the Guntur district.

Number	Category	Place Name
		Munda-rashtra (5th Century). People known as *Mundakas* or *Mundas* in the *Vishnu Purana*, found usually in the Nellore district. *Kavachakara-bhaga* (6th Century) = Part of *Kamma-nadu* namely people who were *kavachakaras* "armour makers". *Hiranya-rashtra* (8th Century) = People called *Hiranyakas* or *Hiranakas* referred to around Nagarjunasagar, Cuddapah and Nellore districts
IV	Faunal	*Varahavarttani* or *Koluvarttani* (5th Century) = This division was adjacent to *Kroshtukavarttani* and *Rupyavati-vishaya* or *Rupavarttani*. The place must have got its name from the river *Varaha* that must have been so named due to wild boars (*varaha*) in the region. *Kroshtukavarttani* (6th Century) = Was named after the *Kroshtukas* (Jackals) in the region. The area comprised Srikakulam and Narasannapeta Talukas in Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh and Parlakimedi taluka in Parlakimedi District in Orissa. *Rupyavati-vishaya* or *Rupavarttani* (7th Century) = Named due to the prevalence of wild beasts (*rupa*) in the region. Located in modern Tekkali taluka in the Srikakulam District. *Puli-nadu* (8th Century) = Named after the tiger (*puli*). Comprised portions of present North Arcot District in Tamil Nadu, Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh and Kolar District in Karnataka. *Ane-marga* (11th Century) = Named after the elephant (*ane* in Kannada, and *enugu* in Telugu). Located in the present Nalgonda district.

Number	Category	Place Name
		Emmedale (12th Century) = Signifies the prevalence of buffaloes (*emme* in Kannada and *enumu* in Telugu) in the modern Yanamadala in Guntur District.
V	Religious	*Palli-rashtra* or *Palli-nadu* 7th to 13th Century. *Palli* in Tamil indicates a 'Jain or Buddhist temple'. Palnad Taluka of Guntur district, corresponds to the ancient *Palli-rashtra* or *Palli-nadu*, and is famous for early Buddhist sites.

5. Several generalizations regarding the process of naming birds in Andhra Pradesh have become evident during this study. Generic names from the pre-independence and pre-Colonial times show that the inhabitants had an intimate knowledge of and close interaction with the physical environment. The dominant characters of the environment comes through clearly in both the frequency, spatial distribution and diversity of bird-names. There can be points of question such as are there presumably more water generic bird names than land types?; and , are the physical features more frequent in bird names than cultural ones? Bird-names could there fore be considered to strongly indicate the nature of the inhabitants' economic interaction with their environment.

6. These generalisations and contextual considerations required this study to therefore be cautious in its survey methods. There is a growing school of field survey methods termed as "**Participatory Appraisal**". It involves use of standard methods for

enabling local informants to participate willingly in the survey process. The process helps prevent any bias of the surveyor, either cultural or anthromorphic. The Participatory Appraisal method enables people to share, enhance and analyse their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act (Beebe 1985). Activities described as Participatory Appraisal, in rural and urban regions, is now standardised in over 50 countries, including developed nations that have learnt the methods from the developing countries (Mukherjee 1995).

7. Participatory appraisal methods are pluralist but not exclusive. Field surveys for bird names in this study has been necessarily focused on the behaviour and attitude of the facilitator, i.e., in my role as the surveyor. Participation of local informants helps escape this personal inhibition or barrier towards adopting a conclusion about local knowledge before it is analysed (Bulmer 1983). Participatory field surveys involve:

(a) Sitting down at the informants' agricultural area, grazing grounds, house and neighbourhood, temple courtyard or at the local market.

(b) Listening to the informant attentively, while recording all oral information faithfully, to the best possible accent of the local dialect, and **maintaining the context of bird names** in the sentences mentioned.

(c) Facilitating the informant (after recording an initial round of oral information) with field books, sketches, colour plates, photographs, and cross-questioning for triangulation of information provided.

(d) Learning from the informant in detail about the local culture, religions, ceremonies, local taboos, inhibitions and estimating the extent of detailed knowledge being actually disseminated about bird names in Telugu. For example, the context may be diluted by numerous generic bird names.

(e) Being 'open' rather than 'closed'. Enabling the local informant to seemingly take charge of the survey in front of his neighbours, friends and family. Providing the informant with a leadership role of 'educating' (!) the surveyor.

8. Data collection in the field, especially when concerned with ethnology, birds and other wild life, natural habitats and agricultural areas, are certainly not monotonous or routine. My surveys were usually quick, interesting and always dependent on innovation, while at the same time, necessarily participative and representative along with extensive triangulations for trustworthiness of the oral information. This study and its methods needed innovative or alternative systems of enquiry in diverse field situations. As an alternate approach to collection of data on bird names in Telugu, the field surveys have demonstrated the participatory appraisal survey's potential in providing extensive matrices other than place-names or semantics' based studies.

9. Trends in participatory surveys through field experience are indicative that participatory field research is steadily moving towards replication of individual studies in terms of scale, magnitude, variety, quickness and validity. Based on results from various

studies, participatory appraisal methods hold good potential as a field-based methodology for data collection (Chambers 1991). The ideal situation that emerged during the study was a combination of analysing differences, diversities and people's representation of bird names' semantics. This study also hopes to convincingly place an argument in favour of participatory appraisal of local information rather than the conventional method of data collection through questionnaire surveys.

10. Various linguistics-specific analysis and conclusions are presented in the relevant chapters. This study also hopes to position methods and key aspects of participatory appraisal methods for local linguistic information. These include:

(a) Analysis of the issues from field experiences which encourage a comparison of participatory appraisal type of inquiry with questionnaire surveys.

(b) Interim appraisal of methodological innovations emerging from my field experiences in listing bird names in Telugu.

(c) The larger context of paradigmatic bases, principles, objectives, operational issues and contextual basis of data involved in the two systems of inquiry under consideration.

(d) Scanning the scope for evaluating /judging data from participatory appraisal type inquiries, its attributes relating to the kind of data, representativeness, independence, trustworthiness and output.

(e) Identification of certain gaps to be filled in this regard by participatory appraisals, so as to have more and better evidence from new field experience.

(f) Suggesting checklists for approaching participatory appraisals of a similar one.

2.2 Preliminary survey of literature in linguistics, ethnology and ornithology

1. This study has had to equally access contemporary and systemic literature in linguistics, ethnology and ornithology. I have persistently attempted to avoid extensive references to literature by restricting mention only to broad analyses previously published on similar questions. There are some legendary authors who have successfully been able to propose or publish symbiotic analyses for linguistics, ethnology and ornithology. These include Claude Levi-Strauss (ethnology) and Salim Ali (ornithology) among others. Paul Michael Taylor may not be known in linguistic literature, but his work on the folk biology of the Tobelo people in Indonesia is a remarkable presentation of folk classifications. Taylor (1990) is representative of providing a common analysis for linguistics, ethnology and ornithology (among other levels of natural history).

2. Most linguistic studies on names in India has been focussed on Place Names. There are very few linguistic studies on animal or plant names. The situation is truly paradoxical, because zoological and /or botanical nomenclature abounds in lists and lists of

names. All scientific literature presenting lists of names includes listing for local names with geographic references. Considering the veritable treasure of diverse names freely available, it is certainly strange and surprising that linguists have not exploited or utilised the abundance of ethno-justified names in natural history.

3. Perhaps the first known linguistic study on names in India was conducted by the great grammarian, Panini, and published as his *Astadhyayi* (Agrawala, 1943). The most important contribution to the *Astadhyayi* to the history of ancient India is its geographical information. The country, its mountains and oceans, forests and rivers, natural and territorial divisions (*janapadas*), towns and villages have their share of attention in the shape of the linguistic material dealt with by Panini. The great grammarian created his own material in a very real sense by undertaking an original survey of the place-names in the vast area of the country from Afghanistan to Magadha. Details are discussed elsewhere in this study.

4. Indian folk etymology and folk tales in the Andhra Pradesh and erstwhile Madras State regions are recorded in works like the *Madras Manual of Administration,* Volume III, Mackenzie's Local Records, etc. Subsequent to Panini, no serious attempt was made to study Indian names, including place names or biological names. There has been however considerable progress in attempts around the world to conduct linguistic studies on place names and biological names. An analysis of various studies (Murthy 1985) focusses on the

points that (1) no names can be interpreted in the light of its present day form alone, but must be traced back to earlier recorded forms, (2) that no explanation for names, however convincing as philology, can hold good if not consistent with known history or cultural values and topography of the region, and conversely that (3) no explanation based on legend or topography is of value if not consistent with philology.

5. Bird names or biological names are to a large extent controlled by the written or printed form. The passage or use or transmission of bird names in Telugu, similar to place names in Telugu, is still very largely oral. There is rarely any significance in itself at least to its modern user, and there is little or nothing to check the process of change of names over the years and through extensive or meagre use. A probable result could also be that the modern form of the name may be misleading. As with place names, the lack of stress upon the final element together with certain common sound assimilations have obscured the history of many names, e.g. the Jerdon's Courser, a rare bird of Andhra Pradesh, locally known as *Adavi-wuta-titti* being explained off as "Jungle Empty Purse" whereas it should have been "Forest Lapwing" (Murthy 1985, Bhushan 1986).

6. An analysis of various linguistic studies of place names, including a synoptic essay in the *Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, emphasises the importance of comparing the existing names with their earliest or earlier counterparts (Hyman 1960). The first principle of (place-) name etymology must be that there should be an early name form

on which to found an explanation. Names now identical in form are often shown by early forms to be totally different in origin. In comparison, such an analogy may not be relevant with biological names. Places often get named due to association with human interventions or topographical features, i.e., secondary characters, while biological names are often positioned to exactly justify the behaviour and appearance of the organism. Most names, biological or place names, are recognised in diverse linguistics' literature in various categories. Some of the biological /bird names categories include:

(1) Folk-names or tribal names. As explained in the first chapter, most tribals in Andhra Pradesh speak non-Telugu languages or in diverse dialects, for e.g. *Adavi ramadasu* = Forest mendicant (Blackwinged Kite).

(2) Habitation names, i.e., Bird /place names which strictly denote the habitation. Regional names, that include several locations, for e.g., *Adavi kodi* = Jungle Fowl, and *Samudrapu chilika* = Sea Bird /Parrot (Flamingo).

(3) Names of locations within a specific habitation, such as flat land on a riverbed, open areas inside a forest, etc. for e.g., *Neela chinta wakha* = Water-Tamarind -Heron (Night Heron).

7. As earlier mentioned, there have been some studis on the cultural and linguistic significance of place names in Telugu. There are various places named with etymological roots in biological organisms or terms of nature. Sankalia (1969) explains that the

classification of names according to their name contents is difficult. In his study of Gujarati names, he indicates that the meanings which the Sanskrit and *Prakrit* dictionaries suggest, have their own limitations. Very often a name has more than one meaning. What its exact connotation is can probably be understood only by a personal discussion with the actual local informant and by placing the word in the local context. Therefore, in most contemporary literature, including this study, names of biological organisms need further corroboration through studies in other areas, such as Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa.

8. Murthy (1985) and Sankalia (1969) have listed the various categories of names in Telugu and Gujarati languages. A representative list is provided at **Table 2.2**. Both lists include categories for names "after animals, birds and reptiles" or "denoting fauna". These seem to be only comprehensive attempt in recent times to list names in various 'nature' categories in Telugu in an extensively representative format. Most other studies are very specific to place names within a particular region (George 1986).

9. In 1758 the tenth edition of Linneus' *Systema Naturae* was published in Stockholm, Europe. It described and diagnosed the natural world as then known to him, including 63 genera and 556 species of birds. This edition of Linnaeus is now accepted as the beginnings of scientific nomenclature in zoology, including ornithology. Since then, more than 30,000 scientific bird names, of genera, species, and subspecies, have been

proposed and arranged in a hierarchy of taxa far more complex than that envisaged and used by Linnaeus (Jobling 1991).

10. Biological or scientific nomenclature aims to describe relationships, systematise the natural world, and promote world-wide understanding and discussion by providing simple two-part names for each species, using words taken directly from classical Latin or transliterated from Greek or other, mainly European, languages. The system of scientific nomenclature helps identify a bird species, though named in various tongues. The importance is apparent when one considers the fact that various species world-wide share the names, 'robin', 'wren', 'blackbird', 'warbler', 'sparrow', or 'catbird', or the variety of vernacular names for a specific bird species.

11. Although Linnaeus sought to lay down guidelines in his *Philosophica botanica*, 1751, there were no generally accepted rules governing the formation, use, and priorities of names in zoology, including ornithology, for nearly one hundred years afterwards. Most naturalists embraced Linnaeus' simple binomial system in an uncoordinated and chaotic fashion. Scientists such as Francois Levaillant, Comte de Buffon, Azara, Marcgrave, Catesby and others developed or help provide source information for catalogues, classificatory systems, or nomenclators by subsequent scientists.

12. With the spread of European colonialism, and better methods of preservation of specimens and storage of collections improved, naturalists and scientists became overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of new species brought back by soldiers, mariners, missionaries, explorers and colonial administrators. The Linnaean binominal system, was threatened by independent authors who described new species repeatedly under different names. Often males, females, immature individuals and colour varieties of the same species were described as different species. As zoological taxonomy improved and species became better known, the earlier errors were gradually sorted out and corrected. The most successful of attempts to agree to a standard list of bird names was the Strickland Code, originally conceived in 1835 by a British ornithologist, zoologist and palaeontologist, Hugh E. Strickland. This code is the basis for most contemporary codes of bird names and its scientific nomenclature (Jobling 1991).

Table 2.2: **A comparative list of name(s) categories in Telugu** (Murthy 1985) **and Gujarati** (Sankalia 1969).

Gujarati Name Categories (Sankalia 1969)	**Telugu Name Categories** (Murthy 1985)
1.1 Names after a person = hero, saint, tribal leader.	1.1 Names pertaining to geographical and physical features = mountains, hills, mounds, rocky surroundings, etc.
1.2 Names after a person = deity	1.2 Names pertaining to geographical and physical features = water resources including rivers and rivulets.
1.3 Names after a person = spirit	1.3 Names pertaining to geographical and physical features = different types of lands.
1.4 Names after a person = tribes or peoples	1.4 Names pertaining to geographical and physical features = locations of the places.
2 Names after an event = auspicious occasion, bad occasion.	2.1 Names denoting flora = Trees and plants.
3 Names after customs and superstitions	2.2 Names denoting flora = parts of trees and gardens.
4.1 Names after geographical and physical characteristics. = hills, mountains, mounds or any elevated places.	2.3 Names denoting flora = parts of flowers.
4.2 Names after geographical and physical characteristics. = rivers, streams, lakes and ponds.	2.4 Names denoting flora = grains and pulses.
4.3 Names after geographical and physical characteristics. = forests, deserts, steppes, etc.	3.1 Names denoting fauna = wild and domestic animals.
5 Names after flowers, fruits, trees and crops.	3.2 Names denoting fauna = birds.
6 Names after animals, birds and reptiles.	3.3 Names denoting fauna = reptiles.
7 Names after names of existing places.	3.4 Names denoting fauna = fishes.
8.1 Names from tribes or castes living originally in the region.	4.1 Names denoting religious terms = Vedic gods.
8.2 Names from names of natural features.	4.2 Names denoting religious terms = Saivite or Vaishnavite names.
8.3 Names of a religious character.	4.3 Names denoting religious terms = Gods and Goddesses.
8.4 Names after names of persons or events.	5 Ethnographical names = castes, professions, tribes and races.
8.5 Names copies from other names.	6 Names of historical significance
	7 Names of commercial character
	8 Names after famous cities
	9 Names that distinguish between new and old places of the same name
	10 Names indicating two different sizes of the places of the same name

2.3 Field surveys, equipment and institutional support

1. Birding, birdwatching and ornithology are the terms mentioned to describe the study of birds. The actual activity of bird study can be carried out in the laboratory or in the "field". Museum or laboratory studies are mainly restricted to physiological studies, morphometric analyses, maintenance of skin collections and skeletons. Some museums, such as the Bombay Natural History Society, could possess nearly 50,000 bird skins collected from all over India, erstwhile British India, some Tibetan areas and Afghanistan. The British Museum at Tring, United Kingdom, has a bird skin collection that numbers more than 400,000 specimens while the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, USA, would perhaps equal it with nearly 500,000 specimens.

2. Bird skins used to be collected to be able to record a definitive proven list of birds from a specific region or location. Skins are also able to help define colour and shape differences among male, female, immature or seasonal morphs of the same species. Ornithologists develop field handguides, or handbooks, with detailed information about the birds, their behaviour and ecology. The information is helped with detailed colour plates made by bird artistes with extensive "field" experience and the ability to check proportions in the museum specimens.

3. For my field surveys during this study, I used the three best field guides and one handbook available for Indian birds. These included the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* (Ali and Ripley 1985), *The Book of Indian Birds* (Ali 1972), *The Pictorial Guide to the Birds of India and Pakistan* (Ali and Ripley 1983), and *Collins Handguide to the Birds of the Indian Subcontinent* (Woodcock 1980). The Handbook and the Pictorial Guide include colour plates *in true colour* of ***all the bird species and subspecies of the Indian subcontinent.***

4. Similar birds, belonging to the same family or genera are placed in adjacent pages or on the same plate. This facilitation helped me in my surveys for the participatory appraisal of local bird names in Andhra Pradesh. Most local informants could compare between birds on the same colour plate or on adjacent pages and be careful about volunteering names. On the other hand, I could immediately discern if the local informant was bluffing if he /she began naming birds that were not found in the survey region.

5. One does not need to carry a library of reprints or representative bird specimen collections or photographs for comparison if the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* was available. This publication is the most complete single tome that has between its cover pages all the possible information known about birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Since the book has been authored by two of the most accomplished field ornithologists,

Padma Vibhushan Dr. Salim Ali, and Padma Vibhushan Dr. Sidney Dillon Ripley, the authenticity of the information presented is never in doubt. The paradox was that almost all the places that I surveyed in Andhra Pradesh had been visited by either Dr. Salim Ali or by the both of them!

6. A birdwatchers' standard field equipment includes binoculars, spotting scope, fieldguides, camera and lenses, field notebook and camouflage clothes, including appropriate field shoes. I have previously explained the various fieldguides. I used a 7 x 25 Nikon binoculars for spotting birds. I also carried a 9 x 25 Pentax binoculars to share with local informants to be sure that the both of us were discussing the same bird. I used two spotting scopes, a 40X zoom Nikon spotting scope and a 10X zoom Kowa spotting scope. Both scopes are excellent field equipment for being able to distinguish the most difficult of birds in unfavourable light conditions.

7. Cameras included a Pentax Program Plus with 70-210 and normal lenses. I was able to travel through most of the State of Andhra Pradesh with vehicle support from local birdwatching groups, ongoing bird studies and the bird migration team of the Bombay Natural History Society stationed at Sriharikota Island under the leadership of Mr. S. A. Hussain, Senior Scientist, BNHS. I used some standard easily available maps for comparative notes during the field surveys. The maps included those available in good bookstores, published by Lascelles, Bartholomew and Nelles. Some maps were available at

a scale of 1:4,000,000 but are not really detailed enough for a birdwatcher or a field survey in a specific area, such as in Andhra Pradesh.

8. I had to seek institutional support in Bombay, Madras and in Andhra Pradesh. The Bombay Natural History Society conducted a certificate course in field ornithology in 1988-89. The course helped me get a rapid introduction to ornithology and the birds of India. Subsequently, most scientists at the Society helped provide utilitarian support in field locations in Andhra Pradesh. I had the privilege of a 2 to 3 hour conversation with the late Dr. Salim Ali in February 1987 in New Delhi and subsequently with Dr. Dillon Ripley in Bombay in March 1988. These discussions helped finalise this study topic and encouraged me to understand that there could be various definitive linguistic analyses on bird names in Telugu. Scientists at the BNHS who helped me in field support in Andhra Pradesh included Mr. J. C. Daniel, Curator, Dr. Robert B. Grubh, Deputy Director, Mr. S. A. Hussain, Senior Scientist, Dr. S. Balachandran, Dr. Bharat Bhushan, Dr. S. S. Mohapatra, Mr. Prakash Rao and Mr. Alagar Rajan, Scientists. The most valuable support was received from the BNHS trappers Mr. Ponnaiayan, Mr. Murugaiayan and the best one of all, Mr. Aitanna, resident of Reddipalli, Cuddapah district.

9. In Madras, I received encouragement and guidance about actual field locations and bird lists from the late Mr. V. Rajan, Madras Naturalists Society, and the late Mr. M. Krishnan, legendary naturalist and freelance journalist. The Madras Naturalists Society

newsletter, *Blackbuck*, was a constant source of information about the birds in the region. In Andhra Pradesh, I was overwhelmed with institutional support and local guidance. The Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh, represented by Shri Siraj Taher, Shri Aasheesh Pittie, Mr. Rajeev Mathews, Mr. M. Kulkarni, Mr. Humayun Taher, Mr. Suhel Quader and Mr. Balakoteshwara Rao provided easy reference points for triangulation of field information. Mr. Mrutyunjaya Rao of Bapatla kept in constant telephone contact to help verify the data as it was being collected. Dr. M. Anjaneyulu provided information and support about the birds of Kolleru lake.

2.4 Data collection, analysis and post-survey studies

1. Data collection in field level investigations had to be quick, interesting and innovative and at the same time be participatory, representative and trustworthy. *Participatory appraisal* is an emerging alternative system of inquiry to data collection. There is considerable field evidence that the participation of the local informant in the study or field survey is an efficient mechanism to collect quick and meaningful data. Field surveys need to be a way of enabling the local informant's participation, in the process with the help of standard bird listing techniques.

2. There continues to be an extensive emphasis on questionnaire based surveys and its use in data collection in the methodological domain of applied field studies and research

(Nichols 1991). This emphasis is in spite of the fact that analytical problems of questionnaire surveys have raised fundamental doubts about the quality and credibility of survey results. Gill (1993) reported that official statistics based on such surveys are characterised by unreliability, gaps, over-aggregation, inaccuracies, mutual inconsistencies and untimely reporting. Economic surveys have systematically understated or concealed different earnings /activities for instance, by asking respondents to state only the principal source of external earnings over preceding year (Breman 1985).

3. *Participatory appraisal* is a methodology which helps in interacting with local communities, understanding them and learning from them. It helps in the process of involvement with local communities for indigenous knowledge-building exercises. It is a way of learning from and with community members to investigate, analyse and evaluate constraints and opportunities and make informed analyses regarding various concerns. It is now being increasingly utilised by development officers in India, especially Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

4. The participatory field survey involves a process of communication and options in techniques for seeking villagers' participation in putting forward their points of view about ethnic knowledge regarding birds or other faunal /floral names. The participatory approach enables them to conduct their own analysis and offer their contributions in

dfferent forms with a view to make use of each informants' level of understanding and learning.

5. I identified two groups of informants for data sources. The first group was the traditional bird hunter or trapper, specifically tribal or forest-dweller individuals. These included the *Yaanadi, Nari kuruwa* and the *Yadava* groups along the Eastern Ghat hill ranges. A specific separate group of *Yaanadi* fishermen at Sriharikota also provided information about bird names. The second group of informants included local villagers, experienced birdwatchers, farmers, urban hunters or shikaris, forest officers and sheperds or herdsmen in various villages. The first group of informants helped me to develop an initial list of bird names, references to local habitats, context sources for local discussion and folklore or oral literature. The second group of informants helped triangulate or provide further new information about the initial list of bird names from each region.

6. The second stage of planning the field survey involved determining the target locations in various geographical regions of Andhra Pradesh. I focussed my studies in:

(a) Hyderabad city, Deccan Plateau and the areas around ICRISAT, Medak District, and the Mango Research Centre, near Patancheru.

(b) Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam, Godavari river banks and the Bastar areas near Bhadrachalam.

(c) Godavari and Krishna River deltas, Kolleru lake areas and Dowlaeshwaram Barrage near Rajahmundry.

(d) Rayalaseema area, including Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh, and

(e) Pulicat and Nelapattu lakes and Sriharikota Island.

7. The study methods involved limiting discussion with local informants to record their knowledge, perceptions and attitudes towards bird diversity, other biological diversity, its utility and conservation. Usually the discussion was in the context of the village wherein the local informant was a resident. There were some major aspects of focus for discussion with the local informants or secondary informants within a particular location. These included:

(a) Discussion about the local informants' (1) Knowledge and information about bird species, (2) their occurrence in the village, (3) occurrence in the neighbouring areas, (4) presence or absence in specific habitats, (5) seasonal variation in the presence or absence of the species within the region or within a specific habitat, (6) the landscape around the village or location, (7) the abundance of the bird species in the region, (8) uses for the bird species or its habitat by the villagers, and (9) techniques of spotting the species or hunting it.

(b) Recording local knowledge and information about cultural and ecological status of bird species, or bird families or other natural history in the region. Determining if there is any economic importance of the bird species.

(c) Knowledge about the local village's history, its current status and future development scenarios. Local male migration, to nearby cities or to labour camps in large development projects. Implications of lack of or presence of oral information about natural history for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

8. Surveys at the informants' location, on a first-hand basis enables to serve several important perspectives. This study will be able to position for the first time an important mechanism for monitoring the current status and existing local knowledge about diverse natural resources, such as birds, plants, fishes and agricultural crops. The methods will be useful in developing an understanding of local medicinal plants, native races or varieties of agricultural crops, species of firewood and other household requirements. Knowledge about the linguistic justification of the names of most of these natural resources has also been recorded along with the hundreds of bird names listed in this study (**Appendix A**).

9. At the species level, including bird species, people's knowledge was considered in three major categories during the survey. The first related to the kind of species or uses that have been widely reported from literature. The second referred to the local informant's

knowledge about the species availability and abundance. The third refers to people's wisdom about the traditional knowledge about species or uses or methods of spotting certain bird species not reported/ published earlier, which is largely in the 'private' domain of individuals or communities.

10. An apprehension during analysis by ornithologists and biological scientists was indicated regarding the quality of information and degree of correlation of people's knowledge and modern science. Most scientists I discussed with about my study feared that the quality of information would be inferior due to various reasons. One such reason ascribed was that people may not like to express their knowledge, views and attitudes due to suspicion. This would certainly be true in most circumstances, and would be difficult to overcome. Most confidence building measures, however well meant, would not be able to retrieve all the oral knowledge possible. This however is not met with frequently in the case of local bird name informants. Their actual love for natural history, shikar or otherwise, fondness for birds and better expertise at birdwatching than most experienced professional ornithologists, make them want to pass on their knowledge happily.

11. A major problem is that false information or unrelated data may be uncovered or discovered only after the field survey is completed. It was therefore necessary to have some parallel sketchy triangulation in place to ascertain the accuracy of data. This was made possible with the extensive lists of bird names in Telugu provided in the *Handbook*

of the Birds of India and Pakistan and the Checklist of the Birds of Andhra Pradesh (Taher and Pittie 1989). The triangulation or validation process necessarily had to be built in to the survey stages and later through the analysis with the help of standard publications.

12. Further error-avoidance and predictive analyses was necessary due to ensuring compatibility and correlation between local knowledge and modern science. First, even without correlation with scientific nomenclature, local bird name knowledge would still be useful for ethnological studies. Second, the methods used in this study have proven to be successful in helping formulate participatory appraisal studies for local biological diversity. Today this science is being termed as *"Documentation of peoples' knowledge and perceptions about biodiversity and conservation"* and is being conducted in seven states of India by some of the leading scientific institutions.

13. The documentation of local biological names involves a new and innovative method of looking at linguistics and biological sciences at the local village or region level. This study would contribute information and knowledge about methods irrespective of the frequency of data collection or spatial location. One major problem remains. The older generation and the really expert shikaris are fast disappearing through out the state of Andhra Pradesh. Most have opted out for other occupations. Another ten years later, such studies would be very difficult to initiate for want of knowledgeable local informants.

2.5 Common methods for linguistics and ornithology

1. To document the conclusions presented here, I have collected, assembled and analysed bird names and relevant ornithological publications for the region. Field records of bird names collected during the study have similarly been verified by leading ornithologists of the region and the nation including Dr. Erach Bharucha, Dr. Bharat Bhushan, Mr. S. A. Hussain (all from the Bombay Natural History Society) Mr. Pushp Kumar, IFS (Retd.), Mr. Aasheesh Pittie, and Mr. Siraj Taher (all from the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh). Standard ornithological publications (Ali, S. 1933-34, 1938, 1941, 1949, Ali, S. & S. D. Ripley, 1983, 1985, Baker, E. C. S. 1929, Jerdon, T. C. 1877, Ripley, S. D. 1982, and Whistler, H. and N. B. Kinnear, 1930-37) have been referred for analysis of bird names recorded in the Study Area.

2. All bird name classifications, scientific or cognitive or ethnological, describe relationships, systematize the natural world, and promote understanding of the bird species worldwide. Today the concept is still relevant and useful in a world made smaller by technology and instant communication. The ethnic or native bird expert or the non-expert's system of bird names and their classification is unique in its' diversity but commonality of semantics.

3. The method thus followed by this study was to position and compare the native bird names with the Linnaean classification. This study undertook to recognise a commonly accepted reference frame for bird taxonomy in India, i.e., *The Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley. The classification(s) are therefore clearly analytical and can be used to derive conclusions. In accordance with the modern practice for field ornithology, I have dealt with species, subspecies and variations, if any. I have not persisted in a clear demarcation of whether the subspecies is clearly separable in the field and its separation being significant for the bird watcher as distinct from the linguist. Scientific names of the birds treated are listed in the Appendix along with common names. I have used English names in accordance with the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*, by Dr. Salim Ali and Dr. S. Dillon Ripley.

4. This study is concerned with the relation of bird names to the normal habits and characteristics of species found and recorded or known from in Andhra Pradesh and adjoining regions. Occasionally, the study discusses variation and exceptions in habits that explain the divergence from the normal habits. The fullness or brevity of treatment or the omission of reference to a species is determined by the degree to which it has been known from within Andhra Pradesh and its adjoining regions, and proximity to human settlements in the region.

5. The study has also relied largely upon types of habitat greatly modified or actually formed by human action such as agriculture and wetland reservoirs. In the description of bird species, attention has similarly been concentrated on those aspects, which indicate their capacity to adapt themselves to or to exploit civilization. A large number of references to aberrations or divergence and isolated occurrences have been omitted to avoid cluttering up the text with detail or with relatively unimportant qualifications to statements which apply to most bird species or habitats within the study area. Where such occasional variations have not been mentioned it is because they have not been considered of sufficient importance. No doubt others would sometimes select differently. Occurrences that now seem exceptional or erratic may be shown to be more usual by fuller observation, or may represent the first appearance of new bird species, habitats or bird habits, which will later become widespread.

6. It might well be argued that certain species are not fully treated in the study but do have a good claim to be included in the limits of the study area. This study has however confined itself to political limits rather than geographical barriers. In describing the more characteristic bird species' names within the scope of this study, this manuscript deals very sketchily with habitats, ecology, population and distribution.

7. There are distinct features of style in Telugu oral literature. Among these are content, conventions and style. In all communities, each oral literature form has its own

peculiar features and characteristics. These details have evolved over the years that have since been associated with each form or genre of oral literature. There are similarities to as well as differences from other Dravidian communities, as well as with most written literature. Unlike most South Indian communities, where indigenous education has been formalized in various degrees, and is usually a monopoly of a few individuals, the Andhra marginal peoples continue with their traditional system of education which includes imparting knowledge through various forms of oral literature, and is characterised by its informality.

8. For justified appreciation of Andhra and especially, Telugu oral literature, the social setting of the narration is of paramount importance. This includes the time and place where the narrative is told, and the participants. While narrative stories involve children and adults listening informally to the story-teller, this study purposely identified knowledgeable bird 'experts' from various parts of the State to record their lists of bird names. As already mentioned, story narration is a different form of oral literature from listing bird names. While most families would have their distinct genealogies of oral stories, bird names would be the domain or responsibility of a professional bird 'expert'.

9. A good bird 'expert' usually would identify birds depending upon his need, like hunting for food, sport or being in his immediate environment as a farmer or herdsman. Some individuals would excel as good birders and also acquire recognition as good bird

'experts'. Such performance would generally be known through a wide region, perhaps the tehsil or a couple of villages. Rarely some native bird 'experts' are known throughout the district. Most native bird 'experts' will usually have bird lists dependant on a single classification, like habitat distribution for shikaris, plumage and body shape for herdsmen, capture success for fishermen who catch ducks and other waterbirds in their nets. A list of birds by a single 'expert' can be good or bad, accurate or inaccurate, depending on how it is told, and the manner in which the data is analysed. A good bird list is one which employs sound logic, whether inclusive of emotions like anger, apathy or humour, or colour perceptions along with human personification.

10. Why would there be distinctive bird names? What does it matter if a local bird 'expert' has to catch or identify birds if he does not need to explain the details to others? The bird 'expert' and the range of his knowledge is an important aspect of this ethnic-ornithology. The status of the bird expert in a region is not determined by any social group, but by the type of narrative, the intimate knowledge and logic perception of the bird lists, and the rapport developed over several years as an individual or over hundreds of years by his family ancestors. Thus within one group, it may not be uncommon to find an audience that joins the bird 'expert' in evolving the bird lists, or to completely change the bird list through a period of about 30-40 years depending upon drastically changed economic needs.

11. Bird names, among other forms of oral literature, in Andhra Pradesh, seemingly follow a certain sequence, just as they would do in scientific published literature. The bird name is almost a narrative of motivated action that may involve some sequence that is finally resolved. A bird name may have one or multiple logical sequences. Some bird names are arranged in a simple style, where names follow each other in a sequence. This chronological mode of development is common in all bird names in Telugu and Andhra-Urdu. Such a listing of bird names indicate special alterations depending upon logical assumptions regarding the knowledge of birds and their environment.

12. Some bird names are simple, while others are complex. Apart from simply conveying the identification of the bird, a good bird 'expert' also takes the knowledge necessary in employing the style. Each of these techniques serve a particular purpose. These methods keeps the audience comparing their own knowledge of the environment around them, and therefore, makes them more aware of the changes and other possibilities. Most bird 'experts' make liberal use of figures of speech. A symbol is often used as an object that seems to embody an abstract idea. Imagery is the creation of mental figures of images, and is closely allied to similes. Personification is where an inanimate object is conceived as embodying human qualities. While a metaphor equates certain images with life situations, a simile compares them.

13. Preservation of toponymic knowledge is important (Ford 1991), because many developing countries, experience radical changes that may sever contact with its past. Many fascinating and often whimsical names (and even significant historical terms) are rapidly being displaced by new ones. Some remain for a time within the popular culture as part of the 'folk' toponymy, but as the older generations die off many of these names will be permenantly lost.

14. Therefore, the purpose of the methods in this study is two-fold: (a) to begin the process of preservation and reconstruction of intimate local knowledge of terms in natural history, and (b) to consider what this toponymy reveals about the culture, especially the way its people perceived the physical and natural environment and adjusted to it.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 3 RESULTS

3.1 Survey locations, dialects and regional differences

1. This study had to discover or identify common locations in regard to dialectical and ornithological differences. While students of Telugu literature and linguistics rather commonly know dialectical differences, experienced birdwatchers and professional ornithologists similarly differentiate ornithological regions. Linguists separate locations according to distinctly known variations in dialects, overlapping areas with neighbouring languages or unique islands of certain accents or dialects within a larger different dialect. Ornithologists however cannot position regional differences based on anthropomorphic perceptions about birds and their behaviour. The birds decide their regional variations and it is up to the ornithologist to record the differences in an absolutely impersonal and professional manner.

2. Birds are distributed according to their habitat requirements, food preferences and seasonal variations in behaviour. Some birds are specific to certain habitats, such as ducks and wetlands, pigeons and trees, or, parakeets and fruit-bearing trees. Some birds

can vary their habitat or floral preference according to the changes in seasons, such as pigeons and doves come down to the agricultural areas after the first harvest to feed on the grains, but return to the forests once the summer begins to harshen. There are a number of birds that migrate within Andhra Pradesh, and some that migrate from the Himalayas and a number of species that migrate from southern China, Central Asia and Siberia. To be able to discern patterns of bird distributions, ornithologists prefer to classify areas according to the major habitat type and later list sub-areas according to the floral types within. For example, the major habitats in Andhra Pradesh would include: (a) the Deccan Plateau and its semi-arid grasslands, (b) the Eastern Ghats and its hilly forests and valleys, (c) the major river systems including the Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra and Pennar rivers, (d) the pereplains, or the coastal plains between the Eastern Ghats and the Eastern Coast, (e) the Eastern Coast and its brackish wetlands, and (f) the urban areas, including the large cities (Ali, S. 1933-34, 1938, Bhushan 1994).

3. I chose several survey locations in each of the specific dialect areas in order to enable overlap with habitat variations for birds. Sastry (1994) has listed the various dialect areas for Telugu in Andhra Pradesh. These include (**Table 3.1**) ten districts in Telengana, seven districts along the Eastern Coast, four districts in Rayalaseema, and three districts in the area known as Kalinga due to its proximity to Orissa. Krishnamurti (1962) on the basis of his linguistic survey of Telugu-speaking areas has concluded that there are three dialects in Telugu. He groups Kalinga with the Coastal districts /dialects. Earlier linguists used

'dialects' to cover a variety of linguistic categories, but their main concentration was on lexical and grammatical peculiarities (Sastry 1994). Krishnamurti (*ibid.*) has however concentrated on phonetic peculiarities to classify the dialects. Sastry (*ibid.*) clarifies that no attempt has been made to concentrate on the aspects of language, viz., phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and lexical classes to differentiate dialectical divisions in Andhra Pradesh.

Table 3.1: **Districts based on dialect divisions in Andhra Pradesh** Sastry (1994).

Telengana	East Coast	Rayalaseema	Kalinga
▪ Adilabad ▪ Hyderabad ▪ Karimnagar ▪ Khammam ▪ Mahbubnagar ▪ Medak ▪ Nalgonda ▪ Nizamabad ▪ Rangareddi ▪ Warangal	▪ East Godavari ▪ Guntur ▪ Krishna ▪ Prakasam ▪ Srikakulam ▪ West Godavari	▪ Anantapur ▪ Chittoor ▪ Cuddapah ▪ Kurnool	▪ Srikakulam ▪ Vijayanagaram ▪ Visakhapatnam

4. For the purposes of this study, I have followed Sastri (*ibid.*) who has followed Krishnamurti (*ibid.*) in undertaking a three-way dialect classification of Telugu in Andhra Pradesh. I am however including Nellore in the coastal dialect division rather than

Rayalaseema to maintain the continuity of the coastal habitat. The dialect variations have been considered in a matrix (**Table 3.2**) with the habitat differences to select survey locations. For purposes of brevity in this manuscript, I have listed the various habitats and the dialect regions within a table, and listed the actual survey locations. Each study location was surveyed for bird populations to develop an initial clarity about the presence or absence of bird species before meeting the local informant.

5. A brief mention about the history of the region is required to explain the various Telugu dialect divisions in Andhra Pradesh. Historically, the Telugu speaking areas have always been under various kingdoms and never been a political entity until after India's independence. In the recent past, the coastal districts were under British rule, while the Rayalaseema and the Telengana areas were under the Nizam of the Asafjahi dynasty. In AD 1800, the four Rayalaseema districts were handed over to the British. There was political continuity from the Nizam's kingdoms in to the current Maharashtra and Karnataka states. This was through the Nizam's possession of Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga (all Karnataka), Nanded and Ahmednagar (both Maharashtra) districts. In November 1956, under the reorganisation of the Linguistic States Act, the present state of Andhra Pradesh was born, comprising Visaalandhra and the Telugu speaking districts of the Nizam's dominion.

Table 3.2: **A study location matrix based on Telugu dialect divisions and bird habitats in Andhra Pradesh.**

Bird Habitats	Rayalaseema Dialect Division	Coastal Dialect Division	Telengana Dialect Division
Deccan Plateau, Grasslands and semi-arid areas	▪ Penakucherla, Anantapur district. ▪ Rollapadu, Kurnool district. ▪ Ahobilam, Kurnool district.	▪ Nayudupeta and Venkatagiri, Nellore district. ▪ Sangam plains, Nellore district	▪ Vijayawada to Khammam areas, Khammam district. ▪ ICRISAT and Mango Research Station, Medak
Eastern Ghats, Central Hills (near Bastar), Hill forests and valleys	▪ .Lankamalai hills, Cuddapah district ▪ Erramalai hills, Kurnool and Anantapur district ▪ Seshachalam and Palakonda hills, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts	▪ Somasila, Nellore district. ▪ Penchalakona, Nellore district ▪ Udayagiri Hills, Prakasam district ▪ Nagalapuram-Narayanavanam, Chittoor-Nellore	▪ Bhadrachalam, Khammam district ▪ Paloncha, Khammam district ▪ Anantagiri, Sankarametta, Visakhapatnam District
Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra and Pennar rivers. Other wetlands.	▪ Siddavatam, Cuddapah district ▪ Penakucherla and Guntakal lakes, Anantapur district	▪ Somasila, Nellore district. ▪ Sriharikota Island, Nellore district	▪ Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam, Khammam district. ▪ Kolleru Lake, West and East Godavari districts.
Eastern Coast, and its brackish wetlands. Coastal deltas.	▪ Nellore-Pennar delta, Nellore district	▪ Pulicat and Nelapattu Lakes, Nellore district	▪ Dowleshwaram barrage, East and West Godavari districts
Urban areas. Large cities. Railway complexes and Temples.	▪ Tirupati--Tirumala, Chittoor district. ▪ Cuddapah city, Cuddapah district ▪ Kurnool city, Kurnool district	▪ Sulurpet, Nellore district ▪ Vijayawada and Rajahmundry cities	▪ Hyderabad and Secunderabad ▪ Medak ▪ Mahbubnagar city, Mahbubnagar ▪ Zaheerabad city

6. During the Nizam's rule, Telugu was not the official language, losing out to Urdu and Persian. In fact, Telugu was considered as the language of the downtrodden people (Sastri, *ibid.*). Therefore, the Urdu language and culture exerted a great deal of influence on the Telengana Telugu dialects. Telengana speakers consider themselves as *Telugus* and refer to the Rayalaseema and Coastal speakers as *andhras*. A distinct pattern emerges with Telengana Telugu generously interspersed with Deccani Urdu, Persian, Hindustani, Marathi and Kannada, while the Rayalaseema Telugu borrows extensively from neighbouring Dravidian languages such as Tamil and Kannada. To the north, coastal Telugu brings together highly accented dialects with Sanskrit borrowings.

7. Sastri (*ibid.*) mentions that the Telengana dialect has many new consonant clusters in the spoken form because of the reduction of unstressed syllables, and from close contact, the stress and syllable patterns of Urdu being adopted by Telengana speakers. There are unique patterns in the central districts as well. Warangal and Nalgonda districts in Telengana and Cuddapah in the Rayalaseema areas have a good number of Urdu speakers. All these three districts, though lying in the central parts of Andhra Pradesh, are considered to be bilingual areas. In spite of this factor, the Warangal dialect is considered to be a regional standard for Telengana speech and Cuddapah district for Rayalaseema dialects. Another unique dialectical-island are the twin cities of Hyderabad and

Secunderabad. The former city reports a 36 per cent Urdu speaking population. The capital city accent is however not recognised as the 'standard' dialect for the Telugu language.

8. Most scholars of the Telugu language are reported to study only the so-called "standard language", i.e., the coastal Telugu dialect, being the educated speech of the coastal districts. Correspondingly, the amount of scholarship devoted to Telengana Telugu and Rayalaseema Telugu is not adequately high. The Rayalaseema and Telengana areas are underdeveloped districts compared to the economic prosperity of the Coastal districts. Some districts are actually drought prone, such as Medak, Anantapur and Nalgonda. This economic disparity may also be a reason for the variation in scholarly studies.

3.2 Scientific names of birds along with notes for Andhra Pradesh and a checklist for the state

1. The full scientific name of a bird species, or for that matter, any biological organism, according to the currently accepted worldwide Linnaean system of biological nomenclature, consists of four parts, for e.g. the Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* Pallas 1811. The four parts are (a) *Phoenicopterus,* (b) *roseus*, (c) Pallas, and (d) 1811. The first two parts, the binomen, *Phoenicopterus roseus*, are written in a Latin or neo-Latin form and traditionally printed in Italics. The first part of the name denotes the genus, distinguishing a group of related species or an isolated, distinctive species. It must be

necessarily in the form of a noun (*Parus* is the Latin word for a bird known as a 'tit'), must be unique in the zoological world, and is always capitalised. The second uncapitalised part of the name is the specific name (previously also called the trivial name). The specific name is commonly in the form of an adjective (*roseus* is the Latin for rose-coloured). Only in combination with a generic name does the name have any validity or make any sense, and it and be used in more than one genus. For example, *Parus major, Dendrocopus major, Tinamus major* and *Crotophaga major*. Within the genus, however, no two species, subspecies, or forms (taxa) may bear the same specific name.

2. The third and fourth parts of a species scientific name give the specific name and the year in which the name was first properly published. The author's name placed in parentheses after a specific name indicates that the current generic classification differs from the genus assigned by the original author. For example, the House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus) 1758, was originally described in the genus *Fringilla*. Systematic publications, such as check-lists, give full publication details and the type locality (i.e., the location where the type specimen that defines the species was collected or is believed to have been collected). Non-systematic scientific works, and more popular works, such as fieldguides and magazines, usually give only the first two names, the 'binomen'.

3. Neither generic nor specific names need to be descriptive, accurate or relevant, and they cannot be rejected if found to be erroneous in these respects. For example, *indicus*

need not refer to a bird found to in India, and *roseus* need not refer to the colour-shade 'rose'. Many names coined in the early years of systematic zoology are now known to be inappropriate. These names may be the result of badly coloured paintings or figures, or specimens affected by poor storage conditions. The Fifth International Congress of Zoology at Berlin in 1901, accepted the tenth edition of the list of bird names and promulgated the first set of rules or zoological nomenclature to be recognised internationally, the *Regles internationales de la Nomenclature zoologique*, first officially published in 1905. The final Revised Version was published as the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* in 1961 (3rd edition, 1985).

4. The fundamental goal of the International Code is to ensure stability and universality in scientific names of animals, a basic necessity for communication between zoologists throughout the world and over time. Two basic principles need to be understood in this study, *homonymy* and *preservation of well-established names*. Homonymy states that a particular name can be used only once in zoological nomenclature. Hence, a generic name or a family-group name can be used only once in the animal kingdom. It must be unique. A species' name can be used only once within a genus under the principle of homonymy, but the same name can be used in more than one genus. The latter concept of the *preservation of well-established names* is concerned with preservation of stability and universality in zoological nomenclature. It operates by protecting well-established names from being replaced by long-forgotten and hence unused senior synonyms.

5. There has been considerably little field ornithological research conducted in Andhra Pradesh with the paradoxical lack of adequate regional information. This would include the pre-independence political boundaries of the Hyderabad State, and from Visakhapatnam to Madras, parts of earlier Maharashtra, Central Provinces and Mysore areas. None of the included or excluded portions have really been "ornithologically worked out before" and there is no standard work on which a current checklist can be prepared (Abdulali 1987). The first and current attempt for the entire political State of Andhra Pradesh was done in 1985-1988 by Siraj Taher and Aasheesh Pittie (1989), which resulted in the publication of the *Checklist of Birds of Andhra Pradesh*.

6. A great deal of work has been done in Indian avifauna in general but very little information is available on the birds of Andhra Pradesh, within the current political entity. The Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh publishes two newsletters, *Mayura* and *Pitta*, to reduce this gap of knowledge. Except for the Vernay Scientific Survey of the Eastern Ghats (Whistler and Kinnear 1930-37) and the Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey (Ali 1931-32), no other ornithological survey of this state has been undertaken in a systematic manner. There are various recent works in different parts of the State (Hussain *et. al.* 1976, Majumdar 1978, 1980, 1981, 1984, Price 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1983, Raju 1979, 1983, 1985, Raju *et. al.* 1983, Raju & Price 1973, Raju & Selvin 1971, Ripley

1950, 1952, 1982, Ripley and Beehler 1985, Ripley *et. al.* 1987-88), but none that considers the entire political region of Andhra Pradesh.

7. Besides these, the only other sources of published information on birds of Andhra Pradesh have been the recording and observations of amateur birdwatchers and other individuals, reported from time to time in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, the Newsletter for Birdwatchers, and *Mayura* (the Newsletter of the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh), of recent. Siraj Taher and Aasheesh Pittie's (1989) Andhra Pradesh checklist was a very useful list during this study as it helped provide a basic assumption of the birds of most survey regions or locations.

8. I have utilised Taher and Pittie's Andhra Pradesh checklist of birds as the basic list of birds for this study (**Appendix A**). Any new birds seen since the publication of the checklist in 1989 would only comprise rare and recent migrants. It would be highly improbable that such birds would have a local name in Telugu. Of the 77 avian families reported from the Indian sub-continent (Ripley 1982), representative species of 58 families (75%) are found in Andhra Pradesh. The Taher and Pittie list covers 446 bird species (37%) of birds from approximately 1200 species (Ripley *ibid*) reported from the sub-continent. The criteria for selecting the birds in the T&P-AP checklist are:

(a) All species reported in published literature on the birds of Andhra Pradesh that was available to the authors at that time (i.e. 1989) have been included.

(b) Personal, unpublished and sight records have been scrutinised and included. These include some species that have not been reported from Andhra Pradesh earlier, thus extending their known range of distribution.

9. Information about each bird species in the T&P-AP checklist (**Table 3.3**) is given in two lines in the publication. The 1st comprises the serial number, English name, Scientific name, Synopsis (Ripley 1982) number and information regarding distribution and status and the 2nd line containing the local names. Taher & Pittie focussed on only three geographical zones of distribution, namely (a) the Eastern Coastal Plains, (b) the Eastern Ghat hill ranges, and (c) the Deccan Plateau. The checklist included notes on the status of the distribution of bird species in Andhra Pradesh. The status categories include, (a) A= Accidental, (b) BM= Breeding Migrant, (c) C= Common, above 50 sightings, (d) E= Probably extinct, (e) LM= Local Migrant, (f) M= Migrant, (g) O= Occasional, less than 50 sightings, (h) PM= Passage Migrant, (i) R= Resident, (j) U= Uncommon, less than 20 sightings, and (k) X= Rare, less than 5 sightings. The 2nd line included information about local names in Telugu and Hindustani. Most of the Hindustani names have been contributed from their discussions with old shikaris and bird trappers of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. These Hindustani names are different from the Hindi names of northern India and therefore unique to Andhra Pradesh and the neighbouring *deccani* areas.

Table 3.3: **A specimen list of birds from the Checklist of the Birds of Andhra Pradesh by Siraj Taher and Aasheesh Pittie (1989).**

Serial No.	English Name and Synopsis Number 2nd Line: Telugu name	Latin Name 2nd Line: Hindustani Name	Distribu-tion	Status
19	Chestnut Bittern (56) T: Yerra wakha	*Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* H: Lal bagla	1 x 3	R U
24	Openbill Stork (61) T: Galu konga	*Anastomus oscitans* H: Gungla	1 x 3	R O

3.3 Bird names in Telugu with reference to the scientific checklist

1. The diversity of bird names in Telugu can be judged from the fact that the list of birds in Andhra Pradesh in **Appendix A** itself is 147 pages long. Further, I would like to submit that this list is by no means exhaustive! I have been able to visit and survey only a limited number of locations. This study has recorded different names for bird species within the same location. On occasion, common birds were recorded with different Telugu names on either side of the Eastern Ghats at Somasila and Siddavatam. Both the places are on either side of the Nellore-Cuddapah border along the Pennar River. Both the respondents at each of these places were *yaanadi* bird trappers, and actually distant relatives. Both the respondents knew of each other's prowess in catching birds. Actually,

Subbanna, the *Yaanadi* trapper at Somasila recommended his relative *Pichchanna*, as a good local informant at Siddavatam. And yet, both of them had different names in Telugu for the common birds!

2. There are three to four sets of Telugu names in the Appendix A at the end of this manuscript. The first set is the published bird names in Telugu from the various bird books for India and Andhra Pradesh and other literature described exhaustively in the previous chapter. The second set of bird names are the ones collected from BNHS scientists, BNHS bird trappers, Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh (BSAP) sources, and other experienced birders in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The third set of bird names are the ones collected from local informants at the survey locations, while the fourth are bird names from folklore, mythology and traditional stories in Andhra Pradesh. All these sets of bird names in Telugu and adjoining dialects and languages are listed with reference to each bird species in Appendix A. Therefore, a single bird species may have different bird names in Telugu from diverse regions and different informants.

3. The best sources of information about bird names in Telugu were from, (a) the *yaanadi* bird trappers and fishermen in south Andhra Pradesh, (b) the *nari kurawa* shikaris and bird trappers in Nellore, Tirumala-Tirupati-Renigunta and Nagalapuram-Narayanavanam areas in Chittoor and north Tamil Nadu, (c) the "*yadava*" shikaris and bird trappers in Anantapur and Cuddapah areas, (d) the professional fishermen groups of mixed

castes in Kolleru Lake, Krishna Delta and Godavari Delta areas, Dowleshwaram barrage areas and Godavari river north of Vijayawada, (e) the *chenchu* shikaris and tribals in Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem, Visakhapatnam along with mixed groups of tribal hunters, and the (f) *lambada* and *kurawa* mixed groups of nomadic hunters in Kurnool-Cuddapah districts.

4. Some of these informants were quite unique to South India. The *yaanadi* bird trapper or fisherman was a truly proficient naturalist, far better than most of the professional biologists or naturalists or ornithologists in the field. Very hardy, my local *yaanadi* informants survived on meagre food resources over daylong marches through the forests. The *yadava* hunter or farmer was totally addicted to field biology and natural history. They could travel through the night and be able to identify wildlife and wild trails through the forests. The *yadava* of Andhra Pradesh is not the same ethnic root as the *yadavas* of Gujarat or Haryana or Uttar Pradesh. The Andhra *yadava* was a misnomer through self-baptism to seek honour or dignity in grazing cattle, and to convey a higher castehood than the *yaanadi* or the *nari kuruwa*. Whereas the *yadava* was also a marginal villager on the fringe settlements, worked through the day in the forest or the foothill grazing grounds, and also occupied oneself in fishing wherever possible. Most of them nowadays have encroached on foothill forests along the Eastern Ghats and have begun horticulture plantations through various development programmes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. But, if you called the *yadava* out to take a walk in the forest, he would be

ready to dump his horticulture orchard even during peak summer when it needed repeated watering to prevent irretrievable damage!

5. *The Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* by Drs. Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley, provided the best of bird lists and bird names that was later supplemented by the Taher and Pittie Checklist. The *Handbook* is a compact volume of the previous edition of ten separate volumes. It is quite a heavy volume, and the joke among ornithologists is that you would need a separate bullock cart to carry the volume! The Handbook contains practically all the information that one would need to know about the birds of India and Pakistan. The lists of bird names in the various Indian languages are quite exhaustive. A sample section from the Handbook is being presented in this manuscript for a comparative perspective (**Table 3.4**).

6. The Handbook is a good reference volume for comparing the bird names of adjacent Dravidian languages, such Tamil-Telugu, Tamil-Malayalam or Telugu-Kannada etc. Some *Gondi* and *Sinhalese* bird names are also listed in the publication. Recently, the Bombay Natural History Society has published an abstract of the bird names in all languages sourced from the Handbook, along with additional important names. The abstract will enable birders and ornithologists in various regions to be utilised as a ready reckoner during fieldwork. New names can be added immediately, or irrelevant names could be identified and removed from the lists.

7. There are various checklists of birds seen in specific areas of Andhra Pradesh in various publications, as mentioned earlier. The Newsletter for Birdwatchers publishes good checklists regularly for various locations in India. This study has also attempted to develop checklists in each of the locations visited. Providing a site-by-site checklist of the birds known through publications, local informants and through previous studies is not in the scope of this manuscript. I hope to publish the site-by-site checklists later in reputed journals and newsletters. Appendix A follows all the international standard guidelines along with Ripley's Synopsis style for listing the birds in Andhra Pradesh.

Table 3.4: **A sample bird species description up to the bird names categories as represented in the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* authored by Drs. Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley.**

299. **Indian Red Junglefowl**. *Gallus gallus murghi* Robinson & Kloss.

Gallus ferrugineus murghi Robinson & Kloss, 1920, Rec. Ind. Mus. 19:14, 15
(Chirala, Gaya District, Bihar)

Gallus gallus gallina Koelz, 1954, Contrib. Inst. Regional Exploration,
No. 1: 19 (Kotla, Kangra)
Baker, FBI No. 1903, Vol. 5: 295

LOCAL NAMES. *Jangli murgha, Ban murgha, Lal murgha* (male), *Jangli murghi, Ban murghi* (female) (Hindi, N. India, Bengal); *lal raan kombda* (Marathi): *Ban kukur* (Assam); *Yerra adavi kodi* (Telugu); *Kattu kozhi* (Tamil, Malayalam); *Natsa pia, Naguya, Nag tse ja* (Bhutea); *Pazok chi, Tangkling* (Lepcha); *Kachari* (Bhutan); *Gora gogur* (male), *Kuru* (female) (Gondi); *Ganga* (Orissa); *Daono* (Cachar); *Voh* (Kuki); *Inrui* (Kacha Naga).

SIZE. Domestic village fowl; length males *c.* 66 cm. (26 in.); females *c.* 43 cm. (17 in.).

3.4 A brief note about Appendix A: Linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu-speaking areas in Andhra Pradesh and adjoining regions

1. Appendix A (Pages A.1 to A.147) comprises the entire collected data of bird names in Telugu for purposes of analysis in this study. A quick glance at the Appendix A will immediately convey the entire scope of this manuscript. The material provided in the list of birds of Andhra Pradesh is self-contained for various purposes. For example, the sequence of bird names listed there is as per the *Synopsis of the Birds of India and Pakistan* by Dillon Ripley (1982), which is the standard list for India. The sequence numbers are the same as in the *Synopsis*. It is my assumption and hope that the Appendix A could be utilised by other students of such a topic, or by ornithologists or linguists to add to the bird names provided there. It can be published later as an abstract of this thesis and distributed to field linguists, ornithologists or amateur naturalists in Andhra Pradesh to develop diverse checklists in the various regions of the State. The Appendix in its current format also permits for users to utilise the checklist on any computer.

2. Each bird species has been followed by bird names in the various Telugu, Hindustani and other languages. The serial numbers provided are all exclusive to each bird species. One can therefore add on bird names within the serial number of any species without disturbing the numerical sequence of other bird families and genera. One is only

limited by the scope of this manuscript, for otherwise, several other categories could be added to Appendix A. There are various changes going on in the world of scientific nomenclature. The species sequencing in the Appendix will adapt easily in the event of reversing the sequence numbers of bird species in any worldwide checklist. There are various birds without bird names in Telugu. These have been listed in the checklist to indicate 'zero' data. It is important to attempt to discern why certain birds in Andhra Pradesh do not have any recorded local names in Telugu or Hindustani.

3. The linguistic categories of analysis for the bird names listed in Appendix A include (a) Meaning, (b) Semantic Category, (c) Morphological Classification and (d) Morphology. **Table 3.5** is a sample / representative page of Appendix A for easy reference during this chapter. There were very few instances of lack of comprehension in the meaning of certain bird names in Telugu and /or Hindustani. Most of the linguistic categories are explained in detail in later chapters. Brief notes about the field results as represented in the Appendix are given below with reference to the linguistic frame of reference. There are two lines of categories in the Header to the Appendix-A table.

4. First Line of categories in the Header to Appendix-A

(a) Synopsis Number. This number refers to the Standard Checklist of Birds for India as published in the *Synopsis of the Bird of India and Pakistan* authored by S. Dillon Ripley (1982). This number refers to each non-repeated bird

species ever recorded in India. The presence of this number helps any student of science to immediately identify the specific bird being referred to. All ornithological publications about Indian birds utilise this number as a frame of reference.

(b) Latin Name. As mentioned earlier, all scientific nomenclature follows a binomial system of Latin names that are listed and agreed to by the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature,* 1961 (3rd edition, 1985). It is usually necessary to depict all Latin names in italics or with an underline. I have chosen to underline the Latin names in Appendix-A. The Latin name in extension to the Synopsis number, helps place the bird species in its international context. The Latin name listed in the Appendix-A does not refer to any other bird species. I have chosen to list the Latin names as mentioned in the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* authored by Drs. Salim Ali and Dillon Ripley (1985).

(c) English Name. The most commonly referred to English name is listed in Appendix-A. Again, I have chosen to rely on the *Handbook* instead of through discussions with various ornithologists or birdwatchers. In actual fact, there is an extensive discussion going on in the ornithological world about the validity or the need to have a standard list of bird names in English.

5. The first five categories in the Second Line of categories in the Header to Appendix-A are described below. The linguistic categories that followed the ones listed below are explained in detail elsewhere in this manuscript.

(a) Serial Number. This number refers to the number of names collected during this study for each bird species as separated by different synopsis numbers. The serial numbers are preceded by a 'forward slash' or '/' to indicate that the numbers are not in exclusion as a separate list of names. Therefore if Synopsis number 36 has twelve bird names recorded in this study, they would be needed to referred to as 36 /1, 36 /2, 36 /3 ..... on to as 36 /11 and 36 /12.

(b) Name. The name refers to the particular set of data comprising bird names listed in Telugu, Hindustani, Urdu or other languages that were collected during this study. Each recorded bird name is listed across the 'Serial Number' mentioned in 5.(a) above.

(c) Language. Refers to the language of the bird name being recorded. I have chosen to list or categorise the bird name in the language of the local informant in spite of the fact that either part or the entire word may actually belong to another language. This has however been very rare. Most bird names listed in Appendix-A are entirely within the scope of the language of the local informant.

(d) Reference /Note. Refers to the publication that was referred to. The Note indicates the abbreviation provided to identify the local informant. Usually more than one informant provided the same names repeatedly to a particular bird species. I have chosen to list only one informant in this regard inspite of various local informants naming the bird similarly. I have preferred to identify the source of information with the most experienced local informant considering the numbers of birds listed during discussions. Wherein the names were similar to the ones listed in the *Handbook* or Taher and Pittie's *Checklist*, I have chosen to credit the publications, since those authors must have triangulated their information with several informants.

(e) Meaning. Refers to the assumed or discussed meaning of the names presented in the *Handbook* or the *Checklist*. Also includes the meaning provided by the local informant in his or her own language. This may also be in contradiction to the actual meaning of the word, as it should be depicted by its inherent semantics.

Table 3.5: **A Sample Page of Appendix A: Linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu-speaking areas in Andhra Pradesh and adjoining regions**

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
36	**Ardea cinerea rectirostris**		**EASTERN GREY HERON**				
/1	nari	Hindi	Hb.	Woman	Behaviour	Hindi1	Hindi.N
/2	anjan	Hin.	Hb.	Ignorant One	Behaviour	Hin.1	Hin.N
/3	anjan	Urdu	S&P	Ignorant One	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	narayana pachchi	Tel.	Hb.	The Holy Bird	Colour+Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	pamu konga	Tel.	DN	Snake Stork /Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	ponnangi pitta	Tel.	Mc.	Beggar Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	rakhi bagla	Mar.	CBN	'Waistband' Egret	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/8	pamula konga	Tel.	DN	Snake Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 1 Bird Names and Scientific Classification

Chapter 4 BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

4.1 Bird names in Telugu in the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*

1. As mentioned in the earlier chapter, the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* by Drs. Salim Ali and Dillon Ripley (1985) was considered as the standard publication for national-level bird distribution and names. Similarly, the *Checklist of the Birds of Andhra Pradesh* by Siraj Taher and Aasheesh Pittie (1989) was considered as the standard publication for state-level bird distribution and names. Both the *Handbook* and the *Checklist* have presented a considerable number of Telugu, Urdu and Hindustani bird names. Some of the names are unique to the extent that they have been accepted in Latin as the binomen for not only the species but also the genus, e.g., *Pitta* spp. for the Pitta, which is the Telugu word for a bird.

2. Some bird names in Telugu are blends for bird names that are almost similar throughout the nation for most Indian languages, e.g., *mayura* for the peafowl, which is usually referred to as the *mayur* in Hindustani for its melodious call. Some names are generic for multiple bird families, e.g., *kodi* = fowl (Telugu). There are a number of bird

names that are truly representative of the bird's behaviour. One can easily identify the bird by the Telugu name given to it, e.g., *Nalla konga* = Black Stork (Telugu) is also the actual name of the species in English. Some descriptive names use adjectives for a specific bird species' behaviour in a similar manner with most of the other Indian languages, e.g., *Pasala poligadu* = Guardian of the crops (Telugu) for the Black Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*. The names for this species in Hindi and Marathi languages is *kotwal* = guardian.

3. Bird names in Telugu are extensively descriptive in their nature. Some refer to the bird's **aggression**, *kundeli salawa* = Eagle that hunts hares, for the Bonnelli's Eagle (Syn. No. 163), while some refer to the species' **docility**, e.g., *chitti bella guvva* = small nice dove, for the Little Brown Dove (Syn. No. 541). Many names refer to the bird's **colours**, *pachchaku pitta* = green-leaf coloured bird for the Goldmantled Chloropsis or Leafbird (Syn. No. 1107 /1108), shape of the **body**, e.g., *toka pigili pitta* = Bird with a (distinctive) split tail, for the Paradise Flycatcher (Syn. No. 1460-1464), or the **body-part**, e.g., *muku puredi* = partridge with a (distinctive) nose, for the three snipe species (Syn. Nos. 406, 407 and 409), call, **habitat preference**, e.g., *nela nemili* = Land peafowl, for the Lesser Florican (Syn. No. 357) and /or to the species' **flocking behaviour**, *oora pichuka* = bird that flocks to the city for the House Sparrow, (Syn. No. 1938-1939). A group of birds acquire generic names that do not seem to convey any particular meaning, e.g., *jitta* = approximately refers to the nondescript tuft on the top of the head, for all larks, including the Bush Lark, Redwinged Bush Lark, and the Ashycrowned Finch Lark (Syn. Nos. 873-

874, 875-877, 878 respectively), while another group of birds are named with an extremely accurate name, e.g., *gudla guba* = Owl with the large eyes for most of the owls and owlets.

4. During translations of some bird names from the *Handbook*, one could speculate that some of the bird names in Telugu could be literal translations from the English. Daniel et. al. (1998) have provided a brief discussion on the fact that most such names would have been invented by either over enthusiastic locals or trappers associated with the 'outsider ornithologist', or could be 'inventions' of the 'local ornithologist' to complete one's book or checklist in a hurry! Some of these inventions (Daniel *ibid*) include: (a) *jhambli pankombdi* in Marathi for the Purple Moorhen, that is literally translated as the Purple Waterhen, (b) *barf ka titar* = Partridge of the Snow for the Snow Partridge, (c) *gai bagla* = Cow egret for the Cattle Egret, and (d) *pahari myna* = Hill myna for the Hill myna, among others.

5. Some of the bird names in Telugu that are listed in the *Handbook*, seem to be doubtful names with wrong pronunciation of vernacular names, judging from the current proficient knowledge of Indian ornithologists. This is strengthened by the personal contacts with the various local informants, BNHS scientists and BSAP members. Daniel (*ibid*) proposes that correct pronunciation of a foreign language has always been a problem and it becomes a further casualty when written down in another very dissimilar language. In most cases, the local names have got modified beyond recognition to make them unknown to

even the locals of the region concerned. Both the Britishers and the many races of India were supposedly persistent at misinterpreting and mispronouncing names, especially of Dravidian languages, which are real tongue-twisters (Daniel *ibid*). The region-specific bird checklists that are being published by local birdwatching societies have been able to rectify such errors to a great extent.

6. The *Handbook* is a treasure house of knowledge about birds in India, as pointed out repeatedly in earlier chapters. Some points of interest in the vernacular names of birds presented in the *Handbook* as listed by Daniel (*ibid*), include the fact that most current English common names of birds were actually original or derivatives of Indian vernacular names, e.g., *shama* and *bulbul*. I have earlier pointed out the same parallel for the bird name, *pitta*. Daniel points out that except for *Philomachus pugnax*, where the male is called Ruff and the female Reeve, all the other common names in English have the same name for both the sexes. However, this varies in Indian vernacular names, where the sexes have different names for most species, such as ducks, birds of prey, minivets, etc, where sexual dimorphism is prominent.

7. The *Checklist of the birds of Andhra Pradesh* has utilised most of the Telugu names from the *Handbook*. However, wherever available, the current most commonly used bird names in Telugu have been utilised. Taher and Pittie (1989) indicate that the most interesting example is that of the extremely rare and endangered Jerdon's Courser. This

species is the best representative example (Bhushan 1983) of the literary arrogance of the ignorant English-speaking ornithologist. In 1848 or thereabouts, when the species was discovered, T. C. Jerdon listed the local Telugu name as adavi-wuta-titti. The meaning as explained by Jerdon and all other ornithologists since then, including Drs. Salim Ali and Dillon Ripley, was *adavi* = Forest, *wuta* = Empty or without or nothing, and *titti* = leather bag or purse, usually depicting the leather /canvas bag used to sprinkle water during colonial days or in the period of early independence. The bird therefore was called *adavi-wuta-titti* = Jungle-Empty-Purse (Ali and Ripley 1985).

8. During a BNHS survey in 1985-1986, the species was searched for in the Rayalaseema districts. It was discovered in conversation with local informants that *titti* referred to the common Lapwing that went about persistently calling out '*titti-titti-tittiri-titiriritititiri-titiri*'. All similar looking birds or birds with similar calls were therefore generically baptised as *titti*. In some places in Anantapur and Cuddapah, the *titti* was called the stammerer, *uttutagaadu*, because of the phonetic intonation of the call on occasions, as '*ttitti-uttitti-uttutu-uttiti*'. It was therefore very clear that *adavi-wuta-titti* did not refer to Jungle-Empty-Purse but actually referred to the Forest Lapwing (Bhushan 1983).

4.2 Bird names in Urdu and Hindustani in the *Handbook* and the *Checklist* for species recorded in Andhra Pradesh

1. It is typical of the poetic and romantic strengths of the Urdu and Hindustani languages and their use of words that most bird names extend similar paradigms. The best such example is that of the Black Drongo (Syn. No. 963) *Dicrurus adsimilis* called the *Zulfiqar* in Urdu-Hindustani according to the Checklist. The word *Zulfiqar* is the name of the two-pronged (forked) sword used by Ali, the son-in-law and cousin of the Prophet in Islam. *Zulfiqar* is also the word for the 'courageous one' in Urdu. How does that fit in with a bird name? In this case, it not only signifies the shape of the forked tail of the Drongo, but also seemingly the courage of the bird in not hesitating to pitch in to battle with a larger and more dangerous bird species' such as eagles or kites or crows. The *Handbook* however refers to the same bird species' as *kotwal* in the Deccani Urdu-Hindustani. As explained earlier, *kotwal* is the common misnomer for the watchman or guardian or gatekeeper. This is similar to the Drongo's behaviour of keeping watch over the tree where it perches and thereby providing safety to the more docile birds nesting or resting within the tree.

2. The *Checklist* explains that it took the effort to separate the Deccani Urdu and Hindustani names from the North Indian Urdu and Hindustani ones. There are some common names to both the Deccan and Hindustani and there are some exclusive names to the Hyderabad areas. The understanding of the separation of Urdu and Hindustani bird

names in the Deccan according to Mr. Siraj Taher (*pers. comm.*) is that the Urdu name has more *Pharsee* loans while the Hindustani name has more *Sanskriti* loans or loan blends. Some such examples include:

(a) *Qarqonch* being the Urdu name for the Lesser Adjutant Stork (Syn. No. 68) *Leptoptilos javanicus*. *Qarqonch* is the Urdu-Pharsee word for the "Thick-Billed". *Qar* or *Qur* = Thick, and *Qonch* = Bill. Nowadays, the word *Qonch* is also modified in Hindi or Hindustani as *Chonch* to point out the bill /beak of the bird.

(b) *Surqab* is the Urdu name for the Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* and the Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* (Syn. Nos. 73 and 75 respectively). *Surqab* is the Urdu-Pharsee word for the "Red-one-on-the-water". *Surq* = Red, and *Aab* = water. *Surqab* in north India is also meant to describe the Brahminy Duck *Tadorna ferruginea* (Syn. No. 90), while in the Deccan, the same species has a redundant adjective from the shikaris, being *Lal surkhab* = Red Red-one-on-the-water. The *surqab* is a rare bird in the Hyderabad areas and in central India and therefore gives rise to the idiomatic saying, "*surqaab ke par*"!

(c) *Kohassa* is a North Indian Hindustani name for the Whitebellied Sea Eagle *Haliaetus leucogaster* (Syn. No. 173). *Kohassa* is a Hindustani+Urdu name of odd origins, according to Taher, and signifies "the-bird-that-is-resident-on-the-

mountains". *Koh* = Mountains, and *assa* = Resident, for *aasan* = a location for one's residence.

(d) *Darzan* is the pure Urdu name, with a very minimal Pharsee loan, for the Tailor Bird *Orthotomus sutorius* (Syn. No. 1535). *Darzan* is the Urdu for a female tailor, but in regard to the bird species and its delicate body structure, is meant to signify as an 'effeminate' or 'tiny-fragile' adjective. In actual fact, the Latin name, *sutorius* also originates from "someone-who-sutures", or a cobbler in French.

(e) *Hussaini* is the Urdu name for the Northern Bluethroat *Erithacus svecicus* and the Pied Bushchat *Saxicola caprata* (Syn. Nos. 1644 and 1701 respectively). *Hussaini* is the Urdu for *Hussain*, the Prophet's grandson, who was martyred on the 10th day of Moharrum. The adjective is provided to the bird species' because of the red band on their throat, similar to the one that must have been marked on the Prophet's grandson.

3. There are various unique bird names in Hindustani in both the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*. The position and status of Hindustani in Andhra Pradesh is at times paradoxical in its continuity through the State. In the erstwhile Nizam areas of Telengana, it suffers from the impact of Urdu, while in non-Nizam areas of northern Andhra Pradesh, the people prefer to speak a *bambaiya*-type of *filmi* Hindi. In the southern districts,

Cuddapah is an island of Deccani Urdu, while most of the muslim families in the villages and mofussil towns speak a Deccani-Tamilcised Urdu, which is often termed as *saaheb-Urdu*. Some of the typical bird names in Hindustani include:

(a) *Hiraman tota* is listed as a Hindi /Hindustani name for the Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria* (Syn. No. 545-548). Urdu purists would argue, and would perhaps be correct in the statement that it is more of a Urdu name rather than Hindustani. *Hiraman* is to signify the diamond-like nature of the heart of the parrot (= *tota*). This is to indicate the absolute love and affection the bird develops in captivity to its keeper, and has nothing to do with its habitat or its own faithfulness to its companion in the pair.

(b) *Saat-bhai* is the Hindi /Hindustani name for the Large Grey Babbler *Turdoides malcolmi* (Syn. No. 1258) as listed in the *Handbook* and Daniel *et. al.* (1998). However again, Urdu purists claim (Taher, *pers. comm.*) that word *Saat-bhai* or Seven Brothers is the Urdu word to the sensitive Urdu ear due to the incessant 'babbling' of the flock, whereas in Hindustani it is actually *Saat-behen* or Seven Sisters.

(c) *Chakwa* (for males) and *Chakwi* (for females) is the Hindustani name for the Brahminy Duck *Tadorna ferruginea* (Syn. No. 90) as listed in the *Handbook* and Daniel *et. al.* (1998). However the *Checklist* places this name for the Spotted Owlet *Athene brama* (Syn. No. 652). According to folklore, this name

is for the incessant conversation that the male and female birds, or any pair of spotted owlets always seem to have. The folk tale informs that the female of the species sits outside any house and listens to all the goings on within and then broadcasts the gossip to the neighbourhood. At night, the male of the species returns to its perch and then castigates the female for her misdemeanor.

(d) *Chakki takara* is the best Urdu-Hindustani bird name that seems to be exclusive of the *Handbook*. This name is for the Crimsonbreasted Barbet *Megalaima haemacephala* (Syn. No. 792). This bird is also called the "Coppersmith" in English due to its continuous hammering sound, much like a coppersmith. One can hear this bird more commonly than see it when silent. The word *Chakki* is representative of the rice grinding mill that used to be a common feature of almost every house in the Indian countryside. The word *takara* is used to explain the sound made by a stone carver who has the responsibility to carve the ridges on the grinding stones to ensure smoother and accurate grinding. The repeated tapping sound made by the stone carver while marking out the ridges is similar to the sound of the crimsonbreasted barbet, and therefore the name, *chakki takara* (Taher *pers. comm*).

4. There is no denying the fact that the *Handbook* is a source of enjoyment to the serious student of ethnic literature and linguistics. There are various gems of information that often, unsurprisingly, get corroborated with local informants. Actually, it was claimed

. that there are only two Indians who have visited each corner of India, and they are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Salim Ali. The latter was also once declared as one of the ten **all-time** best non-English writers of English. The only other Indian on that list was Mahatma Gandhi. Some of the Urdu-Hindustani gems of explanation of bird names and bird calls in India with reference to species occurring in Andhra Pradesh include:

(a) The Black Partridge *Francolinus francolinus* (Syn. No. 238) which does not have a Telugu name and does not occur in its natural distribution within Andhra Pradesh, but is highly fancied by Deccani shikaris for the table and for captivity. Salim Ali explains its call in a unique manner. "It has been phonetically rendered in a many variants, as *Shir-darem-shakrak* = 'I have milk and a little sugar', by the Mogul Emperor Babar, as *Subhan-teri-qudrat* = 'Omnipotent, thy power', by U. P. Muslims, and as *Lehsan-piaz-adrak* = 'Garlic, onion, ginger' by more down-to-earth gourmets!"

(b) The Indian Skimmer *Rynchops albicollis* (Syn. No. 484) occurs in Andhra Pradesh wetlands and on the Godavari and Krishna river systems but has no recorded Telugu name. Its call is explained as a nasal *kap kap* typical of "a yapping sound like young fox-hounds" by a certain Mohammad Abdulla el-Husseini.

(c) The Indian Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros malabaricus* (Syn. No. 774) occurs in Andhra Pradesh, mainly along the Eastern Ghats. The common Grey Hornbill

is called the *chupanati* in Telugu, meaning the 'sliced nose of *Surpanaka*, Ravana's sister in the Ramayana'. Salim Ali himself describes its call (in the *Handbook*) as "inane screams between the protestations of a dak bungalow chicken seized by the cook and the squeals of a three-quarters grown pup receiving punishment".

4.3 Diversity of bird names in Telugu for specific birds in Andhra Pradesh

1. Many birds have a number of local names at the site, region, district or state levels of differentiation. Occasionally some birds have diverse names in the same language at the same location. Some birds on the other hand, have a commonly used name that is adequately relevant to recognise the species throughout the region of a particular language or dialect. Conversely, some of the most common birds have a variety of names in the same language and dialect throughout the region inspite of people using or in the knowledge of all the names. That is, people easily recognise the bird with all the names in use in the entire linguistic distribution of the language.

2. The diversity of names for single species or genera or bird families indicates the diversity of semantic connections that people make for each such organism. The diversity should also therefore indicate the close familiarity that people have with the species or

family of organisms. This would be true for most groups of biological organisms, including birds, fishes, plants and animals. The same would be true for other regions in India. Conserving local biodiversity or biological diversity is necessary for nature conservation. If linguistic studies can help show a direction to protecting the local environment, this study would have been actually helpful in field interventions or in developing new methods.

3. This actual fact is the reason for the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritisation Project currently in progress in India, wherein the names and knowledge of local people is a factor in developing conservation priorities at the village level. The more the names and extent of knowledge of certain species, the more important is the organism to the survival of the village. This in turn, helps the local village-level community plan for its conservation. There are several studies in progress in Karnataka and other parts of South India based on these hypotheses (Bhatt and Bhatt 1997, Chhatre *et. al.* 1998; Deviprasad 1997, Gadgil, M. 1996, Gadgil and Guha 1995, Gokhale and Raghunandan 1996, Rao *et. al.* 1996, Pandit and Ganapati 1997, Poojari 1997).

4. Common folktales and myths about birds, animals and other components of nature also enrich the intensive local familiarity of people with their habitat and environment. For example, the *Dasavatara*, or the Story about the ten *avatars* of Lord Vishnu, comprises various levels of evolution. The diversity of folk stories and myths also contributes to the diversity of bird names for certain species in the language. An unique

aspect is that folk stories or mythology do not include rare and difficult-to-see bird species. Most *vahanams* (= vehicles) of the Hindu gods and goddesses are commonly known species. For example, the Jerdon's Courser, one of the most rare and endangered birds of Andhra Pradesh, does not figure in any folk story or mythology in Andhra Pradesh, in India, in Hinduism or in any local tribal story. At various locations, some geographical names are in the names of plants and animals to be replaced currently by politicians and other national leaders.

5. What is diversity? Why should a study on linguistic analysis be concerned with biological diversity? Biodiversity or biological diversity is the variety of plant and animal species, including microorganisms. It is also closely related to the communities formed by assemblages of these species and the habitats; land, water and aerial where these associations dwell. The human knowledge of biodiversity especially that nurtured by traditional biodiversity dependent cultures is also equally relevant (Bhatt and Bhatt 1997). The last few decades has seen unprecedented depletion of biodiversity, its habitat and most importantly, local knowledge systems, i.e., knowledge about local birds, animals and plants, their names, behaviour, ecology and their usefulness to human beings.

6. Bird diversity in India is unique in terms of the numbers of species found in the country. Nearly 2100 species and subspecies are found in India, of which more than 495 species and subspecies have been recorded in Andhra Pradesh (Taher and Pittie 1989).

About more than 350 species and subspecies are extralimital seasonal migrants, that is, these are species that enter India from other countries during winter months. The most abundant and regular winter migrants are the ducks and geese, shore birds or wading waterfowl, swallows, cranes, flycatchers, warblers, thrushes and chats, pipits and wagtails, finches and buntings. Andhra Pradesh, i.e., most of the Telugu speaking areas have at any time, nearly 60 to 80 commonly known birds that are found throughout the year, and are joined by nearly 100 species that visit the region from northern India and other countries. Bird migration however does not seem to figure in the reasoning or justification for bird names in Telugu, as in most other languages. This may be because very little is known about geographic variations on Indian bird migration, and that largely it is haphazard information (Ali and Ripley 1985). Local informants generally know that birds move out of the area during non-winter months and return during winter. They do not ever generalise that the missing birds may be turning up in southern China or in Siberia! Whenever asked of, they theorise immediately that the birds end up in larger lakes along the Krishna or the Godavari river systems. Uniquely, most Andhra inhabitants have not been curious explorers in contemporary times along the river and /or coastal systems.

7. Andhra Pradesh and India are considered as part of the Oriental Region, being one of the six zoogeographic regions of the world. Broadly speaking, the Oriental Region encompasses most of what is today known politically as India, excluding the higher reaches of the Himalayan mountains although the Oriental fauna and flora extend up to 11,000 feet

in some cases (Ripley 1982). It is considered that these broadbased large zoogeographic regional limits also operate at a lesser level within local regions. Bird names in Telugu would perhaps be limited in diversity by the extent of local zoogeographic regions. These have been explained earlier, as being separated in to the Deccan Plateau, the Eastern Ghats and the Coastal Areas, among the principal ones. The main parameters of species distribution, and thereby the diversity of names, are (a) limitation within the family, (b) zonation, implying climate, (c) geographical radiation, of spreading outwards from a geographic centre, (d) differentiation of faunas, as illustrated in the high bird diversity in Andhra Pradesh and India, and the last one, (e) concentration in the largest, most favourable areas, again well-illustrated in birds, e.g., large flocks of waterbirds would immediately prefer larger wetlands rather than small stretched out rivers or streams that may actually offer better protection or food.

4.4 Multiple names or single names or standard names: Scientific nomenclature versus ethnic justification

1. There is frequent discussion among ornithologists and other biologists over the need to standardise their knowledge about biological organisms with the help of unique common names in addition to binomial Latin names. As linguists, one needs to examine the situation with concern. The current situation in most parts of rural Andhra Pradesh

demonstrates the loss of an entire last senior generation of oldtimers who had excellent knowledge about natural history. The new generations of tribals, farmers, shepherds and nomads are distanced from any need to be conversant with natural dynamics, resource systems and local knowledge systems. Awareness about local agricultural diversity, seed diversity and medicinal plant diversity is also being lost at a rapid rate. Considering knowledge of bird names in Telugu, this study could only locate one to two expert individuals within entire *mandals* or Blocks, i.e., administrative divisions at the sub-taluka level. A saving grace was that most villages in the Block or *mandal* knew the identity of the expert in the region, and easily pointed me in that direction.

2. Large development projects such as dams, road building works, industrial projects or urban centres, create temporary but effective employment to ward off poverty and starvation for marginal and below-marginal peoples. Most tribal communities, such as *yaanadi, chenchu, gondi, maria, nari kurawa* communities are below the poverty line with reference to development indicators. These groups become the first lines of gang-based employment in development projects, i.e., entire families get employed in a particular location to ensure that employees do not desert a project suddenly. The tragedy is that such work is quite often strenuous, and the older generation soon begins to disappear. The second tragedy is that of plenty, i.e., more and more nomadic employment, and therefore the communities uproot themselves and move away from their original roots. I have tried to overcome this situation by isolating the oldest in the labour gangs, and pinning them down

to their earlier knowledge systems rather than enquiring about their local environment, wherever employed.

3. As earlier discussed, this problem is not relevant within the realms of scientific nomenclature, considering that biological science is concerned only with specimens inside the museum. Biological nomenclature for scientific relevance and continuity is only concerned with the binomen in Latin. Most scientific names have justification in the local name or description. This would however apply only to the first description of the species. Therefore if an inhabitant of Punjab considered the colour 'red' as auspicious, a locally discovered red-coloured species may be provided with some sacred name as an adjective. If the same red-coloured species were to be named in Kerala, and if the colour 'red' was inauspicious in that locality, the species may be considered as a bird of ill-omen and named accordingly. But, the scientific name would in all probability be based on the name description from Punjab. The paradox would then persist, with the Latin name proclaiming the bird to be auspicious, and the local name in Kerala considering it to be a species bringing in bad luck!

4. The above example is termed as *Priority* in scientific nomenclature, and is the method of dealing with the different names available for the same species or genus, these names being the result of zoologists intentionally or unintentionally describing the same taxon independently, the merger of taxa, correction of inappropriate names for taxa, and so

on. *The principle of priority in scientific nomenclature states simply that the earliest name applied properly to a taxon of animals is the correct scientific name, with the date of publication determined by the stated date on the publication or by other means if that information is not reliable.* If taxonomic investigation indicates that a species or a genus should be divided into two, then the former name remains with the type and a new name must be proposed for the other taxon if a name does not already exist for it. Many changes in zoological nomenclature resulted from the application of priority, especially when sorting out the work of the early taxonomists. Most of these changes in ornithology were resolved many decades ago, but they still cause difficulties when searching the literature of the last century and in the nomenclature of avian family-group names.

5. As mentioned earlier in 3.2, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) has adopted a principle of preservation of well-established names. This principle is relatively recent, dating only from 1953. It is not clearly articulated within the Code and is not fully accepted by zoologists. This concept is concerned with the stability and universality in zoological nomenclature. It operates by protecting well-established names from being replaced by long-forgotten and hence unused senior synonyms. For example, strong disagreement has existed among ornithologists as to the proper application of the generic name *Colymbus* Linnaeus 1758. British and other European ornithologists claimed it applied to a family of diving waterbirds called aptly 'divers', while the North American ornithologists claimed it described a family of diving grebes (smaller diving ducks).

Because a clear resolution of this dispute was not possible, the ICZN declared the name *Colymbus* as suppressed and hence objectively invalid and ruled that the bird family of 'divers' would revert back to *Gavia* described by J. A. Forster in 1788 and the 'grebes' family of birds would be called *Podiceps* as described by Latham in 1787 (Jobling 1991).

6. These conclusions and debates cannot be applied to ethnic knowledge at the local level. Truism and factual data must be respected. If a local informant has a single name or twenty names for any bird species or family, then all the twenty names would need to be recorded. The frame of acceptance must be to ensure that the local informant has indeed a contextual situation for each of the various names that are indicated. The value of the use of language to transmit information is well embedded in our cultural mythology. It is an accepted linguistic postulate that it is the faculty of language which has enabled the human race to develop diverse cultures, each with its distinctive social customs, religious observances, laws, oral traditions, and patterns of trading, among others.

7. It needs to be relevant that bird names being recorded through voluntary efforts of local informants during discussion with them should be primarily in the context of *transactional language*. The names cannot be accepted if they are in isolation of their dialectical transactions. In primarily transactional language we assume that what the speaker (or writer) has in mind is the efficient transference of information. Local dialectical transactions in language may necessitate the description of birds, or other biological

organisms in diverse situations, thereby giving rise to multiple names. As mentioned earlier, though this study has accumulated a long list of local bird names in Telugu, the range has not been exhausted. Without effecting assumed humility, I would like to record my assumption that the diversity and range of bird names in Telugu has not even begun. The Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh and numerous other birders in the State have assured me that they would soon be beginning a state-level project to record ethnic knowledge about birds once they receive the findings of this study. That would be the only process to ensure that the diversity of bird names in Telugu is listed extensively and protected through their contexts of usage.

8. Scientific nomenclature is to serve the purpose of avoiding conflict regarding the identification of the biological organism being referred to. Linguistic justification cannot take the simplistic route of scientific nomenclature as the entirety of analysis. I have placed scientific names as the benchmark for listing the birds in the manner that they are scientifically understood, and later positioned the multiple local bird names for each species or family. Appendix-A would be a representative method for presenting the data and analysis on the same page.

9. Ethnic or local knowledge about their environment is the basis of survival for most rural communities. Most village settlements in rural Andhra Pradesh are totally based on local natural resources. In order to integrate the local resource within their house design,

farm implements, cattle maintenance, orchard management and crop patterns, people need to be able to refer to biological source material with various names in diverse contexts. It is therefore very important to ensure that diverse local names are not dispensed with in the process of 'standardizing' ethnic knowledge. It may be a matter of scientific tabulation with the researcher, but it is a matter of survival to marginal and sub-marginal individuals in rural India.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 2 Results. Bird Names and Linguistic Analysis

Chapter 5 LOCAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

5.1 An introduction to local classification systems

1. Bird names in Telugu can be classified in various systems other than the Linnaean system of biological nomenclature. Ethnic or local bird names in Telugu, Hindustani or Deccani Urdu would certainly derive from the linguistic expression of the *andhra* people in natural contexts, including daily conversation. People everywhere discuss their everyday decisions about technological, medicinal or other uses of plants and animals, lexically expressing the criteria for such decisions in their discussions. In such contexts, including but not limited to the naming of particular items, the many bird name groupings in Telugu and non-Telugu words of Telugu-speaking people in Andhra Pradesh take place in to plant and animal classes. While local folk classification would refer to the culturally shared set of relationships of these usually lexically labeled classes to one another, "nomenclature" would refer specifically to the system of naming these classes (Taylor 1990). Nomenclature has been considered in the earlier chapters. Data from animal and plant nomenclature, and from other linguistic forms employed to describe local biota, will begin to be analysed in this and later chapters.

2. In this chapter, I will begin to utilise the collected data from Telugu and Hindustani-Urdu languages to attempt to propose a theoretical basis for distinguishing bird-name lexemes, and to indicate their importance. Later chapters begin to attempt to extend this chapter's matrix to outline a typology of lexemes based on morphosyntactic criteria. This chapter discusses the typology accounts for observed lexemic bird names in Telugu and Hindustani-Urdu languages /dialects more similar to typologies based on semantic criteria that are generally used currently in folk biological classification.

3. The first task in understanding the analysis of bird names classification at various locations or by different source-groups of information is to separate them into analysable units and explore the interrelationships among and the definitions of the classes those units designate. To describe the results of this process is to describe the parts of a language. It is certainly obvious from most bird names collected during this study that a lexeme's meaning cannot be deduced from its' grammatical structure. A good knowledge of the language and consideration of the full range of uses of particular forms is often necessary to determine their lexemic status. Any researcher's attempts to guarantee 'objectivity' by confining the study to strict interview situations or 'elicitation techniques' seriously hamper such determinations.

4. There does not seem to be any variation or definite classification systems across geographical regions of Andhra Pradesh. The only people who list more than 30 odd bird

species in Telugu and /or Hindustani-Urdu are the bird trappers and shikaris. There is no need for others to intimately know more than 30 bird species. Additional knowledge of bird species with non-shikaris mainly comprises mythological references and folk stories that do not entirely depend on the bird species' local environmental justification. The first major separation among bird species as indicated by bird trappers and shikaris comprise the separation of waterbirds, gamebirds and 'other' or 'non-edible' birds (**Table 5.1**).

Table 5.1: **The first level of bird classification by local informants comprising bird trappers and shikaris.**

Bird species		
Gamebirds Gamebirds include species usually hunted for table meat, including doves, quail, partridges and bustards	**Waterbirds** Waterbirds include waders, ducks, storks, cranes, egrets and gulls. Some categories are due to shikar.	**Non-edible or other birds** Includes all the birds that are not in the former two categories. Indicates birds that are not suitable for the table or ones that are not good hunting either for sport or for food.

5. Most local informants commonly refer to the above classification. They usually do not tend to explain beyond this frame of reference. The shikaris of Hyderabad have an additional system of classification based on gourmet preferences of table-birds. The great Indian bustard, *Choriotis nigriceps*, is considered the best of all table birds considering its soft meat and the ease with which most spices blend in with the dish. Most ducks need to

be hung upside down for a couple of days to allow "the poison to drain out", while the smaller birds are usually preferred for use in bird meat soup. The second level of classification is therefore the domain of geographical variation, according to community preferences of cooking, preserving meat and the choice of spices. Gamebirds thus get classified according to the cooking method, while waterbirds get classified according to the method of meat preservation or according to ease of hunting them. The meat preservation categories are in use in Hyderabad while the hunting categories are in the rest of the State.

6. Most gamebirds have tough meat, according to the Hyderabad shikaris, while most waterbirds are easy to cook, according to tribal informants. Eating wading birds, unlike ducks, is considered the domain of the hunter's assistant and not the master. Tribal shikaris and fishermen are able to capture more waders than ducks. There are good markets for ducks and waders in spite of many protection agencies and laws against the practice. Let us therefore have a look at the gamebird classification chart to ascertain the extent of anthropomorphic colonisation on the bird species. Gamebirds are further classified by shikaris according to their habitat and the quality of sport that they present. Birds like partridges and quail are considered as good sport while bustards and floricans are the most difficult and therefore prized as top quality shikar. For the bird trappers and tribals, the skill required to choose their trap site and the number of traps required are factors for classification. There are three categories of gamebird classification for the shikari, of which two are common for the bird trapper. In actual fact, the non-common

category between the shikari and the bird trapper assumes a different name, but the purpose would be lost if the context is misused. I am therefore presenting two tables of classification at the gamebird level. The first and second tables of the second level of gamebird classification is indicated as below:

Table 5.2: **The second level of bird classification (for gamebirds) by local informants comprising bird trappers and shikaris: First Table of classification for shikaris only**

Gamebirds		
Birds that need to be flushed	**Birds that need to be searched and hunted**	**Arboreal gamebirds**
Birds that need to be flushed out of thick habitation, bushes and grass cover. Usually done through groups of shikaris or beat assistants. Includes partridges, quail, peafowl, spurfowl and sandgrouse.	Lone or pairs usually. These birds are usually difficult to flush and seem to exhibit "intelligence". Includes bustards and floricans. Also includes some of the larger birds of prey such has eagles.	Mainly birds perching on trees and high forest canopy. Needs to be hunted individually through bow and arrows or guns. Includes pigeons, doves, hornbills, and birds of prey such as falcons and buzzards.

Table 5.3: **The second level of bird classification (for gamebirds) by local informants comprising bird trappers and shikaris: Second Table of classification for bird trappers only**

Gamebirds		
Birds that need to be trapped with ground traps Birds that need to be trapped with elaborate or simple ground traps. Usually done through long ground level nets or loops or leg-traps. Includes partridges, quail, peafowl, spurfowl, lapwings and sandgrouse.	**Birds that need to be searched and hunted** Similar to shikaris. Lone or pairs usually. These birds are usually difficult to flush and seem to exhibit "intelligence". Includes bustards and floricans. Also includes some of the larger birds of prey such has eagles.	**Arboreal gamebirds** Similar to shikaris. Mainly birds perching on trees and high forest canopy. Needs to be hunted individually through bow and arrows or guns. Includes pigeons, doves, hornbills, and birds of prey such as falcons and buzzards.

7. Shikaris from Hyderabad claim that they were unjustly treated after the introduction of the Wildlife (Preservation) Act, 1972, India. The Act deems shikar and trapping as illegal and prescribes various forms of punishment that includes jail terms and monetary fines. However, forest officers and local birdwatchers claim that shikar continues to be conducted in various locations. It would be pertinent to record here that there is a great deal of behavioural difference between the shikari and the poacher or the illegal hunter. The shikari has his own rules of business of ethical hunting, whereby (a) a vehicle is not used, (b) night-hunting is prohibited, (c) pregnant or young animals are not shot, (d) vehicle headlights or other forms of flashlights or not used, and (e) the shikari is always on

his feet. These restrictions require the shikari to know his prey animal intimately. The animal's behaviour and seasonal abundance along with habitat preference needs to be known in detail. Usually this extent of knowledge provides the basis of a number of local bird or animal names. The name should by itself be sufficient in the case of gamebirds to disclose the habitat preference or the degree of sport the species would offer. Senior shikaris have excellent knowledge about most gamebirds, their geographical distribution and seasonal occurrence. They would also be able to predict the behavioural responses of the birds to various human interferences. The shikari would need to be proficient over a large geographical region. This would be unlike the bird trapper, who needs to know his local area in extremely intimate detail.

8. The village-level bird trapper is usually 'trapped' with many activities for his own survival unlike the shikari who opts for hunting as a hobby or as a passion. The bird trapper is therefore localised. Most of the birds and small animals that he would be trapping would be for his own food resources, except professional trappers who hunt waterbirds at sites like Kolleru or the Pulicat-Nelapattu lakes. The bird trapper cannot afford to waste his traps. He cannot afford to allow the bird species to become "intelligent" enough to "predict" his traps. While seeming to be random in his site selection for bird traps, the bird trapper has to know (a) the habitat selection of the bird species, (b) seasonal variation in feeding areas, (c) time of day for frequenting a particular spot and, (d) the success level of catching many birds with lesser number of traps.

9. Again, as in the case of the shikari, the reason and rationale for the bird's name would totally depend on the context of trapping the gamebird by the bird trapper. For example, if some red spurfowl visited spring water sites in deep valley forests during summer frequently at noon, the bird may be called *kona adavi kodi* = Valley forest fowl. However, if the same species in another location visited only stream waters in open patches of the forest, away from the valley during summer noon, it may be called differently as *kaalava adavi kodi* = Stream forest fowl. This is by way of a hypothetical illustration only. Most names have differed in various locations due to the means of trapping and the variation in methods.

5.2 Geographical variation in bird names in Telugu

1. As discussed earlier, the topographical divisions in Andhra Pradesh comprise the (a) Deccan Plateau's semi-arid plains and grasslands, (b) the Eastern Ghats hill ranges and Central Indian Hills south of Bastar, (c) the Coastal pereplains, and (d) the Eastern Coast. This study has been able to visit locations in each of these topographical divisions. Local informants vary from *yaanadis, chenchus, lambadas, marri* or *marrollu* (fisher folk), *nari kurawas, yadavas*, shikaris and other Andhra people. Most people are familiar with about 30 to 40 bird species, while the bird trappers and shikaris, including the *yaanadis, chenchus and nari kurawas* are familiar with about 100 bird species. The variations in the

actual species lists differ according to the topographical habitat type. For instance, the *yaanadi* on the coastal pereplain is not familiar with red junglefowl, spurfowl or bustards and floricans. Similarly, the *yaanadi* in Kurnool or Anantapur districts is not familiar with gulls, terns, flamingos and some wading birds. The *nari kurawas* in Tirumala in Chittoor and Venkatagiri and Nellore were a disappointment. Most of them are in the business of selling glass and plastic beads to tourists and pilgrims. They have lost the knowledge of the previous generations in these areas. Rarely did *nari kurawas* convey any information about bird names in Telugu. They were conversant with other wild life such as smaller mammals, snakes and plants. There was no scope to analyse any geographical variation from the information provided by the *nari kurawas*.

2. Information from within each district or location across habitat-types was mainly limited to two to three individuals. Most informants were over-enthusiastic, presuming that the enquiry or survey was a prelude to employment or monetary rewards. This was mainly due to the fact that the BNHS jeep, their driver and trappers, the accompanying forest guard and local guide conveyed the impression that knowledge of local bird names would perhaps be a qualification to a job. Certainly, at least two local informants later got jobs because the forest officer was impressed with the extent of knowledge of the habitat rather than the list of bird names. It was the context that was the qualification and not the diversity of bird names provided to me. Aitanna, a *yadava*, at Reddipalli in Siddavatam taluka, Cuddapah district, and Subbanna, a *marri* fisherman at Vontimitta-Somasila area in the

Cuddapah-Nellore border, were given jobs with the forest department of Andhra Pradesh, merely on the appreciation of the knowledge they had of their local environment.

3. Appendix-A provides the entire data-set of bird names in Telugu. The source of information is also provided in one of the columns, as mentioned in an earlier chapter. The best or the first source of information is clearly indicated in the column. For example, the *Handbook* or the *Checklist* provides the name for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh or as relevant for the Telugu language. For all Telugu names listed in the *Handbook* and the *Checklist* and additional Hindustani-Urdu names listed in the *Checklist*, I have indicated the publications as the source of information. This would not mean to exclude the local informants if they provided the same bird name in Telugu and /or Hindustani-Urdu. This study has only attempted to position priority to the larger geographical scope of the publications.

4. Local informants have been listed in the Appendix column wherever their name differed clearly with the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*. On occasions, I have indicated at least three informants together for a series of generic identification of many identical looking birds, for example, naming a number of wading birds as *ullanki*. Again, this would not mean that a number of other local informants did not submit the name *ullanki*. Most locals identified solitary or small and large flocks of waders as *ullanki* in both the singular and plural or collective, as they did for individual species identification. In the case of

ullanki, I have submitted priority to three of the most knowledgeable informants for the completeness of names for birds that they identified. Appendix-B provides a complete list of informants and their geographic locations in Andhra Pradesh with brief notes about their status of existence and economics. Most *yaanadi* or *nari kurawa* informants were without their roots in any particular village. They were driven by their need for employment or used to travel to many locations in a larger region. Some of them disappeared by the time I was able to visit the location for a second time. While I have considered their data, I have also tried to triangulate their information with similar ethnic informants to ensure the validity of their bird names.

5. One such example (**Table 5.4**) of geographical corroboration between local informants and the *Handbook* as also between the bird's name in Telugu and Tamil, is the Pale Harrier, *Circus macrourus* (Syn. No. 190). The bird is called both the *Tella chaapa gadda* and the *Pilli gadda*, in the *Handbook*. Both Aitanna and Subbanna, local informants in Cuddapah and Cuddapah-Nellore areas, indicated the same name for the species. Dr. Anjaneyulu (Ph.D in field ornithology) from Kolleru, Jaykumar (a self-educated *chenchu* tribal) from Kothagudem and Venkateswar Rao (an *andhra-balija-naidu* shikari) in Bhadrachalam also submitted the same names for the Pale Harrier.

Table 5.4: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Pale Harrier (Syn. No. 190).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
190	*Circus macrourus*	PALE HARRIER		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/2	*Tella chaapa gadda*	Hb.	Telugu	White Fish-Hawk
/3	*Pilli gadda*	Hb.	Telugu	Cat-Kite /Eagle
/4	*Poonai parundu*	Hb.	Tamil	Cat-Bird /Kite
/5	*Girgut Mar*	S&P	Urdu	Squirrel Killer
/6	*Tella tsa:pa gadda*	A, S	Telugu	White Fish-Hawk

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

6. A significant example (**Table 5.5**) of the absence of corroboration among most of the local informants was the Hoopoe *Upupa epops* (Syn. No. 765). The species is very common and distinctively obvious due to its' unique appearance and shape of its' bill. It is found throughout Andhra Pradesh and the peninsular regions of India, i.e., south of the Ganges, as apart from its worldwide range of distribution. Most of the local informants, tribal and shikaris' included, never referred to the species by its description in the Handbook. Instead, a series of other names were submitted with very valid context according to the economic status or shikari-genesis of the local informant.

For abbs. in the col. "Source" - see Appendix B-
Appendix A2:1 - A2:5

Table 5.5: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Hoopoe (Syn. No. 765).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
765	*Upupa epops*	Hoopoe		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Hudhud*	Hb.	Urdu	Call description
/2	*Konda pitta*	Hb.	Telugu	Mountain (= Crest?) Bird
/3	*Kireetam pitta*	Hb.	Telugu	Crowned Bird
/4	*Kukudu guwa*	Hb.	Telugu	Call (Phonetic rendition) + Bird
/5	*Golla kodi*	A	Telugu	Sheperd Fowl
/6	*Gollabhama*	Y	Telugu	Sheperdess
/7	*Ela ko:di*	A, BB	Telugu	Slender or Tender (small) or possibly Phonetic rendition of the Call + Fowl

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

7. The Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus* (Syn. No. 370) is a fairly common and well-known bird to most farmers, shepherds, birdwatchers and bird trappers. The call is distinctive, and the bird is a good species to spot even at night in open patches near dense cultivation or foothill and slope forests of the Eastern Ghats. In spite of such a familiarity, the local bird names for the yellow-wattled lapwing does not match with that of the name listed in the *Handbook* (**Table 5.6**). The term *chitawa* as listed in the *Handbook* is usually a generic term for smaller plovers or wading birds rather than lapwings. Even the

Checklist carries the same term *chitawa* for the yellow-wattled lapwing. The local informants however gave three different names for the species including one based on a mythological character. A distinct example of geographic variation is in the choice of adjectives between two local informants. The use of *chinna* = small, is by the bird trapper on the hill ranges, whereas the one from the Pennar river valley used the adjective *kampa* = thorn bush. Though the choice may seem paradoxical, i.e., the informant from the hill forest should have used *kampa* instead of *chinna*; it is logical if the context is understood. For the birder or bird trapper in the river valley, the location of the trap is more important than the appearance of the bird. He needs to stretch his traps along the thorn bushes at night and then flush the birds or walk them in to the low trap line during the heat of the day when the birds would be loath to fly. Whereas the bird trapper in the hill forest would choose the bird from among other shikar, and would relatively lessen its' importance over plumper, more meatier sandgrouse, ducks, partridges, spurfowl, peafowl, junglefowl and rarely, the stone curlew. One particular name referred to the bird as *ci:ku* = 'blind'. This was because the bird would always seem to walk away diagonally from an intruder without keeping an eye out in front! Actually, the bird walks away in a diagonal in order to be able to keep an eye out in front while keeping an eye on the intruder. The visual context however seems to indicate to the local informant that it was blindly rushing away from an intruder.

Table 5.6: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Yellow-wattled Lapwing (Syn. No. 370).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
370	*Vanellus malabaricus*	Yellow-wattled Lapwing		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Chhitawa*	Hb.	Telugu	Call description
/2	*Chinna ko:yastikamu*	A.	Telugu	Small+Mythical Name
/3	*Kampa kokkera*	S	Telugu	Scrub (Lapwing)+Call
/4	*Kampa ko:yastikamu*	A.	Telugu	Scrub (Lapwing) +Myth
/5	*Ci:ku kokkera*	S.	Telugu	Blind (Lapwing)
/6	*Ullanki*	A, S, Y	Telugu	Plovers (Collectively)

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

8. One particular bird name in Telugu from Daniel *et. al.* (1998) seemed to be totally absent from the entire study area. This was in the case of the Indian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus batasienses* (Syn. No. 707). The name in Daniel *et. al.* (1998) was *Chataka pakshi* = Palm-leaf bird (in Telugu). No local informant ever referred to the bird by that name. Most local bird trappers were unfamiliar with the bird in comparison to other species in the family. Very rarely did some trapper or local informant separate it from the House Swift. Most informants identified it by its speed and height of flight. None distinguished it with reference to its probable roosting or nesting areas. Most were not even aware of its possible relevance to the palm tree. Of course, it may be possible that the local informants did not wish to volunteer to a lady researcher that they harvested any toddy or

touched any liquor! The bird names in Kannada in the Handbook also refer to the species as "Palm Bird", while the bird name in Tamil refers to its shape of the tail as that of the barber's knife! The Hindustani-Urdu name includes the noun, *ababeel*, that conveys the information that it is a *"bird that owns the air while flying over the water!"* (Taher, pers. comm.) I have not included the Telugu name, *Chataka pakshi*, in spite of its' presence in the Daniel *et. al.* (1998).

Table 5.7: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Indian Palm Swift (Syn. No. 707).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
707	*Cypsiurus parvus*	Indian Palm Swift		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Tadi ababeel*	Hb.	Hindi	Palm Swift
/2	*Ambattan katti*	Hb.	Tamil	Barber's Knife
/3	*Panapakshi*	Hb.	Kannada	Palm Bird
/4	*Panahakki*	Hb.	Kannada	Palm Bird
/5	*Ko:lanki pitta*	A.	Telugu	Swift Bird

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

5.3 Geographic variation in local bird classification of some common and rare birds

1. The Red Spurfowl *Galloperdix spadicea* (Syn. No. 275) is a much sought after game bird by most of the bird trappers in Andhra Pradesh. While the species is not a particularly preferred table bird, trappers attempt to capture the red spurfowl due to the sport it offers through its' "intelligence"! Most bird trappers seek to know their local environment in detail in order to be able to choose the best sights for placing traps for this species. The red spurfowl varies its habitat selection through the seasons, through parts of the day, and also seems to vary, according to the trappers, its habitat during the week. The trappers list all the possible feeding and watering locations of the bird and then place their traps. These procedures and the bait, e.g. beetles, placed in the traps are the contexts for the names in Telugu and Urdu for the species (**Table 5.8**).

Table 5.8: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages:**
Red Spurfowl (Syn. No. 275).

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
275	*Galloperdix spadicea*	Red Spurfowl

S.No.	Local Bird Name	Source	Language	Meaning
/1	*Chhoti jangli murghi*	Hb.	Urdu	Small Forest Fowl
/2	*Yerra kodi*	Hb.	Telugu	Red Fowl
/3	*Jita kodi*	Hb.	Telugu	Crested Fowl
/4	*Cimita ko:di*	A, BB	Telugu	Beetle Fowl
/5	*Yerra cimita ko:di*	S	Telugu	Red Beetle Fowl

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

2. A good example of corroboration with the *Handbook*, the *Checklist* and local information is in the case of a very commonly found non-gamebird, the Common Indian Myna *Acridotheres tristis* (Syn. No. 1006). A broad based generic name *goranka* is listed in the *Handbook* for the Myna. This name is not clearly understood by most local informants. However the name persists in usage and geographic spread. One other name *Sarika* was presented, again without any obvious meaning except the white understripe on the wing (*sara* = stripe).

Table 5.9: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Indian Myna (Syn. No. 1006).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
1006	*Acridotheres tristis*	Indian Myna		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Goranka*	Hb.	Telugu	Generic Name
/2	*Gorvanka*	A	Telugu	Generic Name
/3	*Gorinka*	S	Telugu	Generic Name
/4	*Goruvanka*	Y	Telugu	Generic Name
/5	*Sarika*	A	Telugu	Generic Name

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

3. The Indian Purple Sunbird *Nectarinia asiatica* (Syn. No. 1917) is a very small bird, *c.* 2 to 2.5 inches in total length. It makes up for its small size with a very fascinating behaviour pattern in completely entering large flowers to sip the nectar within. Occasionally the bird is mistaken for an entirely new species because of the amount of coloured pollen that sticks to its body. The call is very distinct, and the seasonal variations in its plumage patterns are spectacular. The male sunbird dons a brilliant iridescent purple during the breeding season. The local bird trappers or shikaris never hunt the bird. However they have provided names for the species.

Table 5.10: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Indian Purple Sunbird (Syn. No. 1917).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
1917	*Nectarinia asiatica*	Indian Purple sunbird		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Shakar khora*	Hb.	Urdu	Feeding Behaviour
/2	*Phul soongni*	Hb.	Urdu	Feeding Behaviour
/3	*Thena pitta*	BB	Telugu	Honey Bird
/4	*Citlu jitta*	A, BB	Telugu	Small Bird
/5	*Munaga jitta*	S, BB	Telugu	Diving Bird

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

4. Similar to the Purple Sunbird, the Forest Wagtail *Motacilla indica* (Syn. No. 1874) is a very small and cryptic camouflaged bird. Unlike the other common wagtails, the forest wagtail prefers to forage amongst the branches of tall wide canopied trees like the

tamarind or banyan and on shaded forest floors. This bird is very difficult to spot. However it is very distinct by its behaviour of incessant sprinting along the branches of tall trees to hunt insects for its food. Bird trappers or shikaris never catch this species. It is the bird's behaviour of tail-wagging and its plumage that gives it the many names in Telugu. Some of the names are unique to this species and is not provided to the other wagtails. The *Handbook* has mispronounced or wrongly split the Telugu name of this bird as *Uz-halla-jitta* whereas it should have been *Uyya:la jitta* meaning "the bird whose tail swings like the cradle."

Table 5.11: **Examples of geographical variation and /or corroboration of bird names in Telugu with the *Handbook, Checklist* and other languages: Forest Wagtail (Syn. No. 1874).**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name		
1874	*Motacilla indica*	Forest Wagtail		
S.No.	**Local Bird Name**	**Source**	**Language**	**Meaning**
/1	*Uz-halla-jitta*	Hb.	Telugu	Swinging (Tail) Bird
/2	*Adavi khanjanamu*	Y	Telugu	Forest Wagtail
/3	*Uyya:la jitta*	FBI	Telugu	Swinging (Tail) Bird
/4	*Uyya:la pulugu*	FBI	Telugu	Swinging (Tail) Bird
/5	*Cha:kali khanjanamu*	J, S	Telugu	Laundry-Man Wagtail
/6	*Uvva pitta*	Y	Telugu	Small Bird
/7	*Go:lattika jitta*	Y	Telugu	(Ashy) Grain-coloured
/8	*Gachcha-ka:ya pitta*	S	Telugu	(Ashy) Grain-coloured
/9	*Jittangi*	A, BB	Telugu	Wagtail (Bird with)
/10	*Ka:tuka pitta*	A	Telugu	Bird with eye-liner

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 2 Results. Bird Names and Linguistic Analysis

Chapter 6 ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES

6.1 An introduction to the linguistic analysis of the collected bird names in Telugu

1. Bird names necessarily need to be analysed with reference to the context of use and the relevance of the local informant to the circumstances therein. A gamebird shikari or a tiger hunter or the birdwatcher would not strictly be within the frame of a poor marginal bird trapper who determines his bird names according to the trap, trap-site or bait that he would use. Similarly, the bird trapper would not be within the domain of a farmer who refers to the doves or other grain-eating birds as pests and not as his or his family's subsistence food. Very few local people would be able to see and remark about the "cradle-like swinging of the tail" of the Forest Wagtail that is very difficult to spot within tall wide canopied trees or on the shaded forest floors.

2. Most people also tend to believe firmly in the wrongly but unknowingly placed discourse due to frequent rendition. BNHS scientists, Drs. Bhushan and Mohapatra (*pers. comm.*) informed me about a unique situation in Karera, a taluka place between Jhansi

(UP) and Shivpuri (MP). People at Karera believed that the common Indian myna and the roseringed parakeet were not two different species but the male and female forms of a single species called "*tota-myna*". This was not that they had become more than expert birders, but because of the popular Hindi film song with its words, "*tota-myna ki kahani*" (= the story of the parrot and the myna).

3. Positioning the bird name within a particular context and thereby attempting a linguistic analysis would require an understanding of the analysis of the language in use. That is, a necessary analysis of the discourse-contexts. A linguistic analysis cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purpose or functions that those forms are designed to serve in the life of the local informant. While a purist linguistic study may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse or context analyst needs to be committed to an investigation of what that language is used for (Brown and Yule, 1983). While the formal linguistic approach has a basis in structural grammar, the functional approach is less well documented. This study attempts to bring together both approaches in its morphological analysis, morphological classifications along with a contextual semantic analysis.

4. As earlier mentioned, the two-way analytic approaches in this study will try to assess the status of bird names in Telugu within the major functions of language, in the context of the local informant. It wold be unlikely that on any occasion, the local informant

would position a phrase or a bird name within his natural language to fulfil any one function, to the total exclusion of others. The bird names would therefore need to be relevant on the aspects, grammar and semantics. That function which language serves in the expression of 'content', i.e., for the purpose of clarity in language, is understood as transactional. Whereas that function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes is described as inter-actional (Brown and Yule *ibid*). The transactional /inter-actional variational-analysis or 'functional dichotomy' is expressed in different terms by key linguists as 'representative /expressive' (Buhler 1934), 'referential /emotive' (Jakobson 1960), 'ideational /interpersonal' (Halliday 1970) and 'descriptive /social-expressive' (Lyons 1977).

5. Bird names in Telugu and other languages could be deemed to be efficient only if they are able to convey 'factual or propositional information', i.e., *primarily transactional language*. The local individual needs to effect efficient transference of information. Language used in such a situation is primarily 'message oriented'. The converse could also be true. The bird name need not be efficient for the comprehension of all the people that the local individual comes in contact with. He may also develop a cryptic name to disguise the actual domain of the bird species to prevent others from accessing it. This was however not true in the actual field situations. This may perhaps have been due to the fact that most communities did not actually compete with each other's interpretation of the habitat. Even the *yaanadi* fisherman in Sriharikota and the *yaanadi* fisherman along the

Buckhingam Canal were not overlapping on each other's territory in spite of the spatial proximity.

6. This linguistic analysis of the bird names collected during this study has needed to borrow analytical processes from various fields of science, including linguistics (*names*), ornithology (*birds*), sociology (*social status*), anthropology (*local communities and existential behaviour*), ethnology (*ethnic groups and dialects*) and geography (*topography and habitats*). This manuscript can not possibly convey the diverse qualities of the land in the study area, the splendid character of the various regions of Andhra Pradesh, the picturesque locations of the Bastar forests, the Krishna and Godavari rivers, the Deccan grasslands or the Tirumala-Tirupati forests and the Sriharikota Island. Similarly, this manuscript cannot convey the range of phonetic 'voice quality' effects along with their various facial expressions, postural and gestural systems of the local informants while describing the birds and their names in Telugu and other languages.

7. To this purpose, this manuscript is accompanied with Appendix-C that presents a checklist of transliterational equivalence of the bird names during the process of transaction with the informant. The Appendix-C lists all the local bird names, in Telugu, Hindi, Hindustani, Urdu, Tamil and other languages in alphabetical order. The names as recorded throughout this manuscript are presented in the left-hand column and the transliteration as per local phonetics is presented in the right hand column. The checklist

also serves the purpose of a common list of phonetic representation of all the local words used in this manuscript. The checklist will also serve the purpose of ensuring that the local words in this manuscript are not wrongly interpreted or misrepresented in the future in other publications or in references.

8. This chapter is further intended to explain the two major forms of classification that I have attempted in defining the linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu. The first is the separation of various grammatical divisions. The second is the semantic analysis or the meanings of the bird names. The grammatical separations are further attempted within the morphological classification and the morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages. The semantic analysis is attempted according to the intended meanings of the bird names.

6.2 The linguistic analysis: Grammar

6.2.1 Morphology

1. Various eminent linguists have presented analyses about prosodic frameworks explaining symbolization and their related terms (Firth 1948, 1957a & b, 1970, Palmer 1955, Robins 1953, Waterson 1956). Account of prosodic analysis and the various theories about developing a matrix or framework are also available (Palmer 1970, Robins 1957,

Waterson 1987). Firth (1948, 1970) observed that "for languages like Tamil and Telugu, it is necessary to assume various phonological systems: (a) non-Brahmin, (b) Dravidian, (c) Sanskrito-Dravidian and (d) Sanskritic. Further, Firth (1950: 42) indicates that the social context is important for any language study, even through the stages of a prosodic analysis: "In the most general terms we study language as part of the social process, and what we may call the systematics of phonetics and phonology, of grammatical categories or of semantics, are ordered schematic constructs, frames of reference, a sort of scaffolding for the handling of events.

2. Sastry (1994) followed up on Waterson's (1987) use of the prosodic theory, understanding of speech perception and acquisition of phonology for linguistic descriptions and used it as the theoretical basis for an analysis of Telugu phonological systems. Based on these concerns, Sastry (*ibid.*) presented phonological analysis in terms of prosodic phonology, which accounts for regional and social dialect variations. In the limited scope of this study, I have attempted in the following chapters to present a checklist of categories of Telugu morphology in terms of the divisions of verbs, nouns, adjectives, suffixes and prefixes. These divisions and the diversity of such bird names are presented in the relevant chapter on Morphology. Some examples of the diversity of Telugu morphology along with other relevant languages are presented here.

3. The little grebe or dabchick *Podiceps ruficollis* (Syn. No. 5) is a common waterbird found in almost every village tank, pond or lake in the Indian peninsula. It is also found in the high ponds of Tirumala along the temple township. In spite of its common occurrence, the species has various Telugu names. Some names are relevant to its water habitat, while some are relevant to its behaviour. None point out its colour, or its appearance in a pair, or its nesting behaviour. The morphology of the bird name (**Table 6.1**) for the little grebe is an excellent example of the diversity of the name structure:

Example (a): The specific name *munugudi* (/**1**) relevant to its behaviour is formed by a Telugu Verb modified by a typical and common Telugu suffix from daily usage. The Telugu Verb with the Suffix is actually used here as an Adjective to the generic name formed by a Telugu Noun = *kodi*.

Example (b): The specific name *cheruvu* (/**4**) relevant to its habitat is formed by the positioning of the Telugu Noun in the form of an Adjective to the generic name formed by the Telugu Noun = *kodi*. This is similarly used in the specific name *adavi* (/**5**), whereas the generic name is formed by the Telugu Noun *batu* = duck, unlike the earlier ones that recognised the bird as a generic *kodi* = fowl.

Table 6.1: **Examples of variation in morphology of bird names in Telugu from study-data, the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*:**
Multiple morphological categories – Little Grebe (Syn. No. 5)

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
5	*Podiceps ruficollis*	LITTLE GREBE OR DABCHICK

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphology
/1	*Munugudi kodi*	Hb.	Telugu	Diving fowl	(Tel.V+Tel.S)> Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	*Chinna munugudi kodi*	S&P	Telugu	Small diving fowl	Tel.Adj+(Tel.V+Tel.S)
/3	*Niru pitta*	DN	Telugu	Water bird	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	*Cheruvu kodi*	CS, CN	Telugu	(Village) Tank Fowl	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	*Adavi batu*	CS, CN	Telugu	Forest duck	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	*Munugu kodi*	CPB	Telugu	Diving fowl	(Tel.V)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	*Cinna munugu kodi*	SLN	Telugu	Small diving fowl	Tel.Adj+Tel.V>N >Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

4. The painted stork *Mycteria leucocephala* (Syn. No. 60) is a not-so-common (in Andhra Pradesh) large waterbird found in selective village tanks, rivers or lakes in the Indian peninsula. It is usually found in the backwaters of man-made reservoirs in some of the valleys of the Eastern Ghats, commonly found in the Godavari and Krishna Delta, the Pulicat and Nelapattu lakes of the East Coast, and in some excellent birding wetland spots in the Deccan of Andhra Pradesh. Perhaps due to its variations in local abundance and the uncommon sport it offers, the species has diverse Telugu names. Similar to the little grebe, some names are relevant to its choice of its water habitat, while some are relevant to its behaviour. Again, as in the little grebe, none point out its colour, or its appearance in a pair,

or its nesting behaviour. The morphology of the bird name (**Table 6.2**) for the painted stork is presented here as an excellent example:

Example (a): The specific name *errakalu* (/2) relevant to its red legs is formed by a Telugu Adjective (= *erra*) preceding the Telugu Noun (= *kalu*) modified by a typical and common Telugu Plural Suffix used here as a Case Suffix (= Tel.N + Pl.S + Cs.S). The combination of the Telugu Adjective and Telugu Noun is later actually positioned as an Adjective to the Generic Name = *konga*.

Example (b): The specific name *kasavu* (/3) relevant to its habitat is formed by the positioning of the Telugu Noun in the form of an Adjective to the generic name formed by the Telugu Noun = *konga*.

Table 6.2: **Examples of variation in morphology of bird names in Telugu from study-data, the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*:**
Multiple morphological categories – Painted Stork (Syn. No. 60)

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
60	*Mycteria leucocephala*	PAINTED STORK

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphology
/1	*Yerra kaalla konga*	Hb.	Telugu	Red legged crane	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S +Cs.S)+Tel.N
/2	*Errakalu konga*	S&P	Telugu	Red legged crane	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S +Cs.S)+Tel.N
/3	*Kasavu konga*	S&P	Telugu	Grass crane	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	*Battameka*	DN	Telugu	Clothed goat	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	*Nattagoti konga*	DN	Telugu	Snail beating crane	Tel.Adj+Tel.V+Tel.N
/6	*Sevvari narai*	COT	Tamil	Redlined stork	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/7	*Aruna kraunca vyu:ha*	Dct.	Telugu	Red stork army: Army formation	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

6.2.2 Morphological Classification

1. I have devoted a separate chapter to Morphological Classification. There are key analytical attempts in presenting the relevance of the combination of Telugu words with Telugu words. This is also attempted in examining the combination of Hindustani words with Hindustani words, and similarly for Deccani Urdu or Tamil. There are certain single-word combinations in all the languages and occasionally there are five-word combinations in Telugu. These combinations are based on the actual language origin and are irrelevant of

its grammar, i.e., adjective or verbal forms. These divisions and the diversity of such bird names are presented in the relevant chapter on Morphological Classification. Some examples of the diversity of morphological classification in the relevant languages (Telugu = **Table 6.3**, Hindi, Hindustani-Urdu and Deccani-Urdu = **Table 6.4**) are presented here.

Example (a): The storkbilled kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis* (Syn. No. 730) is rarely seen in Andhra Pradesh though resident or locally migrant within the State's political boundaries. However, the species is listed with three names in Telugu in three different morphological combinations, *viz.*, Telugu1, Telugu2 and Telugu3, i.e., Telugu3 = Telugu Word + Telugu Word + Telugu Word (**Table 6.3**). All the Telugu names are in relevance to the species' distinctive facial plumage and the anatomical feature of its protruding beak.

Example (b): The rufoustailed finchlark *Ammomanes phoenicurus* (Syn. No. 882) is a commonly seen semi-arid bird species found along cultivation and drylands. The species is listed with three name combinations in Telugu in three different morphological combinations, *viz.*, Telugu2, Telugu3 and Telugu4 (**Table 6.3**). All the Telugu names are in relevance to the species' plumage colours.

Example (c): The crested serpent eagle *Spilornis cheela* (Syn. No. 197) is rarely seen in its natural habitat. Lone individuals are known from their fidelity to their

site-locations. The species is listed with one name combination in Telugu in only one morphological combination, *viz.*, Telugu5 (**Table 6.3**). This species is the only bird with a 5-word Telugu combination. However, the name itself seems an illogical combination as presented in the *Handbook*. The bird name in Telugu indicates the name as *nalla pamula gadda* = Black Serpent Eagle. None of the local informants in Andhra Pradesh referred to the species by this name. Some only referred to it in the generic name, *gedda* = eagle.

Example (d): The grey heron *Ardea cinerea* (Syn. No. 36) is a common bird in the waterbodies of Andhra Pradesh. It is usually seen alone, and is observed in a pair only during the breeding season at the nesting areas. The behaviour of the species is unique in that it stands alone, seemingly in meditation, and spears its fish or frog prey with its beak when they are in proximity. This behaviour of standing still, waiting for the prey to approach and capturing the latter has provided credence to its name in Telugu and Urdu as in most other languages. The name in Hindustani and Urdu, *anjaan* = Unknowing one, or the Innocent one, is claimed by both the Hindustani and Urdu language informants (**Table 6.4**). It is also commonly used in the Hindi dialects of central India, including Bundelkhand and Chhatisgarh in Madhya Pradesh. The species is listed with a common bird name, *anjaan*, one-name combination in Hindi, or Hindustani or Urdu languages.

Example (e): The purple heron *Ardea purpurea* (Syn. No. 37) is also commonly seen in the same habitats as the Grey heron and also exhibits similar behavioural traits. The bird name for this species acquires only one colorific adjective, *lal*, to its now-generic name, *anjaan* (**Table 6.4**). This would be due to its reddish /purple body plumage. The name is in a two-word combination of Hindustani2, or Hindi2 or Urdu2. I would however discount the colorific adjective, *lal*, to the Purple Heron. Again, none of the local informants provided this name to the Purple Heron. One local informant in Telugu actually claimed it could be the male or female of the Grey Heron. I have not included this claim in my analysis because it was solitary and irrelevant of any context.

Example (f): The red spurfowl *Galloperdix spadicea* (Syn. No. 275) is difficult to spot in its natural habitat. It is usually known only to bird trappers, shikaris or minor forest produce harvesters. The bird is known with a 3-word Urdu combination (**Table 6.4**) for its' species name, *chhoti jangli murghi*. Again, this name seems to be illogical and out of context with its microhabitat preferences and plumage. The name would probably have been given by a city-based shikari. It may be seen relevant considering the proximity of the Grey Junglefowl, which is larger in size and in the same habitat. The Grey Junglefowl is called *jangli murghi*.

Example (g): The Franklin's Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* (Syn. No. 682) has perhaps the best name of all, being a challenge to any linguist or name analyst. The 5-word Urdu combination-name (**Table 6.4**) is *Shaikh Fareed Kunkar Mar* = The Mendicant who drops like a pebble. This translation was provided by Shri Siraj Taher, President of the Birdwatchers Society of Andhra Pradesh. Mr. Taher is himself an erstwhile shikari of the Hyderabad area, and has considerable local knowledge about shikar terms in the region.

Table 6.3: **Examples of variation in morphological classification of bird names in Telugu from study-data, the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*: Morphological classification lists - Telugu**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
730	*Pelargopsis capensis*	Storkbilled Kingfisher

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/2	*Lakkamuka*	S	Telugu	Red faced one	Tel1
/1	*Lakumuki pitta*	A	Telugu	Red Faced Bird	Tel2
/3	*Podugu mukku pitta*	S	Telugu	Longbilled Bird	Tel3

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
882	*Ammomanes phoenicurus*	Rufoustailed Finchlark

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/2	*Jori gaadu*	FBI	Telugu	'Ragi'-grain coloured (Porridge coloured fellow)	Tel2
/1	*Ambali jori gadu*	Hb.	Telugu	'Ragi'-grain coloured (Porridge coloured fellow)	Tel3
/4	*Erra manti guvva*	A, BB	Telugu	Red Sand or Red Flames Bird	Tel4

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
197	*Spilornis cheela*	CRESTED SERPENT EAGLE

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/1	*Nalla pamula gadda*	Hb.	Telugu	Black Serpent Eagle	Tel5

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

Table 6.4: **Examples of variation in morphological classification of bird names in Telugu from study-data, the *Handbook* and the *Checklist*: Morphological classification lists - Hindi and Hindustani-Urdu or Deccani-Urdu**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
36	*Ardea cinerea*	EASTERN GREY HERON

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/1	*Nari*	Hb.	Hindi	Woman	Hindi.1
/2	*Anjan /anjaan*	Hb.	Hin.	Ignorant One	Hindustani.1
/3		S&P	Urdu		Urdu.1

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
37	*Ardea purpurea*	EASTERN PURPLE HERON

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/2	*Lal anjan /anjaan*	Hb.	Hin.	Red Ignorant One	Hindustani.2
/3	*Lal anjaan*	S&P	Urdu	Red Ignorant One	Urdu.2

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
275	*Galloperdix spadicea*	RED SPURFOWL

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/1	*Chhoti jangli murghi*	Hb.	Urdu	Small Forest Fowl	Urdu3

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
682	*Caprimulgus affinis*	FRANKLIN'S NIGHTJAR

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Morphological Classification
/1	*Shaikh Fareed kunkar mar*	S&P	Urdu	Vagrant Mendicant who drops like a thrown pebble	Urdu4

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. (c) Hin. = Hindustani (not Hindi). **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

6.3 The linguistic analysis: Transactional semantics

1. Firth (1948) made a distinction between syntagmatic and paradigmatic features in phonological analysis. In the theory a distinction is made between 'structure', which in general terms refers to syntagmatic relations and units and involves prosodies, and 'system', which in general terms refers to paradigmatic functions and classes and involves phonematic units (Sastry 1994). Another aspect in which the theory is polysystemic is in the treatment of loan words as belonging to a separate system from native words (Henderson 1951). Firthian linguistic theories emphasise the interdependence of the grammatical and phonological levels, i.e., grammatical classes and boundaries are taken into account in the phonological analysis, so the importance of morphological functions is also recognised in the analysis (Sastry *ibid*).

2. As earlier mentioned, the social context is an important concern for any phonological study, or for that matter, any language study (Firth 1950). Transactional semantics or a semantic analysis of the bird names in Telugu and other languages attempts to extend the various classifications, morphological and language-morphology, to the social and discourse contexts. This extended local-semantic analysis would help provide the required linguistic justification for the long list of bird names provided in Appendix A. The semantic analysis of the bird names in Telugu and other names is discussed in detail within a subsequent chapter. Some key examples of the semantic categories in Telugu and other languages (**Table 6.5**) are presented here.

Example (a): The darter or snake-bird *Anhinga rufa* (Syn. No. 29) has a narrow longish neck that can be extended or elongated when stretched out to pierce a prey with the beak. This snake-like appearance of the neck, or **body structure**, gives the species its Telugu name, *pamu batu*, (= snake duck) as in most other languages. This is unlike the crested serpent eagle, *Spilornis cheela*, as mentioned earlier, which is named, *pamula gedda*, (= snake-eating eagle) after its feeding behaviour or preference for snakes in its diet. This is a good example of the context determining the purpose of the name, and not the lexical meaning of the Telugu word.

Example (b): The little green heron *Butorides striatus* (Syn. No. 38) has been named after its typical **feeding behaviour**. The bird crouches and walks forward in a manner similar to a very docile beggar. This characteristic has given the species its' name, *ponnangi pitta* (= beggar bird).

Example (c): The Indian reef heron *Egretta gularis* (Syn. No. 50) is a darkish egret /heron unlike the all-white coloured egrets. The habitat is also distinctively in contrast. Whereas the white-coloured egrets frequent freshwater and brackish wetlands, the reef heron is usually found along the coast, and rarely along freshwater backwaters of the river systems or man-made reservoirs in Andhra

Pradesh. Two semantic categories provide the species its' names, (1) **Habitat:** *theerapu konga* = Coast Crane (Telugu), and (2) **Colour:** *kala bagla* = black egret (Hindustani).

Example (d): The crested honey buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (Syn. No. 130) is named *tenu geddu* = Honey-feeding kite (Telugu). This is in context with its behaviour of feeding on the honeycombs in the forest habitats. Again, the semantic context here is its' **feeding behaviour** and not its plumage colour.

Example (e): The jungle bush quail *Perdicula asiatica* (Syn. No. 255) is a commonly found grassland bird in semi-arid areas and forest habitats. It is also found around the waterbodies in the undergrowth of the bank vegetation. Its' spotted **plumage** gives the name *girza pitta* = spotted bird (Telugu), while its **habitat preference** and perhaps its plumage provides the name *poda yelise* = dust quail (Telugu). I have been unable to determine from the local informants if the name is due to its dust-like appearance or due to its' successful behaviour in hiding itself in the low vegetation. **Relative size** categories also provide a third name in Telugu to this species, *kokkera elise* = Large Quail.

Example (f): The little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius* (Syn. No. 310) is typical of its family of birds. This bird is found in singles, pairs, small or large flocks in

habitats around waterbodies and in open patches inside scrub or large forests. Its **feeding behaviour**, of rapidly walking with jerky movements gives the name *bytu ullanka* = Villagers' walk (Telugu). An interesting name recorded in Cuddapah is from its ability to completely disappear from open view without flying away, even in a completely open patch devoid of vegetation. Its grey and white and black broken plumage enables the bird to crouch in open ground and be impossible to detect. Local informants provided the illuminating explanation that the bird actually went down to hell. They claimed that this bird species pops up from hell to check up on local villagers and then goes down to report to the **mythological** Lord *Yama*, the God of Death. This behaviour gives the species the name, *bhulinga sakuni*, i.e., the netherworld broker or gossip (Telugu).

Table 6.5: **Examples of variation in semantic classification of bird names in Telugu from study-data, the *Handbook* & the *Checklist*: Semantic categories: All languages.**

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
29	*Anhinga rufa*	DARTER OR SNAKE-BIRD

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Pamu batu*	Hb.	Telugu	Snake Duck	Body Structure + Generic Name
/2	*Kaliki pitta*	S&P	Telugu	Beautiful Bird	Plumage + Generic Name

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
38	*Butorides striatus*	LITTLE GREEN HERON

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Dosi konga*	Hb.	Telugu	Stealthy crane	Behaviour + Generic Name
/2	*Ponnangi pitta*	Ne.	Telugu	Beggar Bird	Behaviour + Generic Name
/3	*Ponnangi konga*	Ne.	Telugu	Beggar Crane	Behaviour + Generic Name

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
50	*Egretta gularis*	INDIAN REEF HERON

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Kala bagla*	Hb.	Hin.	Black crane	Plumage + Generic Name
/2	*Theerapu konga*	Hb.	Telugu	Bank /Shore crane	Habitat + Generic Name
/3	*Karai kokku*	Hb.	Tamil	Bank /Shore crane	Habitat + Generic Name

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
130	*Pernis ptilorhynchus*	CRESTED HONEY BUZZARD

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Gedda*	A	Telugu	Eagle	Generic Name
/2	*Tenu geddu*	Hb.	Telugu	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour + Generic Name

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
255	*Perdicula asiatica*	JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Lowwa*	S&P	Urdu	Quail	Generic Name
/2	*Girza pitta*	Hb.	Telugu	Spotted Bird	Plumage + Generic Name
/3	*Adavi poda yelise*	S&P	Telugu	Forest Dust Quail	Habitat+Size+Generic Name
/4	*Purrellu*	BB	Telugu	Quail	Generic Name
/5	*E:lise /Ye:lise*	A, BB	Telugu	Quail	Generic Name
/6	*Kokkera e:lise*	A, BB	Telugu	Large Quail	Size + Generic Name

Syn#	Latin Name (Genus + Species)	Common English Name
380	*Charadrius dubius*	LITTLE RINGED PLOVER

S#	Local Bird Name	Ref.	Lang.	Meaning	Semantic Classification
/1	*Bytu ulanka*	Hb.	Telugu	Villager's Walk + Plover	Foraging behaviour + Generic Name
/2	*Rewa*	Hb.	Telugu	Plover	Generic name
/3	*Ullanki*	A, S, Y	Telugu	Plovers	Generic name
/4	*Bhu:linga sakuni*	BB	Telugu	Netherworld broker	Mythology

Abbreviation: (a) Syn# = Synopsis Number. (b) S.No. = Serial Number. (c) Hin. = Hindustani (not Hindi). **Note:** The serial number is as per the bird-name record's position in Appendix-A for the respective Synopsis Number.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 2 Results. Bird Names and Linguistic Analysis

Chapter 7 MORPHOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

7.1. Some key definitions of Morphology terms (Bauer 1983, Mathews 1991, Bybee 1985)

1. **Morphology** is the study of how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. **Morpheme** is the smallest linguistic unit that has meaning or linguistic function. For e.g., (1) un-lucky = 'not lucky' (2) look-ed, (3) Race. **Free Morphemes** are morphemes that can exist as independent words (e.g., cat, dog, man). **Bound Morphemes** never exist as words themselves but are always attached to some other morpheme (e.g., -s in cats, re- in rewind, un- in unhappy).

2. **Affix**(es) are bound morphemes which change the meaning or grammatical function of the words to which they attach. **Suffix**(es) are an affix that attaches to the end of a word (e.g., -s in cats, -est in strongest). **Prefix**(es) are an affix that attaches to the beginning of a word (e.g., pre- in prefix, un- in unhappy).

3. **Derivational Morphemes** are morphemes that change the meaning or part of speech of a word to which they attach (e.g., -ness in fullness, changes an adjective full into a noun fullness; un- in unhappy, creates a new word with the meaning of 'not happy'). **Inflectional Morphemes** are morphemes that serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a new word but only a different form of the same word (e.g., -s in cats, -s in walks, -er in stronger). The **Stem** within a morphologically complex word, is a word composed of a free morpheme and any number of bound affixes (e.g., restful in restfulness). The **Root** is the free morpheme in a morphologically complex word (e.g., rest in restfulness).

4. **Derivational morphemes** change the part of speech or meaning of a word. **Inflectional morphemes** do not change the part of speech or meaning of a word. Derivational morphemes are not required by syntax. Inflectional morphemes are required by the syntax. Derivational morphemes are not very productive. Inflectional morphemes are very productive. Derivational morphemes typically appear before inflectional morphemes. **Content Morphemes** have some kind of independent, identifiable meaning or indicate a change in meaning when added to a word (includes all derivational morphemes and roots).

5. **Function Morphemes** serve only to provide information about grammatical function by relating certain words in a sentence to each other (includes all inflectional morphemes as well as prepositions, articles, pronouns, and conjunctions). **Allomorphs** are

nondistinctive realizations of a particular morpheme that have the same function and are phonetically similar (e.g., -s in cats, -z in dogs, and -ez in churches are all allomorphs of the same morpheme).

6. **Inflectional morphology** also studies inflectional changes in words. Inflectional markings may be used to indicate many things, including: (a) tense present, past, far past, future, (b) aspect completed, incompleted, durative, (c) number singular, dual, trial, plural, (d) gender/class masculine. feminine, neuter, arbitrary classes, (e) person first, second, third, fourth, inclusive, exclusive, and (f) case nominative, accusative, ergative, absolutive, genitive. **Derivational morphology** studies how words are derived from other words. These processes and affixes are much less regular than inflection; it is difficult to determine the combined meaning of derived forms and to predict which derivational affix will be used.

7. **Allomorphs** are Morphemes that may have more than one form. These variant forms are called allomorphs and may be explainable in terms of their phonetic or grammatical environment. In the last chapter we discussed the English plural suffix -s, which can be explained in terms of the phonetic qualities of the final sound of the noun root. Other languages exhibit allomorphs that change depending on the grammatical features of the root they modify.

8. **Phonetically determined allomorphs** such as the English plural suffix(es) on words like cats, dogs and roses changes phonetic shape due to the sound which immediately precedes it. **Lexically determined allomorphs** use a different set of affixes for nouns belonging to different arbitrary noun classes.

7.2 An introduction to the morphology and morphological classification of the bird names in Telugu and other relevant languages

7.2.1 Morphological Classification

1. This chapter, as in other chapters, about the morphology and morphological classification of Telugu bird names is with reference to other languages within Andhra Pradesh and adjacent regions. Bird names in Telugu or other languages may be classified on the basis of the combination of two morphemes, e.g. Telugu + Telugu, or as the combination of three morphemes, e.g. Telugu + Telugu + Telugu. Each combination of two and three morphemes may further be classified according to presence or absence of different or common language units.

2. Some of the pertinent points that I positioned as a reference frame when trying to identify morphemes in the bird names in Telugu and other languages, included: (a) Not to

confuse morphemes with syllables. (b) A given morpheme may have a particular sound or sequence of sounds associated with it, but not every instance of that sound in a language represents that morpheme, and (c) One has to remember to analyze the phonetic representations of morphemes and not their spellings.

3. Presence of Hindustani words in a combination may necessitate classification on a parallel level with similar two or three morpheme combinations as stated above. However, considering that all bird names have phonetically merged suffixes in the Telugu or the Deccani or Hyderabadi Urdu contexts, the bird names with presence of Hindustani have been classified under Telugu and Urdu in the specific morpheme combination and has not been considered to require classification in the two-language combination.

4. Thus, the 2- and 3-morpheme combination classification facilitates us to compare Telugu bird names with Urdu, Hindustani, Tamil or Hindi bird names for the same geographical region. Urdu or Hindi bird names with presence of Hindustani morphemes along with phonetically arranged suffixes in Telugu can be classified and studied as a logical extension of each of the morpheme combinations.

5. In the morpheme combinations, the bird names in both the Telugu and Urdu languages for Andhra Pradesh can be further classified on the basis of the occurrence of a common morpheme, or the absolute absence of it. In combinations of three or more

morphemes, inspite of the occurrence or absence of a common morpheme, the bird names can be further classified on the basis of the first morpheme.

7.2.2 Morphology

1. Bird names in Telugu or other languages may also be classified on the basis of the combination of two parts of speech, e.g., Noun + Noun, or as a secondary derivative combination of two parts of speech with an addition of a suffix or prefix, e.g. Adjective + Suffix + Noun. Each combination of two and three parts of speech may further be classified according to presence or absence of different or common language units.

2. A second level of categorisation would be with reference to the language forms, i.e, Telugu Noun or Hindustani Noun, etc. It would have led to an extensive series of permutations and combinations, considering eight parts of speech, 3-4 additions as prefixes and suffixes, and three language categories, equalling nearly 75 tables of at least 5-6 data-fields of possible bird names. I have however restricted the analysis presentation in the morphology tables to the recorded bird names only.

3. In this chapter, I have analysed two-language combinations, e.g., Telugu Adjective + Hindustani Noun, according to the lead language. That is, if a two-language combination began with a Telugu word, the bird name would be considered as being within

the Telugu language analyses. This is similarly understood for Hindustani and Urdu. Most first words within a two- or three- word combination accept a suffix in the same language to phonetically merge with the context. It is therefore relevant that the first word is recognised as the language-category rather than split the combination according to different categories.

4. Thus, the two- and three- morphological combinations with reference to the parts of speech facilitates this study to compare bird names in Telugu with *deccani* Urdu and Hindustani. I have not included the bird names in Tamil and other languages that are also listed in the Appendix due to insufficient data. All suffixes and prefixes that form part of the morphological combinations are also listed in the analyses. They have also been classified and studied as a logical extension of each of the word combinations.

5. Within the morphological combinations, bird names in Telugu and other languages in Andhra Pradesh, i.e., Hindustani and *deccani* Urdu, have been further classified initially on the basis of the first word, and later within an alphabetical format. Therefore, though the Telugu Adjective word (= Tel.Adj) should occur alphabetically before the Telugu Noun word (= Tel.N), I have listed the latter ahead according to its status in the listing for the various parts of speech, *(a) noun, (b) adjective, (c) pronoun, (d) verb, (e) adverb, (f) preposition, (g) conjunction, and (8) interjection.*

7.3 Morphological Classification of bird names in Telugu and other languages

1. The Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphology (LMBM) lexicon is exclusively the domain of lexemes which are defined specifically as noun, verb, and adjective stems and the lexical categories which define them (Number, Gender, Transitivity, and so on). All other meaningful material must belong to the closed set of closed categories of grammar and are handled by 'morphology' in the general sense (derivation plus affixation). LMBM, then, distinguishes itself from other lexeme-based theories in that it maintains a pristine distinction between lexemes and grammatical morphemes and consequently predicts this distinction at every level of language and speech (Beard 1988, 1995, Elson and Pickett 1988, Gleason 1961).

2. The morphological classification of bird names in Telugu and other languages in this study is tentatively based on the Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphological theory. Lexeme-base morphology assumes that only the lexeme is a true linguistic sign where 'lexeme' is defined exclusively and explicitly as any and all noun, verb, and adjective stems. The effects of lexical and inflectional derivation on the lexeme do not affect its status as a sign at all. These processes, it follows, must involve elements other than linguistic signs, such as contextual or discourse-based.

3. The data presented in the chapter and its analysis indicates that lexical (derivational) and inflectional morphemes hence must represent different types of linguistic elements. The results help to confirm the fundamental claim which distinguishes LMBM from other morphological frameworks in its rigid distinction of lexemes and (grammatical) morphemes (hence its name, 'Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphology.') Beard (1988, 1995) argues that grammatical morphemes differ from lexemes in the following ways:

- lexemes belong to open classes; morphemes belong to closed classes.
- lexemes do not allow zero or empty forms; morphemes do.
- lexemes have extra-grammatical referents; morphemes have grammaitical functions.
- lexemes may undergo lexical derivation; morphemes may not.
- lexemes are not paradigmatic; morphemes are.

4. The morphological classification is presented according to the number of morphemes required to consitute the bird name as collected during this study. At the outset, I would like to re-emphasise that this data set is not an exclusive and complete record of all the bird names possible in Telugu and other languages spoken within the political boundaries of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I am attempting to present a format for single and multiple morphemes according to (a) languages and (b) parts of speech, e.g.

noun, verb etc., that would enable identification of zero data records for certain categories. The formats would be useful if in the future, bird names are recorded in Telugu and other languages in Andhra Pradesh in these zero data categories.

5. The tables that are presented in this chapter do not include Latin or English bird names. The tables list bird names in Telugu and other languages with reference to the common *Synopsis* number. **An important aspect of the table is to indicate the validity of the bird name category in the respective language or language combinations.** I have proposed and presented that a category *is to be considered as relevant if there are more than five bird names recorded* in that specific category-type. The category-type *should be considered as a tentative category, if there are less than five but three or more than three bird names* in a single language (Aronoff 1976, 1994, Mathews 1991). While the entire data set is presented and listed in Appendix A, I have attempted to list only the most typical five bird names in each category. If there were less than five bird names in any category, all names are listed in the tables presented in this chapter. The following morphological classification analyses have been carried out:

(a) Single morpheme bird names (**Table 7.1:** Morphological Classification of single morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages)

(b) Two morpheme bird names (**Table 7.2:** Morphological Classification of two morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages)

(c) Three morpheme bird names (**Table 7.3:** Morphological Classification of three morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages)

(d) Four morpheme bird names with Telugu as the first morpheme (**Table 7.4:** Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 1): Telugu as the first morpheme). There were no four-morpheme bird name combinations in Hindustani (**Table 7.5**), whereas only one four-morpheme bird name combination was recorded in *Deccani* Urdu **(Table 7.6)**.

6. I could easily have made several permutations and combinations of the various languages and grammatical categories. This would have only resulted in long forms (or tables) recording or exhibiting zero-data. One aspect of presenting blank tables or data-fields would be to indicate that future studies on bird names in Telugu and local languages in Andhra Pradesh would be easily facilitated for the various categories (Aronoff 1994, Bazell 1949, Bybee 1985). The various blank categories would have however stretched out this chapter in an irrelevant manner. I have therefore presented (a) data-fields with

recorded bird names in Telugu and other local languages, and (b) the nearest zero-data categories for comparison. I have however presented the entire language-categories for morphological classifications in the appendices to enable future linguistic studies on bird names in Telugu.

6. **(a) Single Morpheme Bird Names** (Table 7.1)

6.(a)-1: Bird names in single morpheme units occurred in Telugu, Urdu and Hindustani languages. Some bird names were compared with other languages like Hindi, Gond, Kannada and Tamil to relate to similar semantics and usage in Andhra Pradesh.

(1.a) Telugu as the single morpheme unit. Bird names with Telugu as the single morpheme unit could be under this categories. Both generic and species' names are listed in the table.

(1.b) Single morpheme Telugu words with Hindustani content. Bird names with single Telugu morphemes with origins or true content in the Hindustani dialects can be termed as Single-Morpheme Telugu-Hindustani Bird Names.

(1.c) Single morpheme Telugu words with Urdu content. Bird names with single Telugu morphemes with origins or true content in the Urdu language or local dialect can be termed as Single-Morpheme Telugu-Urdu Bird Names.

(2) Urdu as the single morpheme unit. Bird names with Urdu as the single morpheme unit could be under these categories.

(2.a) Words of Urdu content. Bird names with single Urdu morphemes in its true language content can be termed as Single-Morpheme Urdu Bird Names.

(2.b) Urdu words with Hindustani content. Bird names with single Urdu morphemes with origins or true content in the Hindustani dialects can be termed as Single-Morpheme Urdu-Hindustani Bird Names.

(2.c) Urdu words with Telugu content. Bird names with single Urdu morphemes with origins or true content in the Telugu language or local dialect can be termed as Single-Morpheme Urdu-Telugu Bird Names. **There were however no bird names in Urdu with Telugu content within the morpheme.** This is significant considering the extent to which other combinations have been recorded. *I will discuss this in detail in later chapters.*

(3) Hindustani as the single morpheme unit. Bird names with Hindustani as the single morpheme unit could be under these categories.

(3.a) Words with Hindustani content. Bird names with single Hindustani morphemes in its true language content can be termed as single-morpheme Hindustani bird names.

(3.b) Hindustani words with Telugu content. Bird names with single Hindustani morphemes with origins or true content in the Telugu dialects can be termed as single - Morpheme Hindustani Telugu Bird names. **There were however no bird names in Hindustani with Telugu content within the morpheme.** Similar to the context of Urdu words with Telugu content, this is significant, considering the extent to which other combinations have been recorded. *I will discuss this in detail in later chapters.*

(3.c) Hindustani words of Urdu content. Bird names with single Hindustani Morphemes with origins or true content in the Urdu language or local dialect can be termed as Single-Morpheme Hindustani-Urdu Bird Names.

6.(a)-2: I have also listed Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Kannada and Gondi single-morpheme bird names. This study does not present any detailed analysis about

these bird names. The names are listed here only for linguistic comparison and justification.

6.(a)-3: Several Sanskrit Morphemes are merged into Telugu words regularly as in most other Dravidian languages. This is also true in bird names for Telugu. After merging or 'blending' within Telugu, the Sanskrit morphemes became '*tatsama*'s or *tatbhava*s and seem to appear like a single language, i.e., Telugu. I have therefore not mentioned Sanskrit morphemes separately.

6. (b) **Two morpheme bird names** (Table 7.2)

Morphological Classification of two morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages). Similar to the One-morpheme categories, the two-morpheme classification is determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. I have not been faced with the problem of avoiding permutations in this classification because the bird names database (**Appendix A**) has provided names in all the combinations within this table. I have not attempted to draw conclusions from most of the combinations because of the paucity of data. The analysis for Table 7.1 would however be *naturally* relevant for each single-morpheme **within** the 2-morpheme data in all the languages.

Table 7.1: **Morphological Classification of <u>single</u> morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the single morpheme unit			
	A		Words of Telugu content		
			Generic Examples (Single morphemic ones only)	Generic	*kodi* = Fowl *piccuka* = Sparrow *ciluka* = Sparrow *kaki* = Crow *batu* = Duck *ullanki* = Plover
				63 94 168 168 311	*vadumi* = White One *parza* = Turmeric (bird) *alawa* = Swift hunter *salawa* = Swift fish hunter *nemali* = Peafowl
	B		Telugu words with Hindustani content		
				246 570 748 792 1949	*teetuya* = phonetic for call *papiha* = Call rendition *kapinjal* = auspicious one *tokoji* = Call rendition *raji* = king-like
	C		Telugu words with Urdu content		
				94 127 252 208 1504	*parza* = turmeric duck *gedda* = eagle *teetawa* = quail *lagadu* = staff /club *tuntuk* = quail-like small bird
	D		Telugu words with Gondi content		
					Puchaki = heron *Pouna* = openbill

Table 7.1 Continued ...

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
2		Urdu as the single morpheme unit			
	A		Words of Urdu content		
			Generic Examples (Single morphemic ones only)	Generic	(252) *bater* – quail (1938) *gouriya* = sparrow (255) *lowwa* = quail (916) *ababil* = one who lives in the air above water
				36	*anjan* = unconcerned
				82	*qaaz* = call
				158	*shikra* = hunter-hawk
				326	*surmai* = eye-liner
				320	*kulang* = call rendition
	B		Urdu words with Hindustani content		
				62	*kali* = black one
				73	*surqaah* = water frequenter
				102	*gidh* = vulture
				933	*lutera* = robber
				953	*peelak* = yellow one
	C		Urdu words with Telugu content		
3		Hindustani as the single morpheme unit			
	A		Words with Hindustani content		
				36	*nari* = woman
				52	*wa:k* = call description
				963	*kotwal* = watchman
				1049	*kawwa* = call rendition
				111	*choti* = small one
	B		Hindustani words with Telugu content		

Table 7.1 Continued ...

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	C		Hindustani words with Urdu content		
				5	*Pandubi* = one who dives in the water
				52	*kwaak* = phonetic for call
				63	*ujli* = lightning
				70	*baza* = falcon
				133	*cheel* = kite
4		Tamil as the single morpheme unit			
	A		Words of Tamil content		
				126	*parundu* = hawk
				311	*mayil* = peafowl
				1049	*ka:kka* = call rendition
				52	*vakka* = call description
				42	*madaiyan* = idiot
	B		Tamil words with Telugu content		
	C		Tamil words with Hindustani content		
	D		Tamil words with Urdu content		

Note : Cat# = Category Number, Syn. No. = *Synopsis* Number.

Table 7.2: **Morphological Classification of <u>two</u> morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the first Morpheme unit = T			
	A		Telugu as the second morpheme unit = T+T		
				5	*niru pitta* = water bird
				21	*chinka batu* = small canal duck
				26	*bonta kaki* = large crow
				29	*pamu batu* = snake duck
				36	*Narayana pachchi* = holy bird
	B		Hindustani as the second morpheme unit T+H		
				190	*pilli gedda* = cat eagle
	C		Urdu as the second morpheme unit T+U		
				902	*chinna chandul* = small lark
2		Hindustani as the first Morpheme unit = H			
	A		Hindustani as the 2nd morpheme unit H+H		
				44	*gai bagla* = cattle egret
				68	*chhota garur* = small garuda
				81	*raj hans* = royal swan
				81	*harria sona* = green gold
				94	*chhoti murghatr* = small fowl
	B		Telugu as the second morpheme unit H+T		
				44	*santi konga* = white egret
				209	*bhyri dega* = falcon
				211	*Shaheen bhairavi* = royal mendicant
				323	*sarasu konga* = sarus crane

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
				1535	*dargi:pitta* = tailor bird
	C		Urdu as the second morpheme unit H+U		
				69	*safaid baza* = white falcon
				70	*kala baza* = black falcon
				94	*chhoti murghatr* = small fowl
				135	*brahmini cheel* = brahmin kite
				135	*sankar cheel* = Lord Shiva's Kite
3		Urdu as the first Morpheme unit = U			
	A		Urdu as the second morpheme unit U+U		
				72	*chamach baz* = spoon-billed falcon
				203	*machhlimar* = fish-killer
				114	*Shirazi bataq* = royal duck. Resident of Shiraz in Iran, i.e., a migrant bird
				680	*Shaikh Fareed* = vagrant mendicant
				927	*masjid ababil* = masjid swallow (one who resides in the sky above the water)
	B		Telugu as the second morpheme unit U+T		
				211	*shaheen bhairavi* = royal mendicant
	C		Hindustani as the second morpheme unit U+H		
				57	*peela bagla* = yellow egret
				178	*mulla gidh* = 'Maulvi' vulture
				314	*lal lowwa* = red quail
				347	*pun murghi* = water fowl
				26	*pun kawwa* = water crow

6. (c) **Three morpheme bird names** (Table 7.3)

Morphological Classification of three morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages). Similar to the one- and two-morpheme categories, the three-morpheme classification is determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. However, unlike the one- and two-morpheme categories, the three-morpheme classification has indicated zero-data for several language-combinations. While there were no 3-morpheme bird name in *deccani* Urdu, other categories also indicated records less than 5 names. I have not presented the entire permutation of categories within this chapter but placed the formats in **Appendix D**. The analysis presented here includes zero-data categories for comparative combinations only. Again, as in the two-morpheme classification and analysis, I have not attempted to draw conclusions from most of the combinations because of the paucity of data. Similarly, the analysis for Table 7.1 would however be *naturally* relevant for each single-morpheme within the 3-morpheme data in all the languages.

Table 7.3: **Morphological Classification of <u>three</u> morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the first Morpheme unit = T			
	A	Telugu as the second morpheme unit T+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+T+T		
				5	*munugudi kodi* = diving fowl
				26	*pedda niru kaki* = large water crow
				36	*pamula nari konga* = snake woman-crane
				37	*yerra narayana pakshi* = red holy bird
				60	*natta gotti konga* = snail beating crane
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+T+H		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit T+T+U		
				157	*buda mali gedda* = small scavenger eagle
				582	*basha katti pitta* = forehead banded bird
				172	*adavi nalla gadda* = forest black eagle

Table 7.3 continued ...

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	B	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit T+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+H+H		
				105	*chamcha muti batu* = spoon billed duck
				27	*chota pan kawwa* = small water crow
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		

6. (d) **Four morpheme bird names** (Tables 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6)

Morphological Classification of <u>four</u> morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages). Similar to the one-, two- and three-morpheme categories, the four-morpheme classification is determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. Similar to the three-morpheme classification, the four-morpheme combination analysis has also indicated zero-data for several language-combinations. There were no four-morpheme combinations in both Hindustani and *deccani* Urdu, except one irrelevant uncommon name (Table 7.6) for the nightjar. It is irrelevant in the context of bird names in Telugu and I

would reserve my opinion about its significance within the domain of *deccani* Urdu. Similarly, there were no four-morpheme combinations with Telugu as the first morpheme for non-Telugu words. Similar to the three-morpheme categories, I have not presented the entire permutation of categories within this chapter but placed the formats in **Appendix D**. The analysis presented here includes zero-data categories for comparative combinations only. Again, as in the two- and three-morpheme classification and analysis, I have not attempted to draw conclusions from most of the combinations because of the paucity of data. Similarly, as in other combinations, the analysis for Table 7.1 would however be *naturally* relevant for each single-morpheme within the 4-morpheme data in all the languages.

Table 7.4: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 1): Telugu as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the first Morpheme unit = T			
	A	Telugu as the second morpheme unit T+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+T+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+T		
				5	*chinna munugudi kodi* = small diving duck
				21	*chukkalamukku-gudakonga* = spotbilled leather waterbag stork
				81	*budida rangu peddabatu* = ashy coloured big duck
				193	*tella tala pilli gadda* = whiteheaded cat eagle
				796	*meda nulingadu* = neck twister
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+U		

Table 7.5: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 2): Hindustani as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
2		Hindustani as the first Morpheme unit = H			
	A	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit H+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit H+H+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+U		

Table 7.6: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 3): Urdu as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
3		Urdu as the first Morpheme unit = U			
	A	Urdu as the second morpheme unit U+U			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit U+U+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+U +U		
				682	*Shaikh Fareed kunkar mar* = Vagrant mendicant who drops like a pebble

7.4 Morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages

1. I have earlier in this chapter (7.3), begun to discuss the Lexeme Morpheme Base Morphology (LMBM) lexicon with reference to the morphological classification of bird names in Telugu and other languages. The LMBM lexicon is the domain of lexemes that are defined as noun, verb and adjective stemps and the lexical categories that define them. This is relevant to categories such as Number, Gender and Transitivity, etc. There are not enough bird names in diverse categories for Number, Gender, etc., to enable me to present a viable and comprehensible analysis. I have therefore persisted in presenting an analysis of

the morphology of bird names in Telugu irrespective of the categories that would have defined them.

2. Morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages is attempted to identify a distinction, if it exists, between lexemes and grammatical morphemes and later chapters will begin to propose a consequential theory of such a separation or a commonality at the level of language and at the level of contextual speech. The LMBM lexicon recognises the lexeme as a true linguistic sign for all noun, verb and adjective stems. As mentioned in the analysis for the morphological classification in this chapter, the effects of lexical and inflectional derivation on the lexeme should not affect its status as a sign. The analysis should therefore involve elements other than linguistic signs, such as contextual or discourse based (Beard 1988, 1995).

3. The morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages is discussed here with reference to the number of specific words or word-formations, i.e., Noun+Suffix, or Adjective+Suffix+Noun, are required to constitute the bird name as collected during this study. While this would not be the complete set of bird names in Telugu or in Andhra Pradesh, the collective permutation of all parts of speech and derivatives or additions and the various languages would be quite exhaustive to even list it within the appendices. Again, it would not be worthwhile to proceed according to the status of the lexeme within the lexicon because this study would then need to record all the intervening zero-data

categories. I have therefore proceeded to present the morphology of bird names in an alphabetical manner within the sequential listing of the recorded parts of speech, e.g. noun, adjective and verb etc.

4. The analysis of the morphology of bird names is presented according to the number of lexeme-morpheme required to constitute the bird name as collected during this study. The analysis is presented within formats for single and multiple lexeme-morphemes. Unlike the morphological classification, there is no attempt to record zero-data categories. I have directly listed all the morphology categories as per the analysis of the bird names listed in Appendix A. This would therefore include the bird names in Hindustani, *deccani* Urdu, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi and Malayalam.

5. The analysis tables presented here are arranged alphabetically after the specific part of speech. Similar to the earlier morphological classification, the tables do not include Latin or English bird names. The tables list bird names in Telugu and other languages with reference to the common *Synopsis* number. **Again, as in the morphological classificatons, an important aspect of the table is to indicate the validity of the bird name category in the respective language or language combinations.** I would once again continue wth the proposal that a category *is to be considered as relevant if there are more than five bird names recorded* in that specific category-type. The category-type *should be considered as a tentative category, if there are less than five but three or more*

than three bird names in a single language. While the entire data set is presented and listed in Appendix A, I have attempted to list only the most typical five bird names in each category. If there were less than five bird names in any category, all names are listed in the tables presented in this chapter.

6. Various categories of morphology could have been worked out or identified. I have preferred to position simple categories such as primary or compound words. Such words as are not derived or compounded or developed from other words are called **Primary words**. From these primary or simple words are formed other words.

- Compound words, formed by joining two or more simple words.
- Primary derivatives, formed by making some change in the body of the simple word.
- Secondary derivatives, formed by an addition to the beginning or end. An addition to the beginning of a word is a Prefix; an addition to the end is a Suffix.

7. Compound Words are for the most part, Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs. Various combinations can be recorded in any language. For example, Compound Nouns may be formed from (a) Noun+Noun, (b) Adjective+Noun, (c) Verb+Noun, (d) Gerund+Noun, (e) Adverb (or Preposition)+Noun, (f) Verb+Adverb, and (g) Adverb+Verb combinations.

Similarly Compound Adjectives may be formed from (a) Noun+Adjective (or Participle), (b) Adjective+Adjective, and (c) Adverb+Participle combinations. Again, Compound Verbs may be formed from (a) Noun+Verb, (b) Adjective+Verb, and (c) Adverb+Verb combinations. The following morphological classification analyses have been carried out:

(a) Primary word-based bird names (**Table 7.7:** An analysis of the Morphology of primary word-based bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages) with Noun lexemes.

(b) Compound word-based bird names in Telugu (Table xx: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu),

8. Similar to the morphological classification, the analysis of morphology also could have easily comprised of several permutations and combinations of the various languages and grammatical categories. I have earlier discussed in this chapter, that one aspect of presenting blank tables or data-fields would be to indicate that future studies on bird names in Telugu and local languages in Andhra Pradesh would be easily facilitated for the various categories. This would be of no interest whatsoever to the field ornithologist. Linguists however would immediately be able to discern the missing categories. I have therefore presented data-fields with recorded bird names in Telugu and other local languages. Unlike the morphological classification however, I have not positioned the nearest zero-data

categories for comparison. Positioning zero-data lexeme categories would not have been justified on a linguistic or ethno-contextual frame of reference.

(a) Primary word-based bird names (**Table 7.7:** An analysis of the Morphology of primary word-based bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages) with Noun lexemes. Similar to the morphological classsification, bird names in single lexemic units occurred in Telugu, Urdu and Hindustani languages. These three categories are presented in Table 7.7. All three languages exhibit commonly known primary word-based bird names in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Compound word-based bird names with Noun and other lexemes. Compound word-based bird names occurred in Telugu, Urdu and Hindustani. They are presented as follows:

(1) An analysis of compound word-based bird names in Telugu with Noun as the first word. (**Table 7.8:** An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Noun as the Primary /First Word)

(2) An analysis of compound word-based bird names in Telugu with Adjective as the first word. (**Table 7.9:** An analysis of the Morphology

of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Adjective as the Primary /First Word)

(3) An analysis of compound word-based bird names in Telugu with Verb as the first word. (**Table 7.10:** An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Verb as the Primary /First Word)

(4) An analysis of compound word-based bird names in Hindustani. (**Table 7.11:** An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Hindustani)

(5) An analysis of compound word-based bird names in Urdu (**Table 7.12:** An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in *deccani* Urdu)

Table 7.7: An analysis of the Morphology of primary word-based bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages : Noun as the Primary Word

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the single morpheme unit = Tel.N			141 primary word-based bird name records
			Generic Examples (Single morphemic ones only) = Tel.N	Generic	*kodi* = Fowl *piccuka* = Sparrow *ciluka* = Sparrow *kaki* = Crow *batu* = Duck *ullanki* = Plover
				63	*vadumi* = White One
				94	*parza* = Turmeric (bird)
				168	*alawa* = Swift hunter
				168	*salawa* = Swift fish hunter
				311	*nemali* = Peafowl
2		Urdu as the single morpheme unit = Urdu.N			44 primary word-based bird name records
			Generic Examples (Single morphemic ones only) = Urdu.N	Generic	(252) *bater* = quail (1938) *gouriya* = sparrow (255) *lowwa* = quail (916) *ababil* = one who lives in the air above water
				36	*anjan* = unconcerned
				21	*jahaz* = ship
				158	*shikra* = hunter-hawk
				326	*surmai* = eye-liner
				63	*ujli* = lightning
3		Hindustani as the single morpheme unit = Hin.N			45 primary word-based bird name records
				36	*nari* = woman
				67	*garur* = mythological name for Garuda, the holy eagle
				963	*kotwal* = watchman
				68	*chandana* = moonlight one
				111	*choti* = small one

Note : Cat# = Category Number, Syn. No. = *Synopsis* Number.

Table 7.8: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Noun as the Primary /First Word

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Morphology of compound word-based bird names	Number of bird records
1	A	Noun + Noun, etc.	Tel.N2	2
			Tel.N2->Adj.2+Tel.N	8
			Tel.N(Skt.N?+Tel.S)	1
			Tel.N(Skt?)	23
			Tel.N+Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix	11
			Tel.N+Tel.N>Adj.S	1
			Tel.N+Tel.Pls+ Tel. Case S+Tel.N	1
			Tel.N+Tel.Pls+Tel.S+Tel.N	1
			Tel.N+Tel.V derived N	1
	B	Noun > Adjective + etc.	Tel.N> Adj+Tel.N	7
			Tel.N->Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+ Tel.CS)->Adj+Tel.H.S->N	1
			Tel.N->Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N-	1
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.Adj>N	1
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N	47
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N> Adj+Tel.N	3
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.Pls	1
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.V+ Tel.(Human Suffix)	1
			Tel.N>Adj+Tel.V>N	1
			Tel.N>Adj+TelV+Tel(Human Suffix)	1
			TelN>Adj+(TelV+ TelCSx)>N	1
			TelN>Adj+TelN>Adj+Tel.N	1
			(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N	8
			(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	3
			(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
	C	Noun + Suffix, etc. > Adjective + etc.	(Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S+ Tel.CaseS.)->Adj+Tel.N	2
			(Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S+ Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
			(Tel.N+Tel.S)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			(Tel.N+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
			(Tel.N+Tel.S.)->Adj+(Tel.N)-	1
			(Tel.N+Tel.S+Tel.N) >Tel.Adj+Tel.N	2
	D	Noun + Verb > Adj. + etc	(Tel.N+Tel.V)->Adj+Tel.N	1
			(Tel.N+Tel.V+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj +Tel.pronoun	1
			Tel.N+V>Adj.Tel.N	1

Table 7.9: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Adjective as the Primary /First Word

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Morphology of compound word-based bird names	Number of bird records
2	A	Adjective + Adjective + Noun	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N	5
			Tel.Adj2 (redundant)+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj2+Tel.N	78
			Tel.Adj2+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N	3
			Tel.Adj2+Tel.S+Tel.N	1
	A.a	Adjective + Adjective + Adjective + Noun	Tel.Adj3+Tel.N	1
	B	Adjective + Noun	Tel.Adj+Tel.N	381
	C	Adjective > Noun + Noun	Tel.Adj.>N+Tel.N	1
	D	Adjective + Noun + etc	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+ Pl.S+Cs.S.)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+ Pl.S+Cs.S.)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+CSx)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+Cs.S)	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+Cs.S)>Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Tel.S.>Tel.Adj+Tel.N)	1
			Tel.Adj+(Tel.N>Adj+Tel.S)>N	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+ Tel.pls+Tel.S+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Adj+Tel.N	2
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.H.S.	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S.	2
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pls+ Tel.S+Tel.N	2
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.S.	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N	17
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N2	14
			Tel.Adj+Tel.N3	1
	E	Adjective + Suffix + etc	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N	4
			Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N/Tel.N+Tel.S+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.V>Adj+Tel.N	1
	F	Adjective + Verb + etc	Tel.Adj+(Tel.V+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
			Tel.Adj+Tel.V+Tel.N	2
			Tel.Adj+Tel.V>N>Tel.Adj2+Tel.N	1

Table 7.10: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Telugu: Verb as the Primary /First Word

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Morphology of compound word-based bird names	Number of bird records
3	A	Verb > Adjective + Noun	(Tel.V)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	1
	B	Verb + Suffix > Adjective + Noun	(Tel.V+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N	2

Table 7.11: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in Hindustani

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Morphology of compound word-based bird names	Number of bird records
4	A	Noun	Hin.N/Urdu.N	2
	B	Noun + Verb > Noun	Hin.N+Hin.V>N	2
	C	Noun = Adjective + Noun	Hin.N=Adj+Hin.N	4
	D	Noun > Adjective	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.V>N	2
			Hin.N>Adjectival.N	1
			Hin.N>Hin.Adj+Hin.N	1
			(Hin.N)>Hin.Adj+Hin.N	1
	E	Noun + Suffix	(Hin.N+Hin.S) >Hin.Adj+Hin.N	2
5	A	Adjective	Hin.Adj	1
	B	Adjective + Noun	Hin.Adj+Hin.N	60
	C	Adjective + Noun > Adjective	Hin.Adj+Hin.N>Adj.	1
			Hin.Adj+Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N	1

Table 7.12: An analysis of the Morphology of compound word-based bird names in *deccani* Urdu

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Morphology of compound word-based bird names	Number of bird records
6	A	Noun + Noun	Urdu.N2	1
	A.a	Noun + Noun + Noun + etc	Urdu.N3+Urdu.V>N	1
	B	Noun > Adjective + Noun	(Urdu N)>Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N	1
			Urdu N>Adj+Urdu N	3
	C	Noun > Adjective + Verb + etc	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu V>N	2
			Urdu.N>Adj+Urdu.V>N	2
	D	Noun + Verb	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N	4
7	A	Adjective + Noun	Urdu.Adj+Hin.N	1
			Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N	18
			Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N>Adj.	1
	B	Adjective + Noun + Noun	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N2	2

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 2 Results. Bird Names and Linguistic Analysis

CHAPTER 8 SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION AND FIELD STRUCTURE

8.1 Introduction

1. The position held by birds in South and Southeast Asia within the realm of symbolism is major and engenders particular types, like mythical or habitat-specific bird names, etc. In most tribal or non-tribal societies, the mythical bird name and the real bird name are not the object of any actual differentiation. For example, the *garuda* is clearly referred to for the Brahminy Kite. Most other names for the species, including *bapana gedda* (= Brahmini Kite) could probably be over-enthusiastic transliterations by earlier birdwatchers from the English Name. Thus, while "folk classification" refers to the culturally shared set of relationships of lexically labeled classes to one another, "nomenclature" refers specifically to the system of naming these classes (Lawrence 1951). I have explained the scientific classifications or biological nomenclature earlier because data from animal and plant nomenclature, especially bird classification as relevant to this thesis, are among those used to provide a relative frame of reference to investigate the

semantics, morphological classification and morphology of the bird names in Telugu and other languages in Andhra Pradesh. In this chapter, I use the list of bird names in **Appendix A** to provide a semantic analysis through a separation of distinct lexemes, and a matrix of categories.

2. This chapter helps distinguish between the relevance of the morphology and morphological classification of bird names in Telugu with reference to the semantic analysis of the same. The theoretical question that emerges is to enquire if lexemic bird names are adequately analysed according to their morphology and morphological classifications or are appropriately observed vis-à-vis their semantic categories. The latter, i.e., semantic criteria are generally used today in studies of folk biological classification. Word and phrasal lexemes for the bird names in Telugu may seem to be distinguished with further subtypes and could be illustrated with examples.

3. The first task in semantic analysis and classification is in understanding the lexemic chains of speech that form primary data. The analysis separates them into analysable units and explores the interrelationships among and the definitions of the classes those units designate. The results of this process can later be analysed according to listed semantic categories. While the morphological classification and morphology of bird names in Telugu are considered within the parts of language, the semantic analysis is considerably personified with regard to individual perceptions.

4. Semantic analyses would necessarily be unlike that of a dictionary based on lexemes, and the productive grammatical rules of English and /or Telugu or the other languages. A lexicon, i.e., a dictionary, contains only 'lexemes', which are defined by Lyons (1977) as "the words and phrases that a dictionary would list under a separate entry". If a lexeme is a minimum dictionary entry, it is obvious then that a lexeme's "meaning cannot be deduced from its grammatical structure" (Conklin 1962). A good knowledge of the language and consideration of the full range of uses of particular forms is often necessary to determine their lexemic status. Any researcher's attempts to guarantee 'objectivity' by confining oneself to strict interview situations or 'elicitation techniques' would impose a bias in such determinations.

5. Within a lexicon, lexemes or 'minimal dictionary entries' are usually cited in one 'form', i.e., the citation-form (Lyons 1977). A 'form' refers to one of the ways in which the lexeme may be realized in the language. Lexemes may be phrases as well as words, as in idiomatic phrases. Ethno-anthropological and /or ethno-biological studies regard a lexeme as an abstract entity with no particular form, though it is generally cited with only one of its forms (the citation-form). Occasionally there may be variation in the choice of citation-forms. In addition to lexemes and the forms of each lexeme, there are in any language, 'indefinitely many complex expressions which are clearly not lexemes, but whose meaning

is determined by the meaning of their component lexemes and the productive grammatical rules of the language (Lyons 1977).

6. As seen in the previous chapter, each item occurring in the domain of bird names in Telugu within their biotic forms is a noun. The lexeme as it occurs is either in a singular form or in combination with another noun or adjective or verbal derivatives. The nouns, verbs, adjectives and verbs within Telugu, Urdu or Hindustani /Hindi are easily distinguished throughout the language. All lexemic combinations as presented in the previous chapter and the current one, including the ones listed in **Appendix A** are presented within their phonetic and alphabetical listing in **Appendix C** for easier perusal.

7. A good descriptive grammar deals with strictly linguistic units, such as phonemes and morphemes, their forms and their distributions (these last being their place, order, combination, or any other sequence). Meanings are also facts adhering to the facts of morphemes and morpheme distributions. Analysis of bird names cannot be permitted to develop an antisemantic attitude towards denying an operational and pragmatic procedure that gives clean-cut immediate recognition of the elements, patterns and structure of languages. I have attempted to position the above perspectives and relate the various concerns in the linguistic structure analysis for the meaning or semantics of bird names in Andhra Pradesh.

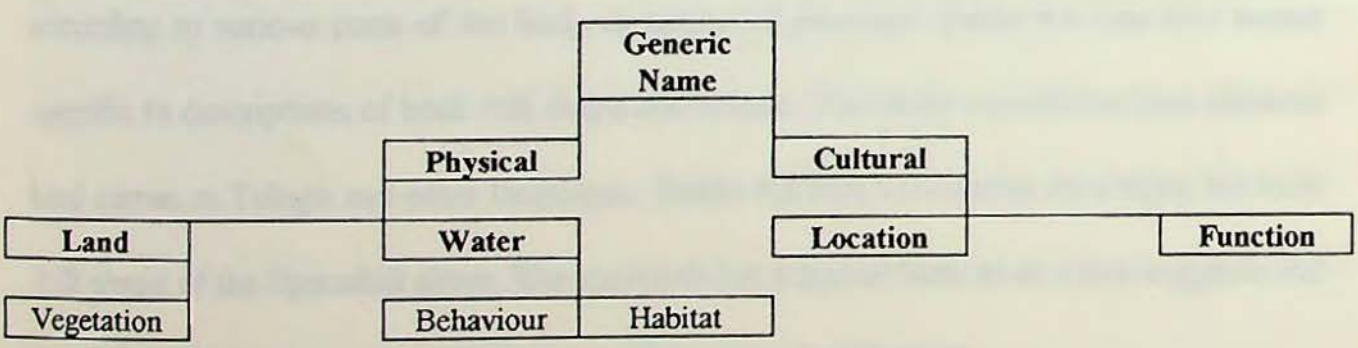
8.2 Symbolism and semantic analysis of bird names

1. As earlier mentioned, representations of *garudas*, *nagas* (= snake-like birds), and the worldwide acceptance of the symbolism of the *phoenix*, along with other mythical figures very often constitute recurrent ornamental motives (on fishing boats, ritual posts, for tatoos, etc.) or key mythical individuals in oral literature. Omens connected with birds are numerous. For example, in Malaysia, nocturnal birds are placed in the same class as ghosts while turtle-doves are supposed to bring good fortune. In the Philippines, there is a veritable magical ornithology that plays a considerable role in everyday representations and beliefs. Certain birds are often linked to human kinship systems (e.g. parrot family and hornbills). Others, such as the birds of paradise in Philippines, hover between the origin and the outcome of a myth (in this case, in connection with their apodia or 'absence of feet'). Semantic relationships such as these are therefore attempts to establish a comparative analysis of different ways of conceiving and perceiving birds, their role, their function, their place in nature and in the supernatural of human societies (Le Roux 1995).

2. Jobling (1991) identified standard categories for analysis of bird names according to their meaning, as follows: (1.) Appearance, (2.) Eponym, (3.) Native name, (4.) Toponym, (5.) Classification, (6.) Habitat, (7.) Behaviour, (8.) Food, and (9.) Voice.

3. I have attempted to follow this classification due to two reasons. Firstly, it is the only semantic categorisation for bird names in easily available standard published literature, including most scientific journals of linguistics and ornithology. Secondly, the nine categories provide support to most of the bird names collected during this study, including mythology and legends within eponyms. This study earlier attempted to divide the generic terms into hierarchical classes (**Table 8.1**), including two or more first order classes (e.g. physical and cultural features); several sub-order ones (e.g. land and water vs. location and function); and several further sub-sub-orders of any one of the features, representing further levels of analysis. The classification(s) did not yield any satisfactory result. Jobling's (1991) classification is appropriately suitable to this study. The categories are defined (Jobling 1991) and analysed (This study) briefly below.

Table 8.1: **An example of classification of toponymic generic bird-names.**



8.3.a. Appearance

3.a.1. The plumage, colours, and physical characteristics of birds form the largest category, accounting for over 55 % of all specific names and nearly 45 % of all generic names. Genera are more obvious candidates for names highlighting physical features, while specific epithets incline more towards colour or pattern, although there are many exceptions to these generalisations (**Table 8.2**). Specific names of a general nature, such as those mentioned in Table 8.2, carried by more than a few species, may apply to only parts of the plumage or solely to the female or male bird.

3.a.2. At least nine bird names in Telugu and other languages were recorded with a direct bearing on anatomical features of the bird (**Table 8.3**). There are definitely more bird names describing some anatomical feature or the other. I have listed them separately according to various parts of the body or colour of plumage. **Table 8.4** lists bird names specific to descriptions of beak /bill shape and colour. This study recorded at least nineteen bird names in Telugu and other languages. **Table 8.5** lists bird names describing the beak /bill shape of the Spoonbill alone. The spoonbill has a typical beak as its name suggests and therefore is difficult to name without any reference to its bill shape.

3.a.3. **Table 8.6** lists the recorded data specific to descriptions of body shape and colour. This study recorded at least nineteen bird names in Telugu and other languages.

Table 8.7 lists bird names describing the tail shape. This study recorded at least three bird names in Telugu and other languages that were specific to the tail shape. The fork of the drongo's tail that distinctively appears to look like two tails has also inspired a movie in Tamil with a semantic significance of split personalities in humans!

3.a.4. Some birds have a very distinct eye-colour or have certain very colourful eye-parts. Seven bird names specific to description of eye-colour and colour of eye-parts were recorded during this study. **Table 8.8** lists the recorded data specific to eye-colour and colour of eye-parts in bird names in Telugu and other languages. The heads of certain birds are very distinctly coloured and lend itself to specific names. Four bird names specific to description of colour of the head were recorded during this study. **Table 8.9** lists the recorded data specific to the colour and shape of the head of certain birds.

3.a.5. **Table 8.10** lists the recorded data specific to colour and shape of the leg. Depending upon the selection of habitat and preferences of micro-habitats, bird species are able to feed and survive. This is possible mainly because of the diversity of leg shape and structure of the various bird species that enables all forms to exploit a multitude of habitats. One name also refers to the absence of a toe, the hallux or the rear toe. Seven bird names were recorded as references to colour and shape of the leg.

3.a.6. The most specific of bird names are due to the plumage, or outer body colour of most species. **Table 8.11** lists the recorded data specific to the bird's plumage and its distinctive characteristics. This table lists bird names totally representative of plumage characteristics. While 45 bird names were recorded in this category, it would have been possible to separate this table further based on distinctive characters such as references to floral items, specific colours or human epithets, etc. I did not attempt to do this as most such examples were usually less than five bird names and did not lend themselves to any detailed analysis.

3.a.7. **Table 8.12** lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics comprising part of the species' name, with the other half being comprised of Generic Names (GN). I have not analysed this list with reference to the Generic Names. This table records more than 150 bird names specific to plumage in combination with Generic Names. Similar to the earlier table, it would have been possible to separate this table further based on distinctive characters. I did not attempt to do this, as it would have relied on serendipity, with examples usually less than five bird names.

3.a.8. **Table 8.13** lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics comprising part of the species' name, with the other half being comprised of categories such as habitat, anatomy, size, myth and generic names among others. I have not analysed

this list with reference to the Generic Names. This table records more than thirty bird names specific to plumage in combination with other categories.

8.3.b. Eponym

3.b.1. A popular form in nomenclature, representing nearly 20 % of all specific names, an eponym commemorates a real person or a mythical or a fictional character. Most bird names in Latin comprising eponyms within their binomials perpetuate the name of the collector or discoverer of the species or expert bird scientists working in the laboratory and museums, e.g. *Cettia cetti* after the Jesuit priest Francesco Cetti who wrote authoritatively about the natural history of the region where the bird is found. Generally Latin bird names are formed from personal names by adding *–i* to a man's name if it ends in a vowel or *–er* (the vowel itself often being changed to *i*), *-ii* if it ends in a consonant, has been Latinised, or has a Latin form, and by adding *–ae* to a women's name.

3.b.2. Various bird names in Telugu and other languages recorded during this study are derived from mythical characters or the behavioural aspects of legendary heroes and villains. **Table 8.14** lists the recorded bird names in Telugu and other languages during this study that depict mythological characters and behavioural aspects of legendary heroes and villains. Some of the bird names depict (1) auspicious events, (2) good and bad omens, (3) royalty or king-like characters, (4) death and events related to death, (5) Lord Krishna and

Lord Rama, (6) Surpanaka, the demon-sister of King Ravana, (7) plant characters, and (8) Sakuni, the netherworld broker, as a behavioural trait, among others.

8.3.c. Native name

3.c.1. As well as those names adopted from over 25 modern languages (Nepalese *Ducula*; Malay *Ketupa*; Tupi Indian *Ajaia*; Russian *pleschanka*; Zulu *impetuani*; Japanese *komadori*), Jobling (1991) also included those taken or modified directly from classical Latin (*Asio, Columba*) and ancient Greek (*Circus, Drepanis*). Similar to instances of bird names in Latin, the identification of many birds mentioned in the classics, including Indian legends and myths, has never been fully resolved because the details given in the classics are often obscured by fantasy or myth, or are insufficient for accurate identification.

3.c.2. Even common birds cannot be satisfactorily identified if they have names of mythical origin, and mediaeval and later writers or authors allotted names in a haphazard way to the birds they knew. For example, the Greek substantive *trokhilos*, was given by the ancients to the wren bird *Troglodytes* and also to the 'crocodile-bird', but in modern ornithology the Jamaican humming-bird *Trochilus polytmus* bears the name. The origin of some names, although unrecorded and lost, can be assumed to be aboriginal or native, because most ornithologists made frequent use of native names, e.g. Brahminy Kite or Serpent Eagle. While this may be relevant to bird names in Latin, Greek or English and

other classical languages, it was not found useful for the data collected in Telugu and other languages within Andhra Pradesh from local informants. Local bird names are exactly that. They are meant to indicate and justify local meaning. The limitations of the knowledge prowess of the local informant determine the geographical scope of the bird name.

3.c.3. I have attempted to include most of the Generic Names (GN) for birds under this category. Generic names for birds are indicative of the local identification of the species as a specific category. Local inhabitants are able to distinctively identify certain groups of birds or certain behavioural characters within the scope of the generic name. Certainly, the bird names recorded within Andhra Pradesh would not be relevant to classical Greek or Latin, but have been included on occasions as scientific nomenclature, e.g. *pitta* = Bird. **Table 8.15** lists the nearly fifty generic names recorded during this study. This table however lists only those names that occur singly and does not include generic names that are part of a binomial. I have restricted the list accordingly because generic names within binomials exclusive of single word records are less than five to be deemed appropriate for this category. However, generic names within binomials are indeed distinctly characteristic of local identification and possibly future researchers may be able to record additional ones.

8.3.d. Toponyms

3.d.1. These have proved more popular as specific names than generic names, there being over 1100 specific toponyms or geographical epithets among bird names in Latin. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, classical names for geographical regions as known to the Greeks and Romans were used, including in certain instances within the same genus, e.g. *Caprimulgus europaeus* (= Europe), *Caprimulgus indicus* (= India) and *Caprimulgus aegyptius* (= Egypt). This would have been necessitated because Linnaean scientists needed to focus on standardising bird names throughout the world. This would not be relevant within the Telugu speaking areas of Andhra Pradesh because there was never any felt need within the region to standardise bird names in Telugu.

8.3.e. Classification

3.e.1. Bird names have various forms of classification(s) within their binomials (**Table 8.16**). These can be easily represented in the Latin by way of anagrams, diminutives, generic combinations, combinations of generic or substantive names, and names indicating resemblance or affiliation. The classificatory terms are almost similarly recorded among bird names in Telugu and *Deccani* Urdu in Andhra Pradesh. Latin names also include Greek combining forms for resemblance, appearance and epithets. The latter

imply a comparative or relative degree. Some comparative terms can be found in bird names for numerous species.

3.e.2. As is widely understood and accepted, size is a relative term. A bird name indicating size as a distinctive feature would need to be either compared with another bird or within its' generic family. I have attempted to include most of the bird names indicating size or relative size terms under this category. Binomials for birds are indicative of the size-specific identification of the species as a specific category. As mentioned earlier, local inhabitants are able to distinctively identify certain groups of birds or certain behavioural characters within the scope of the generic name. In extension, local bird names get distinctly classified according to size.

3.e.3. **Table 8.17** lists the nearly fifty bird names with references to size classification recorded during this study. This table however lists only those names that occur singly and does not include generic names that are part of a binomial. I have restricted the list accordingly because generic names within binomials exclusive of single word records are less than five to be deemed appropriate for this category. **Table 8.18** lists the nearly fifty bird names with reference to size classification that include other categories such as habitat, colour, plumage, etc., within the binomial.

8.3.f. Habitat

3.f.1. Birds, being aerial and mobile on the ground, occur in most habitats and environmental conditions. Earlier epithets relating to habitat were confined to classical terms (e.g., *Monticola* and *Acrocephalus*) while explorations have brought about the use of most native names for specific local habitats (*Anas puna*, *Cisticola dambo* and *Picumnus varzeae*). Various suffixes in Latin names indicate breeding, inhabiting or occurrence in certain habitats (e.g., *-manes* being passionately fond of, *-bates* walker or dweller, *-philus* loving or fond of, and *–cola* being an inhabitant).

3.f.2. Habitats are diverse units of landscape, especially when considered with reference to use by birds. Large birds such as cranes, storks and egrets usually can forage and move around in large expanses of area. Small birds in large flocks or numbers, such as starlings or sandpipers or ducks seem to similarly occupy spatial area in their movements. Conversely, small birds such as coppersmiths, sunbirds, drongos or larks, seem to occupy micro-habitats. This is not usually true. While large birds seem to need a large landscape, they utilise various forms of micro-habitats within them. While there may be a thousand or tens of thousands of swallows following cows and buffaloes near a waterbody, the birds actually utilise a very finite aerial micro-habitat. Knowledge of macro and micro-habitat

selection has provided very interesting bird names in Telugu and other languages in Andhra Pradesh.

3.f.3. **Table 8.19** lists the recorded data specific to descriptions of habitat, landscape and choice of micro-habitat such as specific trees or waterbodies. Table 8.19 lists bird names describing the habitat within the binomial or specifically as a generic name. This study recorded 113 bird names in Telugu and other languages that were specific to the habitat. Most bird names were specific to larger habitat types such as the sea, forest or sky. Some are specific to waterbodies such as ponds or rivers.

3.f.4. **Table 8.20** lists the recorded data specific to descriptions of habitat, landscape and choice of micro-habitat such as specific trees or waterbodies in binomial form, i.e., habitat terms in combination with other categories such as plumage, generic names, etc. Twenty-seven bird names specific to description of habitat and other categories in binomial form were recorded during this study.

8.3.g. Behaviour

3.g.1. Most names refer to the bird's visible behaviour such as display behaviour by male birds towards the female of their species (e.g., *Philomachus pugnax*), or behaviour in defense of the breeding territory (e.g. *Tyrranus*), or temperament (e.g., *Polemaetus*

bellicosus). Other names refer to the mode or patterns of flight (e.g. *Aerodramus elaphrus*), nest-building (*Mniotilta*), or more peaceful behaviours (*Nystalus, Agapornis*).

3.g.2. This study recorded about eighty bird names that directly referred to bird behaviour. It is not possible to derive further analyses from the various subcategories that are immediately obvious. For example, foraging or feeding behaviour represented by the patient posture of some egret-birds, such as *konga* or *bagla*, indicates the semantic label of a 'blind crane'. There are only five such bird names that indicate the particular label in the data collected during this study. However, one bird name is from *deccani* Urdu and another from Tamil.

3.g.3. Certain categories may overlap with other broader semantic categories. For example, 'Feeding behaviour' would overlap with the 'Food' category. The bird names have however been separated and listed with care towards the actual meaning of the word. If the bird name indicates a food item or a distinctive food search pattern, logically the binomial would be classified under 'food'. If the binomial distinctly indicates locomotory behaviour without any reference to the food item, the bird name would be listed under 'feeding behaviour' of the broader 'behaviour' category. I have therefore only listed the broad behavioural categories as indicated by the data collected in this study. The categories are listed in **Table 8.21**. These include:

- Feeding behaviour
- Flock or group size
- Courtship behaviour
- Royalty or royal terms
- Goodness vis-à-vis badness
- Body movements
- Caste (= human caste categories)
- Speed of movement
- Poetic comparisons

8.3.h. Food

3.h.1. Indicates the feeding behaviour and food items preferred by the bird species. Most names in Latin can also be identified by the use of the suffixes, e.g., *-phagus,* a glutton; *-thera* a hunter; and *–vorus* eating. All bird species are totally distinct in their food selection and feeding behaviour. The food habits, food items, and foraging patterns are also different among species within a genus. While some birds can feed within a small area, others need to move across large habitats or geographical regions. Various bird species migrate from the Arctic, Siberia and China among other areas, down to south Asia, and further to south east Asia. Within a local region, ethnic inhabitants would broadly classify birds according to very obvious habitat selection depending upon crop harvests, or bird trappers and other knowledgeable birders such as shikaris and herdsmen would identify birds with reference to specific food items.

3.h.2. Food items and feeding behaviour would vary according to availability within the habitat or within the region. Similar to size, food-specific bird names could also be relative terms. It would not be appropriate or accurate to assume that a bird named after its food item feeds exclusively on the latter. It would probably be the most easily identifiable or most obviously seen occurrence in relation to the bird species. **Table 8.22** lists the 25 bird names with reference to food and feeding behaviour recorded during this study. This table lists binomial bird names containing references to feeding behaviour within generic or common names only. These binomials for birds are indicative of the food-or feeding behaviour-specific identification of the species as a specific category.

3.h.3. **Table 8.23** lists the 45 bird names with references to food and feeding or foraging behaviour classification for binomials with combinations from other categories recorded during this study. This table lists those names that occur in combinations only and includes generic names that are part of the binomial. These combination categories include references to food and feeding behaviour classification with categories such as habitat, colour, plumage, etc., within the binomial.

8.3.i. Voice

3.i.1. Songs and calls of birds have very distinctive identification characters. These provide various anthropomorphic affinities between the human observer and the bird species, including admiration, imitation and comment. The calls themselves have lended to bird names in various languages including onomatopoeic names among aboriginals in Australia. Most epithets in Latin describe the sound of the voice or call itself (e.g., *Upupa, Cuculus, Aburria*) while others are more general in nature (*Baryphthengus*, *Larus ridibundus* and *Haliaeetus vocifer*).

3.i.2. Their call and musical notes easily distinguish birds. Most songbirds have been captured in poetic renditions along with ascribing romantic nuances to the timing and seasons of bird song. People familiar with natural history, shikaris, bird trappers, ornithologists, bird breeders and farmers are usually very familiar with the differences and similarities of bird calls and song of rare or local species. This study recorded more than forty bird names in Telugu and other languages that referred specifically to the description of the bird call or song (**Table 8.24**). This study also recorded nearly fifteen bird names in Telugu and other languages that were actual phonetic renditions of the bird call or song (**Table 8.25**).

8.4 The field structure of semantic implication and analysis

1. The field structure of semantic implications derived from the above analysis can be useful as a process of determination of certain kinds of lexical domains. The determination would need to be based upon the assumption that the description of any set of lexemes in a language is only a part of the larger task of describing the entire lexicon of that language. In some bird names, as recorded in this study, the description of certain lexemes requires positing assumptive classes of objects to which those lexemes are presumed to apply. Some of the bird names in Telugu and other languages analysed above for their semantic categories seem to be partly defined by the classes of objects to which they are presumed to apply. Further field structures were not analysed or determined due to lack of a definite set of more than five bird names within a sub-specific set of binomials. Thus, the field structure cannot be identified by any recorded characteristics of objects as indicated or labeled by the binomials themselves.

2. The results of enabling assumptions about positing assumptive classes of objects to lexemes can be seen in the various tables presented in this chapter. Most bird names represent all the basic or "generic" terms within the posited Biotic Form domain. This is consistent with the fact that the distinctiveness of these terms has long been recognised in folk biological nomenclature, and is possible to distinguish on nomenclatural levels. The highest lexically labeled classes in the Floral or Faunal Forms below the Biotic Form is not relevant in this classification since the analysis is specific to birds alone.

3. Alinei (1974) has in his theory of lexical structure suggested various lexical domains and offers a systematic attempt to identify the underlying structure of lexemes in one domain in terms of components drawn from the entire lexicon within a specific language. Unlike Alinei, I have followed Taylor (1990) in restricting the analysis of a particular domain to an example established by a lexical-component within the binomial. This is possible only if not itself realised by any lexeme in the language, although it may be required in the definition of other lexemes.

4. It is clear from the definitions of lexemes within folk taxonomies, implied or otherwise, that a superordinate class may appear in the definition of subordinately related ones. Thus, for example, a binomial will probably have a 'generic name' as its definition, just as the latter would probably have the notion of defining the bird within its definition. More importantly, the binomial bird name is also found in the definition of at least the primary bird names recorded in this study. The implied class of bird names with morphological classes or semantic variations is thus limited within the scope of body colour, plumage, leg shape, beak colour or mythological references.

5. Berlin *et. al.* (1968) suggested techniques for discovering "many meaningful and culturally revealing categories related by inclusion that are not conventionally, monolexemically labeled". With the exception of evidence for the initial semantic classes drawn from the ones listed by Jobling (1991), the semantic analysis in this chapter is based on

perceived similarities between bird species derived from the names collected during this study. The semantic analysis enabling a study of the field structure of bird names in Telugu and other languages indicates important differences among defined categories. These differences help identify classes within the same semantic domain.

6. The position of a semantic category within a description of the language should be considered as a specific relationship between a linguistic sign and the objects that it denotes. This is often expressed as a triadic relation or "triangle of signification" (Lyons 1977, Ogden and Richards 1923). Three important points of analysis are relevant for the triangle of signification. These include (a) the linguistic sign, i.e., a lexeme, and (b) the object denoted by the sign, which are mediated in some sense by the (c) concept of the category of objects that may properly be denoted by the separation.

7. Scheffler and Lounsbury (1971) defined the semantic separation of binomials or "any naturally conceived class of things, arrived at pragmatically by stimulus generalisation, have some distinctive quality of combination of qualities in common, that furnishes the basis for their common designation." Those distinctive qualities of semantic separation of categories are the "significant features of the objects and the defining features of the class".

8. I have therefore attempted to integrate covert semantic categories into the classification systems described in the tables within this chapter, and to further attempt to analyse them alongside labeled categories or taxa. This could essentially be enabled through a

hierarchically arranged classification scheme, along with the elements of the "triangle of signification" without the linguistic sign. I have earlier explained in this chapter that the hierarchical classification is not possible in such a limited data set of bird names with reference to lexemes collected during this study. However, I have been successful in recording non-lexemic phrases or expressions used to refer to specific categories (Tables 8.1 to 8.25).

9. Alternatively, I have found that most non-lexemic phrases or expressions within the bird names recorded here for Telugu and other languages, refer to the semantic categories or expressions, and seem to function like a lexeme to denote bird names within specific sub-categories. In either case, it is obvious that there is the need for distinctive features if these categories could integrate such a class into the same taxonomic model used for hierarchical taxa that was not possible in the first place.

10. Another alternative to this view is presented by Hunn (1977), who considers the folk taxon as "a set of real objects, in the present case, a set of animal organisms" rather than the categories of those objects. The taxon or category, however, is not the same as its lexemic members. Berlin *et. al.* (1968) however recognised the importance of discovering distinctive features that could be found to define the posited categories. This process however cannot be applied in the field itself during data collection. If the local informant is asked to begin to classify and determine relationships based on meanings, the results could be hopelessly biased. The method of elicitation could unduly restrict recognition of complexes only to those that happened to fall entirely within the range of a given life-form (Atran 1983).

Table 8.2: Examples of bird names in Latin based on physical features, colour or pattern (Jobling 1991).

Category	Bird Name	Meaning
Physical feature	*Oxyura*	Stiff tail
	Recurvirostra	Recurved-bill
	Heteroscelus	Uneven-legs
	Lagopus	Hare-foot
Colour or Pattern	*Rufus*	Rufous in colour
	Striatus	Striated pattern
Parts of plumage only	*Badius* in *Accipiter badius*	Bay-coloured = only rufous barred underparts, not the entire body
	Badius in *Caprimulgus badius*	Tawny half collar around the neck only, not the entire body
	Badia (a adaptation of *badius*) in *Ducula badia*	Reddish-purple and dark brown upperparts which fade to chestnut in worn plumage
	Badia in *Halcyon badia*	Dark chocolate head and back

Table 8.3: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories of bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	tokla moora	1	Bald Head	Anatomy
2.	vankari muti konga	1	Curved Face Crane	Anatomy+GN
3.	talai illatha kuruvi	1	Headless Bird	Anatomy+GN
4.	lotta kannu jitta	1	Hollow-Eyed Bird	Anatomy+GN
5.	galu konga	1	Long-Legged Crane	Anatomy+GN
6.	pamula konga	1	Snake Crane	Anatomy+GN
7.	pamu konga	1	Snake Stork /Crane	Anatomy+GN
8.	pamula nari konga	1	Snake-Woman-Crane	Anatomy+Behaviour
9.	pamula nari kodi	1	Snake-Woman-Fowl	Anatomy+Behaviour

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.4: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to beak /bill shape and colour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	bompala boruva	1	Big Mouth Vulture	Beak Shape+GN
2.	brihatcancu bak	2	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure
3.	maha:cancu bak	2	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure
4.	karumukku vellai kokku	1	Blackbilled White Crane	Bill Colour+Plumage
5.	qargonch	2	Donkey (Ear) Beak	Beak Shape
6.	toddi muti kodi	1	Flat Billed Fowl	Bill Shape+GN
7.	kommu kasiri	1	Horned Fellow	Bill-shape+GN
8.	talai katti condan	2	Knife Billed One	Beak Shape
9.	dhun chudi	1	Large Beak	Bill-shape

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
10.	guda batu	1	Leather-Water Bag-duck	Beak Shape+GN
11.	podugu mukku pitta	1	Longbilled Bird	Beak Shape+GN
12.	podugu mukku borawa	1	Longbilled Vulture	Body Part+GN
13.	muku puredi	3	Longnosed Quail	Nose-shape+GN
14.	terapi mukku konga	1	Open Billed Stork	Bill Position+GN
15.	hali:mukha	1	Plough Faced One	Beak Shape
16.	chamcha muti batu	1	Spoon Billed Duck	Bill Shape+GN
17.	chukkala mukku	1	Spotted Bill	Beak Colour
18.	rundu mukkula guwa	1	Two Beak Bird	Bill-shape+GN
19.	vella arival mukkan	1	White Sickle Billed One	Beak Shape

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.5: **Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to beak /bill shape and colour for bird names for the Spoonbill in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	genta mukku konga	1	Spoon Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN
2.	teddu muti konga	1	Spoon Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN
3.	camcamukku konga	1	Spoon-Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN
4.	chamach baza	1	Spoon-Billed Falcon	Shape of Bill+GN
5.	chamach baz	1	Spoon-Billed Falcon	Shape of Bill+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.6: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to body shape and colour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	budidaranga batu	1	Ashy Coloured Duck	Body Colour+GN
2.	budida rangu peddabatu	1	Ashy Coloured	Colour+Size+GN
3.	begguru konga	1	Big Crane	Body Size+GN
4.	komu (kommu) passeriki	1	Green Horned	Colour of Bare Parts
5.	narayana pakshi	1	Holy Bird	Colour+Behaviour+GN
6.	narayana pachchi	1	Holy Bird	Colour+Behaviour+GN
7.	di:rgha pa:da	2	Longlegged Bird	Body Structure
8.	kilu konga	2	Puppet-Like Crane	Body Shape+GN
9.	cakrava:kamu	1	Round One	Body Shape
10.	raj hans	2	Royal Swan	Body Shape+GN
11.	polanki pitta	1	Sandgrouse+Bird	Body Shape+GN
12.	jahaz	1	Ship	Body Shape
13.	chota bagla	1	Small Crane	Body Size+GN
14.	Cukkalamukku-gudakonga	1	Spot-Billed Leather	Body Shape+Beak
15.	gooda konga	1	Stork With "Leather	Body Shape
16.	lakmuka	2	Strange Nose	Body Shape
17.	hans	2	Swan	Body shape
18.	ela ko:di	1	Tender (Small) Fowl	Body Shape+GN
19.	tella konga	1	White Crane	Colour+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.7: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to Tail shape for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	ambattan katti	1	Barber's Knife	Shape Of Tail
2.	sudi toka batu	1	Needle Tailed Duck	Tail Shape+GN
3.	pamu batu	1	Snake Duck.	Shape of Neck+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.8: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to colour of the eye and eye-parts for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	seqappukal ullanki	1	Red Eyed Curlew	Eye colour+GN
2.	yerra-kali-jitta	1	Red Eyed Bird	Eye Colour+GN
3.	yerra ka:lla jitta	1	Red Eyed Bird	Eye Colour+GN
4.	yerra gudla guba	1	Red Eyed Owl	Eye Colour+GN
5.	yerra kallu ullanki	1	Red Eyed Plover	Eye Colour+GN
6.	erra /yerra reppala batu	1	Red-Eyelid Duck	Eye-Colour+GN
7.	tella kanti chiluwa	1	White Eyed Duck	Eye Colour+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.9: **Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to colour of the head for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	gulab sir	1	Pink Head	Head Colour
2.	lal sira	1	Red Head	Head Colour
3.	lal sir	1	Red Head	Head Colour
4.	Erra (yerra) tala chiluwa	1	Red Headed Duck	Head Colour

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.10: **Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to colour of the leg or absence of a toe for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	Prava:la pa:da	1	Coral(Red)-legged Bird	Leg Colour+GN
2.	Kalada	1	One Without A Toe	Missing Hallux
3.	Yerra kaalla konga	1	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour+GN
4.	Errakalu konga	1	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour+GN
5.	Yerra gala konga	1	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour
6.	Yerra kal ulanka	1	Red Legged Curlew	Leg Colour+GN
7.	Yerra kali ulanka	1	Red Legged Curlew	Leg-colour+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.11: Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to plumage or body-colour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists bird names totally representative of plumage characteristics.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	munda	1	Bald One	Plumage
2.	suparna	1	Beautiful Wings	Plumage
3.	ka:tuka pitta	2	Bird With Eye-Liner	Plumage
4.	kali	1	Black One	Plumage
5.	shama	1	Black One	Plumage
6.	nirgang	1	Bluethroat	Plumage
7.	kolsa	1	Charcoal	Plumage
8.	girva	1	Colour	Plumage
9.	jowalum	3	Colour of Jowar	Plumage
10.	kapassi	1	Cotton (Ball) (?)	Plumage
11.	jutu bhuri	1	Crested Hawk	Plumage (?)
12.	Battegadu	1	Dappled Fellow	Plumage
13.	surmai	1	Eye-liner	Plumage
14.	baaz	1	Falcon	Plumage
15.	baza	1	Falcon	Plumage
16.	sona	1	Gold (?)	Plumage (?)
17.	pagadigante	2	Golden Bell	Plumage
18.	harria sona	1	Green Gold	Plumage
19.	niala nimli	1	Ground Peafowl	Plumage
20.	raji	1	King-Like	Plumage
21.	ujli	2	Lightning /Shining One	Plumage
22.	chandana	1	Moonlight One	Plumage (?)
23.	chandiari	1	Moonlight One	Plumage (?)
24.	naorang	1	Nine Coloured	Plumage
25.	jori gaadu	1	Ragi Coloured One	Plumage
26.	Ambalijorigadu	2	Ragi-Grain Coloured	Plumage

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
27.	lal	1	Red One	Plumage
28.	yerra kokkera	1	Red (Lapwing)	Plumage
29.	lakkamuka	3	Red Faced One	Plumage
30.	lal munia	1	Red Munia	Plumage
31.	rakta si:rsa	1	Redcrested One	Plumage
32.	toorunti	1	Red-headed One	Plumage
33.	turumehi	1	Red-headed One	Plumage
34.	Jellaganta	1	Red-Throated One	Plumage
35.	sarela gadu	1	Striped One	Plumage
36.	Chintatukku	1	Tamarind-Piece	Plumage
37.	Chinta kuttu /tukku	1	Tamarind Piece	Plumage
38.	cintokka	1	Tamarind Peel	Plumage
39.	parza	1	Turmeric Duck	Plumage
40.	erattai valan kuruvi	1	Two Tailed Bird	Plumage
41.	kora	1	White Body	Plumage
42.	safed sira	1	White Headed	Plumage
43.	sufaid sir	1	White Headed	Plumage
44.	vadumi	1	White One	Plumage
45.	peelak	2	Yellow One	Plumage

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.12: **Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to plumage or body-colour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics along with generic names (GN).**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	8	Ashy Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN
2.	budidarangu kamzu	1	Ash-coloured Partridge	Plumage+GN
3.	budidarangu yelise	1	Ash-coloured Quail	Plumage+GN
4.	sambal narai	1	Ashy Crane	Plumage+GN
5.	sambalarai	1	Ashy Crane	Plumage+GN
6.	go:lattika jitta	9	Ashy Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN
7.	begguru konga	1	Bare-Necked Crane	Plumage+GN
8.	kaliki pitta	1	Beautiful Bird.	Plumage+GN
9.	nalupu cira:ta paksi	1	Black Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN
10.	nalla chiluwa	1	Black Duck	Plumage+GN
11.	nalla gadda	1	Black Kite	Plumage+GN
12.	devarayi konga	1	Black (Stone) Crane	Plumage+GN
13.	nalla patsa jitta	1	Black and Green Bird	Plumage+GN
14.	nalla ciruta pachchi	1	Black Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN
15.	kala bagla	1	Black Crane	Plumage+GN
16.	kala kowwa	1	Black Crow	Plumage+GN
17.	nalla kovila (male)	1	Black Cuckoo	Plumage+GN
18.	nalla ullanki	1	Black Curlew	Plumage+GN
19.	kala baza	1	Black Falcon	Plumage+GN
20.	kal murgh /a	1	Black Fowl	Plumage+GN
21.	nalla kankanam	2	Black Gem	Plumage+GN
22.	nalla kankanaya	1	Black Gem	Plumage+GN
23.	karpu kallavayan	1	Black Heron	Plumage+GN
24.	nalla jinuwayi	1	Black Leather Worker	Plumage+GN
25.	laha sarang	1	Black or Iron Sheath	Plumage+GN
26.	nalla kamsu	1	Black Partridge	Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
27.	nalla borawa	1	Black Vulture	Plumage+GN
28.	nallabora yelise	1	Black-seed Quail	Plumage+GN
29.	nila ellichi	1	Blue Quail	Plumage+GN
30.	bapana chiluwa	1	Brahmin Wild Duck	Plumage+GN
31.	bapana batu	1	Brahmin Duck	Plumage+GN
32.	bapana kodi	1	Brahmin Fowl	Plumage+GN
33.	bapana gadda	1	Brahminy kite	Plumage+GN
34.	kancu rekkala jakana	1	Bronze Winged Jacana	Plumage+GN
35.	peesal bagla	1	Bushy Feathered Crane	Plumage+GN
36.	venne dega	1	Butter Coloured Shrike	Plumage+GN
37.	punju toka jakana	1	Cock-tailed Jacana	Plumage+GN
38.	warnapa dega	1	Coloured Hawk	Plumage+GN
39.	rangula kamsu	1	Coloured Partridge	Plumage+GN
40.	rangit karkocha	1	Colourful Stork	Plumage+GN
41.	gurrapuma:ri jitta	1	Contagious Disease-Bird	Plumage+GN
42.	dudi chiluwa	1	Cotton Duck	Plumage+GN
43.	dzuttu pitta	1	Crested Bird	Plumage+GN
44.	pigli-pitta	1	Crested Bird	Plumage+GN
45.	juttu chiluwa	1	Crested Duck	Plumage+GN
46.	ozuttu batu	1	Crested Duck	Plumage+GN
47.	jita kodi	2	Crested Fowl	Plumage+GN
48.	juttu bhyri	1	Crested Hawk	Plumage+GN
49.	kireetam pitta	1	Crowned Bird	Plumage+GN
50.	kokila dega	2	Cuckoo+Hawk	Plumage+GN
51.	ullan kuruvi	4	Curlew Bird	Plumage+GN
52.	batte kiritigadu	1	Dappled Shrike	Plumage+GN
53.	mabbu konga	1	Dark /Cloudy	Plumage+GN
54.	agin (agni?) pitta	1	Fire+Bird	Plumage+GN
55.	pu konga	1	Flower Crane	Plumage+GN
56.	namala pitta	1	Forehead Mark+Bird	Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
57.	ba:si kattu pitta	1	Forehead-Band Bird	Plumage+GN
58.	basha katti pitta	1	Forehead-Band Bird	Plumage+GN
59.	namam batu	1	Forehead-Marked Duck	Plumage+GN
60.	son-chiri	1	Golden Bird	Plumage+GN
61.	bangaru cirata paksi	4	Golden Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN
62.	korra picika	1	Grain-Sparrow (Eater)	Plumage+GN
63.	aku pachcha pavuramu	1	Green (Leaflike) pigeon	Plumage+GN
64.	pachcha guvva	2	Green Bird	Plumage+GN
65.	patsu-jitta	1	Green Bird	Plumage+GN
66.	pacha jinuwaji	1	Green Leather Worker	Plumage+GN
67.	patsa jinuvayi	1	Green Leather Worker	Plumage+GN
68.	hari munia	1	Green Munia	Plumage+GN
69.	poda pachcha pavuramu	1	Green Saree Pigeon	Plumage+GN
70.	yentika passala poligadu	1	Hairy Cultivation Boy	Plumage+GN
71.	brahmini myna	1	Head-crest+GN	Plumage+GN
72.	papata gorinki /gorinka	1	Head-crest+Myna	Plumage+GN
73.	kamban andai	1	Horned owl	Plumage+GN
74.	a:ku cilaka	1	Leaf Parrot	Plumage+GN
75.	tondu ulanka	1	Lizard Curlew	Plumage+GN
76.	toka pigili pitta	1	Longtailed Bird	Plumage+GN
77.	konda pitta	1	Mountain(=Crest) Bird	Plumage+GN
78.	turaka-pigli-pitta	1	Muslim+Pig-Tail+Bird	Plumage+GN
79.	pali palisa	1	Pale Myna	Plumage+GN
80.	namli puri gadda	1	Peacock-Crested Eagle	Plumage+GN
81.	mor ullan	3	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN
82.	myle alan	1	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN
83.	mor bagla	1	Peafowl Egret	Plumage+GN
84.	cinka bellinki /ci	1	Pithless Grain Shrike	Plumage+GN
85.	jakkava paksi	1	Poetical Swan Bird	Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
86.	bora jitti /jitta	1	Pot-Belly Bird	Plumage+GN
87.	oodi murghi	1	Purple Hen	Plumage+GN
88.	nila bolli kodi	1	Purple-whitespot Hen	Plumage+GN
89.	yerra guvva	1	Red Bird	Plumage+GN
90.	yerra chitawa	1	Red Lapwing	Plumage+GN
91.	erra borawa	1	Red Vulture	Plumage+GN
92.	erra ciluva	1	Red Wild-Duck	Plumage+GN
93.	yerra eda pitta	1	Red Breasted Bird	Plumage+GN
94.	yerra ciruta pachchi	4	Red Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN
95.	chennarai	1	Red Crane	Plumage+GN
96.	lal bagla	3	Red Egret	Plumage+GN
97.	lakumuki pitta	3	Red Faced Bird	Plumage+GN
98.	lal murgha /murghio	1	Red Fowl	Plumage+GN
99.	yerra kodi	1	Red Fowl	Plumage+GN
100.	yerra vaka	1	Red Heron	Plumage+GN
101.	yerra gatu konga	1	Red Legged Crane	Plumage+GN
102.	sevvari narai	1	Red Lined Stork	Plumage+GN
103.	yerra kanda chitawa	1	Red Lump Lapwing	Plumage+GN
104.	lal lowwa	1	Red Quail	Plumage+GN
105.	lal tuti	1	Red+Court Herald	Plumage+GN (Behav'r)
106.	yerra lilinchi	2	Red+Shrike	Plumage+GN
107.	jallagadda	1	Red-Eagle	Plumage+GN
108.	jelgadda	1	Red-Eagle	Plumage+GN
109.	tirumundi dega	1	Red-headed Eagle	Plumage+GN
110.	shirazi cheel	1	Royal (Of Iran) Kite	Plumage+GN
111.	kunkumapu: jitta	2	Saffron Bird	Plumage+GN
112.	golla kodi	1	Sheperd Fowl	Plumage+GN
113.	venda(i) gorinka	1	Silver Myna	Plumage+GN
114.	vanga pandu	2	Small 'Brinjal' Fruit	Plumage+GN
115.	chota baza	1	Small Falcon	Plumage+GN
116.	kannadi alkatti	1	Spectacled Curlew	Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
117.	poda kovila (female)	1	Spotted Cuckoo	Plumage+GN
118.	kakkara jinuwayi	1	Spotted Leather Worker	Plumage+GN
119.	pulli andai	1	Spotted Owl	Plumage+GN
120.	girza pitta	1	Spotted+Bird	Plumage+GN
121.	tonka (to:ka) nalanchi	1	Tailed Robin	Plumage+GN
122.	rakhi bagla	1	'Waistband' Egret	Plumage+GN
123.	telupu khanjanamu	3	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN
124.	telupu khanjaritamu	1	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN
125.	sati konga	2	White Crane	Plumage+GN
126.	sufaid bagla	1	White Crane	Plumage+GN
127.	vadumi konga	1	White Crane	Plumage+GN
128.	vellai kakku	1	White Crane	Plumage+GN
129.	tella gadda	1	White Eagle	Plumage+GN
130.	badami bagla	1	White Egret	Plumage+GN
131.	bhura bagala	1	White Egret	Plumage+GN
132.	samti konga	1	White Egret	Plumage+GN
133.	santi konga	1	White Egret	Plumage+GN
134.	shanti konga	1	White Egret	Plumage+GN
135.	tella bora lakumuka	1	White Faced Longbill	Plumage+GN
136.	safaid baza	1	White Falcon	Plumage+GN
137.	tella kanakanam	1	White Gem	Plumage+GN
138.	tella kankanaya	1	White Gem	Plumage+GN
139.	tella kankanalu	3	White Ibis	Plumage+GN
140.	sufaid cheel	1	White Kite	Plumage+GN
141.	swe:to:lu:ka	1	White Owl	Plumage+GN
142.	gora teetar	1	White Partridge	Plumage+GN
143.	safed teetar	1	White Partridge	Plumage+GN
144.	safed teetar	1	White Partridge	Plumage+GN
145.	korra pitta	1	White Sparrow/Bird	Plumage+GN
146.	safed gidh	1	White Vulture	Plumage+GN
147.	tella borava	1	White Vulture	Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
148.	tella veepu boruwa	1	Whitebacked Vulture	Plumage+GN
149.	bolli kodi	2	Whitespotted Hen	Plumage+GN
150.	peela bagla	1	Yellow Egret	Plumage+GN
151.	pasupu vaka	1	Yellow Heron	Plumage+GN
152.	pasupu khanjanamu	5	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN
153.	pasupu pitta	1	Yellow/Turmeric Bird	Plumage+GN
154.	pasapu pachcha pavuramu	1	Yellow-green Pigeon	Plumage+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.13: **Semantic analysis of anatomical description categories specific to plumage or body-colour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics along with categories such as habitat, anatomy, size, myth and generic names (GN) among others.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	budidarangu adavi kodi	1	Ashcoloured Junglefowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN
2.	budidarangu potti batu	1	Ashy Coloured	Plumage+Size+GN
3.	charalatala peddabatu	1	Barheaded Big-duck	Plumage+Size+GN
4.	karuppu arival mukkam	1	Black Sickle Face	Plumage+Anatomy
5.	nella passala poligadu	1	Black Cult. Boy	Plumage+Habitat+GN
6.	nalla pamula gadda	1	Black Serpent Eagle	Plumage+Food+GN
7.	chinta vaka	1	Chinta=Tamarind	Plumage+Habitat
8.	yerra ko:yastikamu	1	Colour+Mythical Name	Plumage+Myth
9.	rangula cimita ko:di	1	Coloured Beetle Fowl	Plumage+Food+GN
10.	matti paudum gadu	1	Dusty Eagle	Plumage+Behaviour
11.	kommula ko:lanki pitta	1	Horned Swift Bird	Plumage+Flight+GN
12.	batta meka /myaka	4	Mottled Goat	Plumage+Body Shape
13.	batta lakumuka pitta	1	Pied Red-beaked Bird	Plumage+Beak+GN2

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
14.	batta lakumuki	1	Pied Red-beaked One	Plumage+Beak C'lr(GN)
15.	yerra cimita ko:di	1	Red Beetle Fowl	Plumage+Food+GN
16.	yerra guddi konga	1	Red Blind Crane	Plumage+Behaviour+GN
17.	yerra narayana pakshi	1	Red Holy Bird	Plumage+Behaviour+GN
18.	karupputti madaiyan	1	Red Idiot	Plumage+Behaviour
19.	lal anjaan	2	Red Ignorant One	Plumage+Behaviour
20.	errani adavi kodi	1	Red Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN
21.	yerra adavi kodi	1	Red Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN
22.	yerra ti:tuva	1	Red Lapwing	Plumage+Call
23.	yerra khageswarudu	1	Red Lord Of Birds	Plumage+Legend (GN)
24.	yerra kumpa jitta	1	Red Scrub Bird	Plumage+Habitat+GN
25.	yerra chitta guba	1	Red Small Owl	Plumage+Size+GN
26.	yerra niti kodi	1	Red Water Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN
27.	gollabhama	1	Sheperdess	Plumage+Myth
28.	cinta nakka	1	Tamarind Fox	Plumage+Behaviour
29.	manjal thirudi	1	Turmeric Thief	Plumage+Behaviour
30.	sakala sarela-gadu	1	Washerman With Stripes	Plumage+Behaviour
31.	tella tsa:pa gadda	1	White Fish-Hawk	Plumage+Food+GN
32.	tella chaapa gadda	2	White Fish-Hawk	Plumage+Food+GN
33.	tella adavi kodi	1	White Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN
34.	tella sati konga	3	White Seasonal Crane	Plumage+Behaviour+GN
35.	buda kodi	1	White+Fowl	Plumage+Fowl
36.	tella tala pilli gadda	1	Whiteheaded Cat-Eagle	Plumage+Feeding Behaviour+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.14: Semantic analysis of mythological characters and behavioural characters of legendary heroes and villains as bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	kapinjal	1	Auspicious One	Myth
2.	kapinjala	3	Auspicious One	Mythology
3.	garudalavaru	1	Bird-King	Myth
4.	garudi	1	Bird-King	Myth
5.	garududu	1	Bird-King	Myth
6.	garutalamantudu	1	Bird-King	Myth
7.	garutamantudu	1	Bird-King	Myth
8.	garudam	1	Bird--King	Mythical
9.	garuda	1	Bird--King	Mythical Name
10.	garuda mantane	1	Bird-King (Of God)	Mythical+GN
11.	gerutalu manta gedda	1	Bird-King+ (God's)+Kite	Mythical2+ GN
12.	garuda lawa	1	Bird-King+Kite	Mythical+GN
13.	chaao pitta	1	Death+Bird	Myth+GN
14.	gale:sunda bha:rand	2	Double-Headed One	Myth
15.	garutala pakshi	1	Eagle-King Bird	Mythical One+GN
16.	hastilinga bha:rand	2	Elephant Headed One	Myth
17.	ganga maina:	1	Ganges Myna	Myth+GN
18.	garur	1	Garuda (?)	Mythical Bird-King (?)
19.	sabzak	1	Good Omen	Omen
20.	rajula khageswarudu	3	King Lord Of Birds	Legend+GN
21.	gandabhe:runda paksi	2	Large Double-Headed	Myth
22.	jata:yu	1	Legendary Bird	Myth
23.	krishna parundu	2	Lord Krishna's Bird	Mythical+GN
24.	ram teetar	1	Lord Rama's Partridge	Mythical+GN
25.	sankar cheel	1	Lord Shiva's (?) Kite	Mythical+GN
26.	pala pitta	1	Milk Bird	Omen+GN

- sabz - greenish - blue

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
27.	pal kuruwi	1	Milk Bird	Omen+GN
28.	supanati	1	Mythical (Surpanaka)	Myth from Ramayana
29.	e:tirinta /e:trinta	1	Mythical Plant	Myth (Habitat)
30.	zulfiqar	1	Mythical Sword	Myth
31.	bhu:linga sakuni	1	Netherworld Broker	Mythology
32.	rama chiluka	1	Rama's Parrot	Myth+GN
33.	ganda bherundamu	1	Two-headed Eagle	Legend
34.	vaishtapa dega	1	Vaishnavite+Hawk	Mythical+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.15: Semantic analysis of Common or Generic Names for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	parundu	1	Bird (?)	Common Name (?)
2.	tuqdar	1	Bustard (=Generic)	GN
3.	ca:tak	1	Call	GN
4.	nakta	1	Common GN	GN
5.	baya	1	Common Name	GN
6.	narai	1	Crane	Crane (as a GN)
7.	kowwa	1	Crow	GN on Call
8.	papiha	1	Cuckoo	Cuckoo (GN)
9.	alkatti	1	Curlew	GN
10.	kapo:tamu	1	Dove /Pigeon	GN
11.	gedda	4	Eagle	GN
12.	bagla	1	Egret	GN
13.	bhairi	1	Falcon	GN
14.	bhyri	1	Falcon	GN
15.	bhyri dega	1	Falcon	GN
16.	a:kura:yi	4	GN	Cuckoo (=GN)

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
17.	bulbul	1	GN	GN
18.	goranka	1	GN	GN
19.	gorinka	2	GN	GN
20.	goruvanka	2	GN	GN
21.	gorvanka	2	GN	GN
22.	sarika	2	GN	GN
23.	barata pitta	1	Indian(?)+Bird	Common+GN
24.	cheel	5	Kite	GN
25.	palisa	1	Myna	GN
26.	gokurayi	2	Myna	GN
27.	chiluka	1	Parrot	GN
28.	mayura	1	Peafowl	GN
29.	mor	1	Peafowl	GN
30.	nemali	1	Peafowl	GN
31.	nemili	1	Peafowl	GN
32.	rewa	1	Plover (=Generic)	GN
33.	ullanki	33	Plovers (Collectively)	GN
34.	bater	2	Quail	Generic
35.	pured	1	Quail	Generic
36.	teetawa	1	Quail	Generic
37.	e:lise /ye:lise	1	Quail	GN
38.	lawunka	1	Quail	GN
39.	lowwa	2	Quail	GN
40.	purrellu	1	Quail	GN
41.	nalanchi	1	Robin	GN
42.	sarasu konga	1	Sarus Crane	Generic+GN
43.	ulla:mu pitta	5	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	GN
44.	catakamu	1	Sparrow	GN
45.	gouriya	1	Sparrow	GN
46.	jinuwayi	1	Sparrow-like	GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
47.	ababeel	3	Swift	GN
48.	salawa	1	Swift Fish Hunter	GN
49.	alawa	1	Swift Hunter	GN
50.	gidh	3	Vulture	GN
51.	jittangi	8	Wagtail (Bird With)	GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.16: Some examples of bird names in Latin with various forms of classification(s) within their binomials (Jobling 1991).

Category	Bird Name	Meaning
Anagrams	*Dacelo* and *Lacedo* from *Alcedo*	*Alcedo* = Kingfisher The words *Dacelo* and *Lacedo* are anagrams of the word *Alcedo* and meant to indicate relationships within the genus
Diminutives	*Glaucidium*	Diminutive of the Greek *Glaux*.
	Calandrella	Diminutive of the Greek *kalandros*.
	Tyranniscus	Diminutive of the Greek *Tyrranus*.
Generic Combinations	*Ninox* from *Nisus* and *Noctua*	Synonymised with the genera *Nisus* and *Noctua*. The name comes from the Andhra-Tamil Nadu areas. Hodgson (1837) recorded his local informant describing the bird as an owl that hunted like a falcon. Therefore the name took on the form of both the falcon or sparrow hawk and the owl.
Combinations of generic and substantive names	*Fregilupus* from *Fregilus* and *huppe*	Synonym of the genus *Fregilus* (=chough), and the French name *huppe* given to the crested Bourbon starling.
Names indicating resemblance	*Merops bullockoides*	Indicates resemblance through the specific name *bullocki* (*-oides*).
	Tryngites	Resemblance to the sandpiper (bird) genus *Tringa*.
Names indicating comparison	*Circus assimilis*	Simlar to *adsimilis*. Indicates that the bird species is "similar to".

	Hypochera	Greek *hypo-* indicating similarity to the synonym of genus *Chera* (= widowbird).
Names indicating affiliation	*Garrulax affinis*	The Latin *affinis* indicating relationships
	Propyrrhula	The Greek *Pro-* indicating relationship with the Genus *Pyrrhula* = bullfinches.
	Pseudoscops	The Greek *Pseudo-* indicating 'false', synonymised with the genus *Scops* = scops owl.
Epithets	*Aberrans*	The Latin *aberrans* to indicate an itinerant wanderer.
	Similis	Resemblance or similarity.
Names held by numerous species	*Affinis*	Various bird species have been provided with this Latin name to indicate relationships within genera or within families.

Table 8.17: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific to size or relative group-size for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists only bird names within binomials containing generic names.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	pedda akurai	1	Big Shrike	Size+GN
2.	bada bagla	1	Big Crane	Size+GN
3.	sowata guvva	1	Cute Dove	Size+GN
4.	pedda sida	1	Large Babbler	Size+GN
5.	pedda dega pakshi	1	Large Hawk-Bird	Size+GN2
6.	gandu karnam (karanamu)	1	Large Barbet	Size+GN
7.	pedda kiriti gadu	1	Large Crested Fellow	Size+GN
8.	bonta kaki	1	Large Crow	Size+GN
9.	pedda batu	1	Large Duck	Size+GN
10.	pedda dega	1	Large Hawk	Size+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
11.	pedda ulu:kamu	1	Large Owl	Size+GN
12.	pedda kausikamu	1	Large Owl	Size+GN
13.	pedda ulu:kamu	2	Large Owl	Size+GN
14.	pedda ulu:kamu		Large Owl	Size+GN
15.	pedda chiluka	1	Large Parrot	Size+GN
16.	bada bater	1	Large Quail	Size+GN
17.	kokkera e:lise	1	Large Quail	Size+GN
18.	pedda nalanchi	1	Large Robin	Size+GN
19.	pedda kampa jitta	3	Large Scrub Bird	Size+GN
20.	badi abaabeel	1	Large Swift	Size+GN
21.	poda guvva	1	Little Bird	Size+GN
22.	kosu ullan		Mosquito Curlew	Size+GN
23.	kosu ullan	2	Mosquito Curlew	Size+GN
24.	lowwa	1	Quail	Size+GN
25.	purallika:	1	Quail-like Small Bird	Size = GN?
26.	purillak	1	Quail-like Small Bird	Size = GN?
27.	tuntuk	1	Quail-like Small Bird?	Size = GN?
28.	poti pichika	1	Short Sparrow	Size+GN
29.	chinna ullanki	1	Small Curlew	Size+GN
30.	chinda sida	1	Small Babbler	Size+GN
31.	chinna sida	1	Small Babbler	Size+GN
32.	chittu-jitta	1	Small Bird	Size+GN
33.	citlu jitta	8	Small Bird	Size+GN
34.	kutti pitta	1	Small Bird	Size+GN
35.	uvva pitta	9	Small Bird	Size+GN
36.	cinna kokku	1	Small Crane	Size+GN
37.	chinna bonta kaki	1	Small Crow Among Big	Size+GN
38.	jitta batu	2	Small Duck	Size+GN
39.	chhoti murghatr	2	Small Fowl	Size+GN
40.	chinna passeriki	1	Small Green Fellow	Size+GN
41.	chitta /ti guba	1	Small Owl	Size+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
42.	sinn andai	1	Small Owl	Size+GN
43.	sinna andai	1	Small Owl /Owlet	Size+GN
44.	chinna yellichi	1	Small Quail	Size+GN
45.	chota lawwa	2	Small Quail	Size+GN
46.	jam polanki	1	Small Sandgrouse	Size+GN
47.	chinna akurayi	1	Small Shrike	Size+GN
48.	chinna chandul	1	Small+Lark	Size+GN
49.	chinna bilinki /bellinci	1	Small+Shrike	Size+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.18: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific to size or relative group-size for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists binomials bird names containing generic names and other categories in combination such as plumage, colour, anatomy and habitat among others.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	Pedda nalla kampa jitta	1	Big Black Scrub Bird	Size+Plumage+Hab+GN
2.	Pedda nalla konga	1	Big Black Stork	Size+Colour+GN
3.	pedda chitta /ti guba	1	Big Small Owl	Size+Size+GN
4.	pedda tella konga	1	Big White Crane	Size+Colour
5.	periya vellai kokku	1	Big White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN
6.	bor tokola	1	Large Bald One	Size+Anatomy
7.	pedda yerra ciluva	1	Large Red Wild-Duck	Size+Plumage+GN
8.	pedda gundla	1	Large Buttons	Size+Object
9.	pedda cirata paksi	1	Large Chestnut Bird	Size+Plumage+GN
10.	pedda adavi kausikamu	1	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN
11.	pedda adavi ulu:kamu	3	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN
12.	pedda ceruvu krauncamu	1	Large Pond Heron	Size+Habitat+GN
13.	pedda sati konga	1	Large Seasonal Crane	Size+Habitat+GN
14.	pedda bella guvva	1	Large Shining Dove	Size+Plumage+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
15.	pedda neeti kaki	1	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN
16.	pedda niru kaki	2	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN
17.	periya nir kagam	1	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN
18.	pedda niti kaki	1	Large Water Fowl	Size+Habitat+GN
19.	pedda chiluva ba:yi	1	Large Whistling W.Duck	Size+Call+GN
20.	bandi rama chiluka	1	Large+Rama's Parrot	Size+Myth+GN
21.	poda bellaguvva	1	Little Shining Dove	Size+Plumage+GN
22.	chitti bapana kodi	1	Little Brahminy Fowl	Size+Plumage+GN
23.	madhyama tella konga	1	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN
24.	nedli vellai kokka	1	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN
25.	cinna begguru konga	1	Small Bare-Necked	Size+Plumage+GN
26.	chinna nalla kampa jitta	1	Small Black Scrub Bird	Size+Plumage+Hab+GN
27.	chota peesal bagla	1	Small Bushy Crane	Size+Plumage+GN
28.	chinna gundla	1	Small Buttons	Size+Object
29.	chitta suruti pachhi	1	Small Carpenter Bird	Size+Habitat+GN
30.	chinna munugudi kodi	1	Small Diving Fowl	Size+Locomotion+GN
31.	cinna munugu kodi	1	Small Diving Fowl	Size+Locomotion+GN
32.	cinna minkotti	1	Small Fish Hunter	Size+Foraging Behaviour
33.	chhoti jangli murghi	2	Small Forest Fowl	Size+Habitat+GN
34.	chhota garur	1	Small Garuda	Size+Mythical
35.	chinna erra ciluva	1	Small Red Wild-Duck	Size+Plumage+GN
36.	chhota rajhans	1	Small Royal Swan	Size+Behaviour+GN
37.	chinna katte (katti) pitta	1	Small Sword Bird	Size+Plumage+GN
38.	chota pan kavla	1	Small Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN
39.	cinna niti kaki	1	Small Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN
40.	citti cirata paksi	1	Small Wedge Bird	Size+Habitat+GN
41.	chinna eeli jitta	1	Small Whistling Bird	Size+Call+GN
42.	chinna ciluva bayi	1	Small Whistling W.Duck	Size+Call+GN
43.	cinna tellakonga	1	Small White Crane	Size+Colour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
44.	cinna vellai kokku	1	Small White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN
45.	chinna ko:yastikamu	1	Small+Mythical Name	Size+Myth
46.	buda mali gedda	1	Small+Scavenger +Eagle	Size+Foraging+GN Tel3
47.	chitti bellaguvva	1	Tiny Shining Dove	Size+Behaviour+GN
48.	tella dabba gundla	1	White Button-Box	Size+Object

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.19: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific to habitat and other landscape features for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists binomials bird names containing habitat terms along with generic names only.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	putta chiluka	1	Anthill Parrot	Habitat+GN
2.	puttala cilaka	1	Anthill Parrot	Habitat+GN
3.	veduru jinuvayi	1	Bamboo Leather Worker	Habitat+GN
4.	yedru-jinowayi	1	Bamboo Leather Worker	Habitat+GN
5.	veduru kampa jitta	7	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN
6.	yedru-pichike	1	Bamboo Sparrow	Habitat+GN
7.	karai kokku	1	Bank Crane	Habitat+GN
8.	theerapu konga	1	Bank/Shore Crane	Habitat+GN
9.	poda pigli	1	Bush Bulbul	Habitat+GN
10.	poda palisa	2	Bush Myna	Habitat+GN
11.	poda nalanchi	1	Bush Robin	Habitat+GN
12.	tange:du go:rinka	1	Cassia Myna	Habitat+GN
13.	desi kawwa	1	Country Crow	Habitat+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
14.	piyada pichika	1	Cowdung Sparrow	Habitat+GN
15.	pandubi	2	Diving Bird	Habitat=GN?
16.	adavi ramadasu	1	Forest Mendicant	Habitat+GN
17.	adavi sida	1	Forest Babbler	Habitat+GN
18.	adavi batu	1	Forest Duck	Habitat+GN
19.	adivela batu	1	Forest Duck	Habitat+GN
20.	jungli myna	1	Forest Myna	Habitat+GN
21.	adavi kausikamu	1	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN
22.	adavi ulu:kamu	1	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN
23.	adavi kausikamu	1	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN
24.	adavi-campa-jitta	1	Forest Scrub Bird	Habitat+GN
25.	adavi-campa-nalanchi	1	Forest Scrub Robin	Habitat+GN
26.	vadamba:la jitta	1	Forest Shrike	Habitat+GN
27.	adavi khanjanamu	1	Forest Wagtail	Habitat+GN
28.	buchegadu	1	Frequenter (Water)	Habitat=GN?
29.	warragu kazhi (koli)	1	Grain (Fowl) Florican	Habitat+GN
30.	yedru /veduru jitta	1	Grass /Bamboo Bird	Habitat+GN
31.	kasavu konga	1	Grass Crane	Habitat+GN
32.	geddi ulu:kamu	1	Grassland Owl	Habitat+GN
33.	pahari kowwa	1	Hill Crow	Habitat+GN
34.	konda passala poligadu	1	Hill Cult. Boy	Habitat+GN
35.	kondapoda pigli	1	Hill-Bush Bulbul	Habitat+GN
36.	intla kausikamu	1	Household Owl	Habitat+GN
37.	intla ulu:kamu	1	Household Owl	Habitat+GN
38.	jumbu kodi	1	Jheel Hen	Habitat+GN
39.	kanan koli	1	Jheel Hen	Habitat+GN
40.	adavi utha-titti	1	Jungle Lapwing	Habitat+GN
41.	adavi lika jittu	1	Jungle Babbler	Habitat+GN
42.	adavi likku jitta	1	Jungle Babbler	Habitat+GN
43.	jangli kowwa	1	Jungle Crow	Habitat+GN
44.	ban murgha /murghio	1	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
45.	jangli murgha	1	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN
46.	jangli murghi	1	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN
47.	jangli murgha /murghio	1	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN
48.	jungli murghi	1	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN
49.	adavi cilaka	1	Jungle Parrot	Habitat+GN
50.	jangli-chiria	1	Jungle Sparrow	Habitat+GN
51.	adavi-pichike	1	Jungle/Forest Sparrow	Habitat+GN
52.	sarus	1	Lake Dweller	Habitat=GN?
53.	masjid ababil	1	Masjid Swallow	Habitat+GN
54.	pahadi cheel	1	Mountain Hawk	Habitat+GN
55.	pahari teesa	1	Mountain Hawk	Habitat+GN
56.	konda gorinka	1	Mountain Myna	Habitat+GN
57.	pahari myna	1	Mountain Myna	Habitat+GN
58.	konde-pichike	1	Mountain Sparrow	Habitat+GN
59.	konda katigadu	2	Mountain+Watchman	Habitat+GN
60.	varri kodi	1	Paddy Fowl	Habitat+GN
61.	wadi kodi	1	Paddy Fowl	Habitat+GN
62.	panahakki	1	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN
63.	panapakshi	1	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN
64.	ta:ti pitta	1	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN
65.	tad pitta	1	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN
66.	tadi ababeel	1	Palm Bird of the Sky	Habitat+GN
67.	ta:la cataka	1	Palm Swallow	Habitat+GN
68.	taati kankanam	1	Palm Tree Gem	Habitat+GN
69.	ceruvu batu	1	Pond Duck	Habitat+GN
70.	ceruvu kodi	1	Pond Fowl	Habitat+GN
71.	ceruvu krauncamu	1	Pond Heron	Habitat+GN
72.	surqaab	3	Red Coloured	Habitat=GN?
73.	erra manti guvva	1	Red Sand Bird	Habitat+GN
74.	rari(ti)poda yelise	1	Rock Bush Quail	Habitat+GN
75.	kumpa jitta	1	Scrub Bird	Habitat+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
76.	kumpa nalanchi	1	Scrub Robin	Habitat+GN
77.	kadal kuruvi	6	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN
78.	kada kaki	1	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN
79.	kadal kagam	1	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN
80.	kadal kakkay	1	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN
81.	kaddal kakkai	1	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN
82.	samudrapu kaki	6	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN
83.	samudram chilaka	2	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN
84.	samudrapu cilaka	3	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN
85.	samudrapu silaka	1	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN
86.	sati konga	1	Seasonal Crane	Habitat+GN
87.	dodal konga	1	Shore Crane	Habitat+GN
88.	chinka batu	1	Small Canal Duck	Habitat+GN
89.	kalleydu	1	Stone Inhabitant	Habitat=GN?
90.	ralla pollika	1	Stone Sandgrouse	Habitat+GN
91.	cheruka-pichike	1	Sugarcane Sparrow	Habitat+GN
92.	cheruvu batu	1	Tank Duck	Habitat+GN
93.	gudi pavrai	1	Temple Pigeon	Habitat+GN
94.	torra-jinuwayi	1	Treehole Munia	Habitat+GN
95.	cheruvu kodi	1	Village Tank Fowl	Habitat+GN
96.	niru cilika	1	Water Bird	Habitat+GN
97.	niru pitta	1	Water Bird	Habitat+GN
98.	jal kawwa	1	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
99.	neeti kaki	1	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
100.	nir kagam	1	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
101.	niru kaki	3	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
102.	niti kaki	3	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
103.	pan kawwa	4	Water Crow	Habitat+GN
104.	nitikaki	1	Water Crow.	Habitat+GN
105.	nir vattu	1	Water Duck	Habitat+GN
106.	niru batu	1	Water Duck	Habitat+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
107.	neela kozhi	1	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN
108.	niru kodi	4	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN
109.	pun murghi	1	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN
110.	tannir kozhi	2	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN
111.	nila buchegadu	1	Water Frequenter	Habitat=GN?
112.	panwa	1	Water frequenter	Habitat=GN?
113.	ala gadda	1	Wave (Seashore) Eagle	Habitat+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.20: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific to habitat and other landscape features for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists binomials bird names containing habitat terms along with generic names and other categories in combination such as plumage, colour, anatomy and habitat among others.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	peda kachi pitta	1	Bush Guard Bird	Habitat+Behaviour+GN
2.	passala poli gadu	1	Cultivation Boy	Habitat+Behaviour
3.	dubdubi	1	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion
4.	pandubbi	2	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion
5.	tiramdaz	1	Expert Swimmer	Habitat+Locomotion+GN
6.	jala dega	5	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN
7.	adavi nalla gadda	1	Forest Black Eagle	Habitat+Plumage+GN
8.	adavi poda yelise	1	Forest Dust Quail	Habitat+Size+GN
9.	wanna bajanum	1	Forest Fruit Bird	Habitat+Plumage
10.	adavi pagadigante	1	Forest Golden Eyed	Habitat+Eye Colour
11.	andi bellaguwwa	1	Forest Little Bird	Habitat+Size+GN
12.	adavi jitta batu	1	Forest+Size+Duck	Habitat+Size+GN
13.	o:de konga	1	Harvest Crane	Habitat (Migration)+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
14.	konda lotta kannu jitta	1	Hill Hollow-Eyed Bird	Habitat+Anatomy+GN
15.	konda vanga pandu	1	Mountain Brinjal Fruit	Habitat+Plumage+GN
16.	burutta pitta	1	Mud Bank+Bird	Habitat /Colour+GN
17.	wada koraka	1	Paddy Eater	Habitat+Behaviour
18.	o:de koruku	1	Paddy Eater	Habitat+Behaviour
19.	kampa kokkera	2	Scrub (Lapwing) +Call	Habitat+Call
20.	kampa ko:yastikamu	1	Scrub (Lapwing) +Myth	Habitat+Myth
21.	kampa ko:yastikamu	1	Scrub (Lapwing) +Myth	Habitat+Myth
22.	dodal gatti gadu	1	Shore Frequenter	Habitat+Human Term
23.	lagadu	1	Staff /Club	Hunting Behaviour
24.	laggadh	1	Staff /Club	Hunting Behaviour
25.	mukkulippan	1	Submerges Oneself	Habitat+Locomotion
26.	jala ka:kaha	1	Water Crow	Habitat+Plumage
27.	niti munugu kodi	1	Water Diving Fowl.	Habitat+Locomotion

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.21: **Semantic analysis of behavioural categories of bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	Wamana kaki	1	Beggar (Dwarf) Crow	Behaviour(Myth)+GN
2.	Ponnangi pitta	3	Beggar Bird	Behaviour+GN
3.	Ponnangi konga	1	Beggar Crane	Behaviour+GN
4.	andha bagla	1	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN
5.	guddi konga	2	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN
6.	kuruthu kokku	1	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN
7.	kurutta kokku	1	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
8.	guddi kokkirai	4	Blind Heron	Behaviour+GN
9.	cako:ramu	3	Call (Poetic)	Behaviour
10.	gijiga:du	6	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour
11.	vadrangipitta	3	Carpenter Bird	Behaviour+GN
12.	mattu kokku	1	Cattle Crane	Behaviour+GN
13.	gai bagla	3	Cattle Egret	Behaviour+GN
14.	tuti	1	Court Herald	Behaviour
15.	kapo:ta	1	Courtship Sounds	Courtship Behaviour
16.	dabki	1	Croucher	Behaviour
17.	pika vardhanamu	1	Cuckoo Parent	Behaviour
18.	chemara kaki	1	Deaf Crow	Behaviour+GN
19.	jemudu kaki	1	Deaf Crow	Behaviour+GN
20.	polte ullanki	1	Digging Plover	Behaviour+GN
21.	munaga jitta	4	Diving Bird	Behaviour+GN
22.	sandhya kokku	1	Evening Crane	Behaviour+GN
23.	manchi kaki	1	Good Crow	Behaviour+GN
24.	nalla kaka	1	Good Crow	Behaviour+GN
25.	pedda i:li jitta	1	Great Whistler (Bird)	Behaviour+GN
26.	gurapa-modi-pitta	2	Horse-Rider Bird	Behaviour+GN
27.	madaiyan	1	Idiot	Behaviour
28.	anjan	2	Ignorant One	Behaviour
29.	raj gidh	1	King Vulture	Behaviour+GN
30.	chandool	1	Lark	Behaviour=GN
31.	cha:kali khanjanamu	8	Laundry-Man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN
32.	ji:ngiri va:du	1	Leather Worker	Behaviour
33.	ji:nuva	1	Leather Worker	Behaviour
34.	ji:nuva:yi	1	Leather Worker	Behaviour
35.	mala kaki	1	Low Caste Crow	Behaviour+GN
36.	potu chiluka	1	Male Parrot	Behaviour+GN
37.	ramadasu	6	Mendicant	Behaviour
38.	da:sari pitta	9	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
39.	bhairava gedda	1	Mendicant Eagle	Behaviour+GN
40.	sawan	1	Monsoon	Behaviour
41.	dowa pitta	2	Mosquito Sparrow	Behaviour+GN
42.	meda nulingadu	1	Neck Twister	Behaviour+GN
43.	ma:la da:sari pitta	6	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN
44.	pandi jitta	1	Pig Bird	Behaviour+GN
45.	wana kovela	2	Rain Cuckoo	Behaviour+Anatomy
46.	va:na ko:yila	1	Rain Cuckoo	Behaviour+GN
47.	lutera	5	Robber	Behaviour
48.	shirazi bataq	1	Royal Duck	Behaviour+GN
49.	husaini bulbul	1	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN
50.	shah bulbul	1	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN
51.	sultan bulbul	1	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN
52.	shaheen kohi (f)	1	Royal Cuckoo	Behaviour+Plumage
53.	shaheen kohila (m)	1	Royal Cuckoo	Behaviour+Plumage
54.	shaheen bhairavi	1	Royal Mendicant	Behaviour+Feeding
55.	basha /bashin	1	Royal One	Behaviour
56.	shaheen	1	Royal One	Behaviour
57.	badshah	2	Royal or Emperor	Behaviour
58.	shah baaz	2	Royal Favourite (?)	Behaviour
59.	raj hans	1	Royal Swan	Behaviour+GN
60.	raja hamsa	1	Royal Swan	Behaviour+GN
61.	ca:taka koyila	1	Sparrow Cuckoo	Behaviour+GN
62.	dosi konga	1	Stealthy Crane	Behaviour+GN
63.	rati pollika	1	Stone Turner Sandgrouse	Behaviour+GN
64.	ci:ku jitta	3	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN
65.	liku jitta	3	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN
66.	likka jitta	1	Swift Moving Bird	Behaviour+GN
67.	likku jitta	1	Swift Moving Bird	Behaviour+GN
68.	uyya:la jitta	8	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
69.	uyya:la pulugu	8	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN
70.	uz-halla-jitta	1	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN
71.	mudi-tippudu-jitta	1	Tail Wagging (Bird)	Behaviour+GN
72.	dargi: pitta	1	Tailor Bird	Behaviour+GN
73.	kotwal	1	Watchman	Behaviour
74.	a:sakappiraga:du	6	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour
75.	gundumulusuga:du	6	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour
76.	nari	2	Woman	Behaviour
77.	manu tolachhi	1	Wood /Bark pecker	Behaviour
78.	e:na:di /ya:na:di gedda	1	Yaanadi Kite	Behaviour+GN
79.	kanne le:di	1	Young Deer	Behaviour
80.	ka:randavamu	1	Young Deer	Behaviour+GN
81.	ka:mile:di pitta	1	Young-Deer Bird	Behaviour+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic name.

Table 8.22: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific to food and feeding or foraging behaviour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists binomial bird names containing feeding behaviour terms as common names or as generic names only.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	ci:ku kokkera	1	Blind (Lapwing)	Foraging Behaviour
2.	rakta na:sika	1	Blood Waster	Feeding Behaviour
3.	Gutimar	1	Cocoon Destroyer	Feeding Behaviour
4.	verri-chindo	1	Crop Destroyer	Foraging Behaviour
5.	min koticci	2	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour
6.	Minkotti	3	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour
7.	Machchli mar	1	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour
8.	machhlimar	1	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
9.	meenkotti	2	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour
10.	machhariya	1	Fisherman	Feeding Behaviour
11.	machhmanga	1	Fisherman	Feeding Behaviour
12.	chagus	1	Flock Behaviour	Feeding Behaviour
13.	phoolchuki	1	Flower Pecker	Feeding Behaviour
14.	phul soongni	1	Flower Smeller	Feeding Behaviour
15.	shikra	3	Hunter-Hawk	Feeding Behaviour
16.	vral addipan	1	Killer	Feeding Behaviour
17.	narzi	1	Persian for Hunter	Feeding Behaviour
18.	chuhamar	3	Rat-catcher	Feeding Behaviour
19.	pamula basavaiah	1	Snake Destroyer	Feeding Behaviour
20.	pamula narigadu	1	Snake Woman+Man	Feeding Behaviour
21.	pamula konga	1	Snakes' (Eating) Crane	Feeding Behaviour
22.	shakar khora	2	Sugar Feeder	Feeding Behaviour
23.	donga chapalodu	1	Thieving Fisherman	Foraging Behaviour
24.	shaikh fareed	1	Vagrant Mendicant	Foraging Behaviour
25.	shaikh fareed kunkar mar	1	Vagrant Mendicant	Foraging Behaviour

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.23: **Semantic analysis of classification categories specific food and feeding or foraging behaviour for bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study. This table lists binomial bird names containing food and feeding behaviour terms along with generic names and other categories in combination such as plumage, colour, anatomy and habitat among others.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	cimita ko:di	2	Beetle Fowl	Food+GN
2.	brahmini cheel	1	Brahmin Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
3.	poonai parundu	2	Cat-Bird/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
4.	pilli gadda	2	Cat-Kite/Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN
5.	gai bagla	1	Cattle Egret	Foraging Behaviour+GN
6.	pinigala konga	1	Corpse-Eating Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN
7.	munigedi batu	1	Diving Duck	Locomotion+GN
8.	buda kodi	1	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN
9.	munugu kodi	1	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN
10.	munugudi kodi	1	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN
11.	cepala gedda	1	Fish (Eating) Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN
12.	koramen gadda/gedda	1	Fish Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN
13.	chapa kausikamu	1	Fish Owl	Foraging Behaviour+GN
14.	pun chittu	1	Flower Bird	Food+GN
15.	pariki pitta	1	Grain Bird	Food+GN
16.	gante pitta	2	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN
17.	variganti pitta	2	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN
18.	kundeli salawa	1	Hare-Eating Hawk	Feeding Behaviour+GN
19.	then chittu	1	Honey Bird	Food+GN
20.	thena-pitta	1	Honey Bird	Food+GN
21.	jen alawa	1	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
22.	ten kotichi	1	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
23.	ten parandu	1	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
24.	tenu geddu	1	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
25.	unni kokku	1	Insect Crane	Food+GN
26.	gochadi khao	1	Insect Eater	Food
27.	thondala muchi gadda	2	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN
28.	thonda doshi gadu	1	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN
29.	thondala doshi gadu	2	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN
30.	kedzi guvvalu	1	Quail (Eating)+Bird	Feeding Behaviour+GN
31.	pi gedda	1	Scavenger Eagle	Food+GN
32.	pitiri gedda	2	Scavenger Eagle	Food+GN
33.	mala gadda	1	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
34.	mala gadda	2	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
35.	paria parandu	1	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
36.	natta gotti konga	4	Snail Beating Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN
37.	pambu parandu	1	Snake Eagle/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
38.	pamula gadda	1	Snake Eagle/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN
39.	saampmaar	2	Snake Killer	Food+Feeding B'viour
40.	gilheri mar	2	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour
41.	udatal gedda /gadda	1	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour
42.	girgitmar	2	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour
43.	girgut mar	2	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour
44.	mala konga	1	Sweeper Egret	Feeding Behaviour+GN
45.	bytu ulanka	1	Villager (Walk) Plover	Foraging+GN

Table 8.24: **Semantic analysis of bird call and song categories of bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.**

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	kakera	1	Call Description	Call
2.	gutor	1	Call	Call Rendition
3.	kora kanchulu	1	Call & Cranes	Call+GN
4.	seelhi	1	Call (?)	Call Rendition (?)
5.	qaaz	1	Call (?)	Call (?)
6.	seelkahi	1	Call (?)	Call Rendition (?)
7.	hudhud	1	Call (Phonetic)	Call Description
8.	kukudu guwa	1	Call (Phonetic) +Bird	Call+GN
9.	kakera kodi	1	Call (Phonetic) Fowl	Call+GN
10.	kakera kozhi	1	Call (Phonetic) Fowl	Call+GN
11.	kakarani guvva	1	Call + bird	Call+GN
12.	kukurani guvva	1	Call + bird	Call+GN
13.	tokoji	1	Call Description	Call
14.	gubbalikaadu	2	Call Rendition	Call
15.	gubbili	1	Call Rendition	Call

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
16.	kutaru:	1	Call Rendition	Call Personification
17.	ulu:ku	1	Call Rendition	Call Personification
18.	kawanga	1	Call Rendition	Call Rendition
19.	tinka passala poligadu	1	Call+Cultivation boy	Call+GN
20.	gogari yellichi	1	Call+Quail	Call+GN
21.	gogira yelise	1	Call+Quail	Call+GN
22.	kamsali pitta	1	Goldsmith Bird	Call+GN
23.	ghu:kamu (male)	11	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic
24.	ghu:ki (female)	11	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic
25.	gudilo ghu:ki (female)	1	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic
26.	gudilo ghu:kamu (male)	1	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic
27.	teetuya	1	Phonetic For Call	Call
28.	teetar	3	Phonetic for Call	Call (also Generic)
29.	kwaak	1	Phonetic For Call	Call Description
30.	vakka	1	Phonetic For Call	Call Description
31.	waak	1	Phonetic For Call	Call Description
32.	waaq	1	Phonetic For Call	Call Description
33.	yennapa chitawa	1	Red Lapwing	Call+GN
34.	yerra lilinchi	1	Shrike	Call=GN
35.	singala karewe	1	Singhalese Thrush	Call (Foreign Tongue)
36.	kala kanthamu	1	Sweet Voice	Call
37.	grenta pitta	1	Throaty Call+Bird	Call+GN
38.	ciluva ba:yi	2	Whistling Wild-Duck	Call+GN
39.	eeli jitta	1	Whistling Bird	Call+GN
40.	ulapitta	1	Whistling Bird	Call+GN
41.	ila gedda	1	Whistling Kite	Call+GN
42.	ilava gedda	1	Whistling Kite	Call+GN
43.	eelavaina pedda chiluva	2	Whistling+Large Duck	Call+Size+GN
44.	eelavese chinna chiluva	1	Whistling+Small Duck	Call+Size+GN

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

Table 8.25: Semantic analysis of phonetic renditions of bird call and song categories of bird names in Telugu and other languages within the data collected during this study.

S#	Bird Name	#s	Meaning	Category+Combination
1.	kurunch	1	Call	Phonetic for Call
2.	kulang	1	Call	Phonetic for Call
3.	titai	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
4.	titeeri	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
5.	titi (titti)	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
6.	kulangu konga	1	Call (Rendition) Crane	Phonetic+GN
7.	kurunchu konga	1	Call (Rendition) Crane	Phonetic+GN
8.	chaqwa - chaqwi	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
9.	chhitawa	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
10.	ghughu	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
11.	teeriram	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
12.	teetri	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
13.	titori	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
14.	uthatitti	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
15.	uththithi	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call
16.	uththuthagaadu	1	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call

Note = S# : Serial Number. #s : Number of bird species with similar name in this study. GN = Generic Name.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU
Part 3 Linguistic Justification

Chapter 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Some perspectives about bird names in Telugu and other languages from Andhra Pradesh

1. This study of Telugu bird names and their linguistic analyses has attempted to examine and compare the various morphological and semantical principles and forms of the various bird species recognised in Andhra Pradesh. This study in Telugu, and for that matter, other Dravidian languages also, has been conducted in the hope of contributing to a more thorough knowledge of ethnic linguistic structure of names related to the local environment and deliberating on their distinctive character.

2. This linguistic study of Telugu bird names has attempted to outline local cultural presumptions about classifying birds. This study also has attempted to describe the system of folk bird nomenclature in reference to both the scientific and ethnic linkages. The study has also attempted to be consistent with the morphology and syntax of the Telugu language.

These interventions in the study has also begun to analyse the local system of folk bird classification within the ethnic semantic domain of 'biotic forms'.

3. This study has begun to address the grammatical structure of each collected /recorded bird name in Telugu along with a separation of similar sounding bird names derived from different geographic locations. This study has during the analyses investigated and illustrated Telugu bird names within the structure of the Telugu language, which is probably the earliest cultivated, and most highly developed of the Dravidian languages in many respects. Certainly, many experts would argue that the pride of place should go to Tamil, but that argument is not within the domain of this study.

4. This study has presented an analysis of commonality among the fields of linguistics, anthropology and ethno-ornithology. Perspectives about bird names in Telugu have been addressed with emphasis on the fundamental questions of anthropology and ornithology. This study could also be considered as a pioneer in the Dravidian family of languages. For example, the concepts of the phoneme, morpheme and other units of linguistics could be approached in terms of the role of most Dravidian cultural factors in perception. The phrases or idioms that house the bird names in Telugu would probably constitute the vernacular speech of the great majority of the inhabitants of Southern India. As is commonly known, with the exception of Central and Northern Orissa, and those districts of Western India and the Western Deccan in which Gujarati and Marathi are

spoken, the whole of the peninsular portion of India from the Vindhya mountain ranges and the river Narmada to Kanya Kumari is peopled, and from the earliest period appears to have been peopled, by different branches of one and the same race, speaking different dialects of one and the same language, the language to which the term 'Dravidian' is usually applied. Scattered offshoots from the same group of languages may be traced still further north, as far as the Rajmahal hills in Bengal and even as far as the mountains of Baluchistan (Caldwell 1976).

5. Scientific nomenclature is usually considered as a very unsatisfactory means of inquiring into the customs of the local people, including Andhra Pradesh. The common vocabulary between English and Telugu is known to be very limited with reference to bird names. This study has recorded earlier that it is almost impossible to convey information relating to the religious and cultural roots or aspects of local art and social life, all of which play an important part in daily life (Reddy 1966).

6. This study has been able to confirm that the belief system and social values of communities in Andhra Pradesh and other Telugu speaking areas are conveyed in some of its bird-names. Some bird-names were found to explain the appearance, shape and behaviour of other birds, animals, insects, fishes and sometimes, plants. The extension and explanation element seems to be a common feature in bird-names in Telugu and other local

languages. As mentioned earlier, the function of bird names in illustrating the consequences of good and bad behaviour would only be made by implication.

7. A significant feature was the almost complete absence of use of Sanskrit in bird names in Telugu and other local languages. Of course, it is improbable that Sanskrit was ever the vernacular language in any of these districts or neighbouring States. Most works of local literature from earlier times indicate an influence of Sanskrit while it is obvious that most bird names need to be simple to follow. There are often references to local literature in Telugu. This is because each bird name often illustrates the consequences or presumed parameters of one or two aspects of social behaviour. This is often accomplished by the use of words that are part of Telugu idioms. There are some bird names however, for e.g., *adavi ramadasu* (= Forest mendicant), that are relayed in a complex manner to encompass multiple facets of an explanation, like a myth or local folklore.

8. This form of sidestepping Sanskrit would be an important aspect of ancient and contemporary India's oral literature in the rural areas. Hindustani and Deccani Urdu is the distinctive language of the erstwhile Muhammedan kingdoms' portion of the population in the Deccan areas. Most of these people have been descendants of Afghans, Persians and other people of Islamic origin from Northern India during the early peninsular wars of the local kingdoms. Thus, Hindustani and Deccani Urdu has been the vernacular language in most parts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Generally throughout Southern India, the

Islamic middle and lower classes use Hindustani and Deccani Urdu along with Telugu or other local languages. This situation is appropriately reflected in the bird names recorded in Telugu and other local languages.

9. References to the bird's appearance, its plumage, colours, and physical characteristics with specific epithets that incline more towards colour or pattern, although there are many exceptions to these generalisations (**Table 8.2**), is another significant aspect of the results of this study. At least nine bird names in Telugu and other languages were recorded with a direct bearing on anatomical features of the bird (**Table 8.3**). **Table 8.4** lists bird names specific to descriptions of beak /bill shape and colour. **Table 8.5** lists bird names describing the beak /bill shape of the Spoonbill alone. **Table 8.6** lists the recorded data specific to descriptions of body shape and colour. **Table 8.7** lists bird names describing the tail shape. **Table 8.8** lists the recorded data specific to eye-colour and colour of eye-parts in bird names in Telugu and other languages. **Table 8.9** lists the recorded data specific to the colour and shape of the head of certain birds. **Table 8.10** lists the recorded data specific to colour and shape of the leg.

10. The most specific of bird names are due to the plumage, or outer body colour of most species. **Table 8.11** lists the recorded data specific to the bird's plumage and its distinctive characteristics. **Table 8.12** lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics comprising part of the species' name, with the other half being comprised of

Generic Names (GN). **Table 8.13** lists bird names representative of plumage characteristics comprising part of the species' name, with the other half being comprised of categories such as habitat, anatomy, size, myth and generic names among others. Various bird names in Telugu and other languages recorded during this study are derived from mythical characters or the behavioural aspects of legendary heroes and villains. **Table 8.14** lists the recorded bird names in Telugu and other languages during this study that depict mythological characters and behavioural aspects of legendary heroes and villains.

11. Throughout the erstwhile British territories in India, English was not only the langauge of the government and its people, and of its 'East-India', Eurasian or 'Indo-British' peoples, but was also used to a considerable and rapidly increasing extent by the local people in administration and commerce. In the previous Madras Presidency and principal towns, English had already been established in place of Sanskrit as a medium of higher learning. However, English has never been able to become the vernacular speech of any area of Southern India. Local Dravidian languages which have maintained their ground for more than two thousand years against Sanskrit, have successfully resisted English. This is appropriately recorded in this study of bird names in Telugu and other local languages. Not a single bird name recorded in the Study Area has a loan blend, prefix or suffix or an entire word in English or of English origin.

9.2 Perspectives about linguistics and ornithology: Would ethno-ornithology or linguistic ornithology be a valid science?

1. I have earlier indicated that this study would clearly show that there exists, apart from the linguistic analysis of Telugu bird-names, a multi-disciplinary interface that relates to the established subjects of anthropology and ornithology and approximately defined aspects of ethnic knowledge (Sastri 1961, Raghavan 1940-41, Thyagaraju 1943-1956). I have attempted to document the degree of intra-cultural variation in bird classification among a very brief sample of Andhra Pradesh based informants. Aside from lack of standard methodology for such a study, it still appears that there would be unconsidered points of discussion between linguistics and ornithology. It therefore follows that the technique and perspective derived from the linguistic analysis of bird names is an active contribution to most other related disciplines.

2. Linguistics and the study of bird names within Ornithology may seem like an extension of Ethnology. Human language, one of the most important manifestations of mental life, belongs naturally to the field of work of ethnology. The results of linguistic inquiry are important to the ethnologist (Boas 1964). While the science is relevant to dealing with the mental phenomena of the life of the peoples of the world, most bird names or words depicting natural resources may have evolved due to semantic justification in

reference to the local habitats. Overlapping hypotheses between linguistics, ornithology and ethnology would therefore require that at the outset we place ourselves at the most concrete level (Levi Strauss 1964), that is, in the heart of a community or a group of communities. This would require communities sufficiently alike in regard to their habitat, history, and culture. This commonality would enable an appropriate frame of reference for comparative studies within linguistics or ornithology.

3. Ethnology would therefore be a necessary prerequisite for linguistic studies within ornithology. Developing a field of ethnological investigation in relation to ornithology could be considered to be more or less specialised, and requires for its successful treatment, peculiar specialisation. This study has discussed the question of the relation of linguistic phenomena to ethno-ornithological phenomena in the Telugu language. The study also examined the semantics and syntax of noun classification of bird names in Telugu.

4. One particular aspect that is missing within this thesis is the use of statistical equations, calculations or logico-mathematical symbols. There does not seem to be any need for mathematical equations to prove semantic or morphological results as presented within this manuscript. I would like to propose that statistical justification would be irrelevant because the bird names in Telugu are not by themselves applications of rigorously employed statistics. This lack of mathematical algorithms enables me to demonstrate the various linguistic and ornithological points to be interlinked and relevant.

5. I have mentioned earlier that a linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu cannot specifically begin to analyse or predict the content of a given category or the semantic justification of a comparative category. This study has attempted to tentatively present one or few among many possible criteria for classification, and there is no prior basis for predicting which ethnic group in Andhra Pradesh will regard any bird-character as the most salient feature in a given species. This study has shown that the groupings found are semantically motivated rather than arbitrary. This study has thus been able to improve upon previous theories that linguistic categories must either be definable in terms of Aristotle's necessary and sufficient conditions for membership, or dismissed as incoherent.

6. Malinowski (1920) very early pointed out "an urgent need for an ethnolinguistic theory, a theory for the guidance of linguistic research to be done among natives and in connection with ethnographic study". Such a theory "would show us what is essential in language and what therefore must remain the same throughout the whole range of linguistic varieties; how linguistic forms are influenced by physiological, mental, social and other cultural elements." It would have been natural that the determination of ethno-ornithology or linguistic ornithology be recognised as a separate discipline within the sciences of ornithology, linguistics or ethnology. Further, it would also need to exhibit aesthetic perception and the exercise of logical thought within anthropomorphic analysis to practice a recognisable collection of bird names in any geographical region.

7. This study has indicated that local knowledge of natural history, especially bird-names, are known by a few old persons, sometimes by a single person for a wide geographical region. Linguistics is a recognised stimulus to ethnological method, and is concerned with comparative analysis rather than individual descriptions. This study has therefore described bird names with respect to several themes: (a) the difference between physical names and the classifications derived by human beings; (b) cultural descriptions in relevance to the data; (c) linguistic analysis of cultural data; and, (d) the development of a common framework. The ethnic or native bird expert or the non-expert's system of bird names and their classification is unique in its' diversity but commonality of semantics.

8. This study has attempted to answer certain key questions within linguistics and ornithology. The native bird 'expert' and the range of his knowledge is an important aspect of this ethnic-ornithology. Bird names, among other forms of oral literature, in Andhra Pradesh, seemingly follow a certain sequence, just as they would do in scientific published literature. The bird name is almost a narrative of motivated action that may involve some sequence that is finally resolved. Preservation of toponymic knowledge is important (Ford 1991), because many developing countries, experience radical changes that may sever contact with its past. The purpose of this study therefore been two-fold: (a) to begin the process of preservation and reconstruction of intimate local knowledge of terms in natural

history, and (b) to consider what this toponymy reveals about the culture, especially the way its people perceived the physical and natural environment and adjusted to it.

9.3 Linguistic relevance of local bird names

1. The study of birds, *Ornithology*, looks at being able to describe bird behaviour, morphometry, biology and ecology (Fisher et. al. 1951). A linguistic study of bird names in a local language specific to a certain geographical limit needs to draw upon an extensive information database from the region. This study concerns the use of the very detailed bird names database presented in the Appendix to the thesis. The database presented here is not limited to analyses of semantic structures alone. Categories such as `mythology' or `description of bird call', were discovered as a result of inspecting larger groups of nouns, specifically the semantic network as a whole, or the intersections between the noun classes and wider semantic domains. The database is an extremely useful tool but like other tools, its limits are the limits of its users.

2. The science of ornithology describes species, genera and families of birds within its scope of habitat, ecology, population and distribution, and conservation. The study is mainly concerned with the normal habits and characteristics of groups or specific species of birds, and with variations and exceptions in habits. This study has never attempted to group

all the birds together and begin to classify them separately according to the recorded bird names in the study area. That would be too presumptuous for such a limited study. I have mentioned earlier that the study area would have additional bird names in Telugu and deccani Urdu that I have not been able to record.

3. I have attempted in this study to consider one bird at a time. I have taken as my starting point, *one* single bird species at each point of analysis, originating from *one* bird genus. Each bird name recorded has been listed under its relevant bird species name along with the specific geographic location within Andhra Pradesh or with reference to the State-level ornithological checklist. Each bird name has been referred to the ethnographic context and then to other local community terms within the same region. Gradually broadening the field of inquiry, the study has moved on to comparing similar names within the same species and later to groups of species within the Genus or (Bird) Families. Subsequently, the bird name has been analysed according to their ethnographic context.

4. The successful transcription of the ethnographic context has often been as a result of the splendid oral knowledge of illiterate, tribal and non-tribal, native individuals who possess far greater skills at 'birdwatching' than the urban 'trained-and-professional' ornithologist. I have earlier mentioned that while animal characters in bird names discuss human qualities indirectly by use of animal characters, bird names with human characters are direct commentaries on the life of the people. Such bird names present situations and

characters that are so real that one can easily visualize and identify with them. Some bird names exclusively picturise social setting, dietary and other social habits and taboos, kinship, relations, sex roles, customs, beliefs, values, attitudes and philosophy of life.

5. This study of Telugu bird-names has earlier distinguished between generic terms, which serve as classifiers of landscape phenomena, and specifics, which are the individual site-specific terms. Specifics may sometimes have a generic and classifying function. In most cases, a bird-name will consist of both elements, for example, Adavi ramadasu - the first name is a specific and the last is a generic classifier. It follows therefore, that the linguistic relevance of bird names cannot limit itself to being theoretical assumptions. This would in extension apply to local bird names within any specific region.

6. The scientific content within the detail of the bird name cannot be dispensed with, because it is relevant to the truism of the status of the bird as compared to all other birds or living organisms. Within the demonstration of the effectiveness of the local bird name however, the scientific content cannot ever be reversed and prescribe a different form or a different bird species. This leads us to recognise that, in linguistic analysis, content and form are not separate entities, but complementary points of view essential for the deep understanding of one and the same object of study.

7. Moreoever, the content has not simply changed into a form, i.e., the local bird name does not decide the bird species but it is *vice versa*. The different attributions to a single bird species are due to the semantic diversity of local community opinion. From being a mere semantic description, the local bird name therefore has expanded into a system of the same type and same kind of dimensions as the initial scientific classification in which it figured as an element. The two bird names, i.e., the local and the scientific, could be considered to be linked by two types of relations. First, that they are partially isomorphic and supplementary, since they raise the problem of affinal relations. Second, that they are also partially heteromorphic and complementary, since each of them exhibits only one aspect of affinity.

8. Most bird names seem to acquire a definitional implication. That is, the bird names by themselves seem to be complete in explaining the visual impact of the bird species to the local observer according to their endemic understanding. It would therefore be an accurate assumption that an adequate description of bird names in Telugu and deccani Urdu, from within the region, would only be part of the larger analysis of describing the entire Telugu lexicon or a comparative linguistic analysis of the local languages.

9. Many Telugu and deccani Urdu words that are not names for animals or birds or plants nevertheless have classes of biotic words implied in the definitions of those words.

For example, the frequent use of "*kothi*" (= monkey) to describe a human child's antics without ascribing the name to describe the animal, or "*puli*" (= tiger) to describe an adult human's ingenuity in solving tough situations. This study has been able to use these related words to posit the covert implications within those definitions and then use them in the definition of "related" terms.

9.4 Conservation of local knowledge

1. Conservation of local knowledge is dependant on recognition systems of the region's diversity of human beings, their languages, culture and practices, land use patterns and agriculture, habitat, flora and fauna. The knowledge and recognition of the local biological diversity is an important aspect of the region's ability to conserve its interdependence within their own strengths. Nature conservation is now an extension to conservation of local knowledge systems because human beings depend on the sustainable use of natural resources for their survival. Current conservation strategies attempt to identify priorities of particular or specific knowledge systems or single species of biological organisms. Conservation of biological diversity is attempted through priority lists of endangered species and inventories of localities.

2. Often, nature conservation requires local communities to restrict their use of natural resources. The current system of legal restrictions and strict rules also includes the process of recovering the cost of conservation from the beneficiaries of bioresources of a locality. These processes lead to increased local resistance. Emerging changes in perspectives for nature conservation explores the possibility of conservation of biological diversity through the active participation and cooperation of the local community including people directly intervening over the landscape and waterbodies of the region.

3. The major hindrance to this study however, has been the lack of traditional knowledge amongst current bird trappers or birdwatchers in Andhra Pradesh. The greater number of customs and practices among traditional bird trappers and hunters has gone out of existence. I have mentioned earlier that this study has had to rely on accounts of customs and bird-names recorded from the mouths of the old generation who, when young, must have taken part in sustenance hunting.

4. Local knowledge of natural history, especially bird-names, are known by a few old persons, sometimes by a single person for a wide geographical region. The ethnic knowledge of natural history will be extinct with their deaths. It is a task to be performed in a limited time. This study of bird names has a deeper scientific value than is implied by the mere linguistic analysis of the task. Studies need to be carried out to recognise, record and disseminate locally the extent of the communities oral knowledge and persceptions. Such

studies need to record (a) ongoing ecological changes and their effect on levels of biological diversity, (b) the perceptions of different socio-economic, political and administrative strata on these changes and driving forces for these changes, (c) the series of measures these people suggest to encourage biodiversity friendly environmental changes, and (d) how to implement biodiversity friendly measures on the ground at the village and regional levels (Poojari 1997).

5. Knowledge of biological diversity need to be an important socio-economic goal of linguistic studies such as this manuscript. Knowledge of bird names enables historic conclusions in its varieties and development. From such studies we may reasonably hope to derive practical benefits comparable to those which have arisen from our scientific understanding and control of non-human things (Boas 1939a). Although the Andhras present a linguistic and cultural unity, there are still noticeable dialectic and cultural differences among the various Telugu and Andhra-Urdu speakers.

6. The Telugu people are the most numerous of the Dravidian race (Caldwell 1976). Apart from their presence in Andhra Pradesh, they are also found in large numbers within Tamil Nadu, due to their support to the erstwhile Pandya and Chola kingdoms. The Telugu people were historically divided into two nations, the Andhras and the Kalingas. The word Kalinga historically indicates the seaboard of the east coast, specifically the current Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa coasts. The Andhras are frequently mentioned in

ancient texts. The first mention is as an "uncivilised" race in the '*Aitareya Brahmana*' of the '*Rig-veda*'. The early Andhra kings are supposed to have been settled in northern India, north of the Ganges. Hwen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of 7th century A. D., is the first written reference to the existence of the Telugu language or the *Andhra Bhasha*. The language occupies the first place in the compound term *Andhra-Dravidabhasha* by which Kumarilabhatta defined the Telugu language shortly after Thsang (Caldwell 1976).

7. Further to the above discussion in this chapter, I would like to propose certain irretrievable parameters for recording local knowledge about biological diversity towards linguistic or non-linguistic analyses. Commonalities within such parameters would enable most similar studies to present linguistic analyses within a specific matrix of reference. The parameters could include:

(a) Landscape: Comprising various landscape elements such as forest habitat, waterbodies, etc., including neighbouring features affecting biological diversity, such as rivers, hills or cities.

(b) User groups: Specific user communities, such as bird trappers, hunters or shikaris and land use managers or farmers involved in livelihood activities, e.g., farming, fishing, land labour etc.

(c) Anthropological truth: A proposition believed to be true by many people in a community which may or may not correspond to what we consider as scientific truth. This is considered as 'popular belief'.

(d) Ecological history or benchmarks: Refers to local history as identified by the informants with reference to the landscape, waterbodies, biological species, their status and distribution over the specific region.

(e) Community interventions or owner management on land: Includes the options of the local people for managing their biological diversity in a sustainable and equitable manner.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

Part 3 Linguistic Justification

Chapter 10 IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC JUSTIFICATION

10.1 Semantics and ethnic bird names

1. I have mentioned earlier that it was through oral literature that traditional trades were taught to new generations. This is seen to be similar in the traditional cultures of food-gatherers, nomads, hunter-tribes and marginal farmers. Oral literature is also used to teach manners and various customs that build up character in the children of such societies. Today's TV-watching generations are also modern-day examples of students of oral literature, except that it is accompanied by a vast diversity of visual aids (Campbell 1968, Bhushan 1996).

2. Over the last two decades, Quantitative Linguistics with respect to semantic and morphological analyses has undergone rapid developments. This is true in regard to both theory and application, and quantitative methods are constantly gaining importance in all branches of language and text research. The quantitative approach to language and

semantic analysis opens up important and exciting theoretical perspectives for linguistic justification vis-à-vis spatial perspectives within a specific geographical region.

3. Semantic analysis towards establishment of a linguistic justification for considering bird names as a data-set during this study has necessitated considering the methods and models of natural sciences, conservation biology, environmental socio-economics, and ethnology. I have not attempted any quantitative mathematical methods (probability theory, stochastic processes, differential and difference equations, fuzzy logic and set theory, function theory etc.) during this study. These methods are currently being applied to all aspects of language and text phenomena, including the areas of psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, dialectology, pragmatics, etc., and on all levels of linguistic analysis. It is true that in applied linguistic disciplines, the quantitative approach is constantly gaining interest, e.g. in the fields of natural language processing, machine translation, language teaching, documentation and information retrieval.

4. I have relied on simplistic tabulations and an attempt to record the bird names in isolation to stories, local folk tales and other sociological interpretations. In most regions, animal stories are the most common examples of traditional oral literature. These stories are effective in development of strong characters with anthromorphic perspectives and are usually very purposeful. This was not necessary because of the common languages, religions and cultural perspectives within Andhra Pradesh.

5. Most rural and semi-urban societies in Andhra Pradesh (**Tables 1.1 & 1.2**) are descendants of a neo-cosmopolitan assemblage of tribes, nomads, herdsmen, hunter-gatherers, warriors, merchants and farmers. These peoples have distinctly unique nomenclatures on diverse social necessities except those merged with passing years (Ramachandramurthy 1985). This study is therefore an attempt to record, and hence preserve, part of the rich heritage of Andhra oral literature before it is completely forgotten. By so doing, it is hoped that its literary and linguistic significance and values will be learnt and appreciated.

6. Linguistic justification based on the semantic analyses of bird names would require any study to consider whether the utterance comprehension system is in position as an autonomous processor within the overall cognitive system of the local language and community (Carston 1997). The study has considered through various tables, if there exists any perceived 'schematicity' within the bird name, in which one element is an 'elaboration' or 'instantiation' of another, more abstract element (represented by either the generic or species' name). This is true within the presence of common generic names for family groups of bird species or supposed group-types.

7. This study has also presented semantic relations of 'extensions' to generic names, in which some feature specifications are suspended or modified, while the generic

term of the bird name is retained. The generic bird name, within its semantic justification in the linguistic analysis, is meant to capture various local anthropomorphic attributes of living beings, including growing and reproducing organisms (such as plants, and metaphorically of human collectivities), locomotion, interventions that effect other entities in the world or to occur independently of human volition (supernatural, mythological and natural phenomena).

8. Semantic classifications based on a linguistic analysis of bird names cannot be normally compared with similar classifications of language usage within a particular community or other communities because they do not fit easily into established categories. This is either because of their appearance (Cormorants and their long snake-like necks), their behaviour (Kingfishers, weaver birds, diving ducks and flamingos), or a combination of these (the darter is like a snake, but also like a cormorant; the great Indian bustard looks like a crane or stork, but also like a grazing goat). The case of human collectivities is also somewhat similar. These are entitites that include human beings, but are not themselves human, and are considered either animate or inanimate. Some bird names have a human-like prefix with a non-animate pattern. These seem to be unusual and not easily established as a finite pattern unless more data would be available.

10.2 Local bird classifications

1. In a previous chapter, this study has discussed three major categories of people's knowledge at the (bird) species' level. The first related to the kind of species or uses that have been widely reported from literature. The second referred to the local informant's knowledge about the species availability and abundance. The third refers to people's wisdom about the traditional knowledge about species or uses or methods of spotting certain bird species not reported/ published earlier, which is largely in the 'private' domain of individuals or communities.

2. Ornithologists and biological scientists apprehended that the quality of information would be inferior due to various reasons. People may not clearly explain the inherent classifications due to the suspicion that a stranger may poke fun at their semantic perceptions. This was not frequently true. Most local informants were glad to be asked about their knowledge about birds and freely discussed their knowledge. This was more due to their actual love for natural history, shikar or otherwise, fondness for birds and better local expertise at birdwatching than most experienced professional ornithologists.

3. A distinct major problem was that most of the information may be false. This study recorded bird names only after some parallel sketchy triangulation of the information

with the extensive lists of bird names in Telugu provided in the *Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* and the Checklist of the Birds of Andhra Pradesh (Taher and Pittie 1985). This triangulation or validation process helped validate most local perceptions on bird names and their classifications. 1989

4. Recording local bird name classifications, based on semantics or morphology, and later analyses, such as this study, is useful for ethnological studies. The methods used in this study will be successful in planning participatory appraisal studies for local biological diversity, or "*Documentation of peoples' knowledge and perceptions about biodiversity and conservation*" as the study is termed. The documentation of biological classification based on local names involves a new and innovative method of looking at linguistics and biological sciences at the local village or region level.

5. Bird names in local languages can certainly be classified in various systems other than the Linnaean system of biological nomenclature. This study has presented the perspective that ethnic or local bird names in Telugu, Hindustani or Deccani Urdu derive from the linguistic expression of the *andhra* people in natural contexts. These perceptions include but do not limit the naming of particular items, the many bird name groupings in Telugu and non-Telugu words of Telugu-speaking people in Andhra Pradesh that take place in to plant and animal classes.

6. This study has attempted to to propose a theoretical basis for distinguishing bird-name lexemes, and to indicate their importance. Earlier chapters outlined a typology of lexemes based on morphosyntactic criteria. This study also discussed the typology accounts for observed lexemic bird names in Telugu and Hindustani-Urdu languages /dialects more similar to typologies based on semantic criteria that are generally used currently in folk biological classification.

7. Local bird classifications were documented during this study by separating them into analysable units and exploring the interrelationships among and the definitions of the classes those units designate. This was presented in the earlier chapters on semantic and morphological classifications. This study did not record any variation or definite classification systems across geographical regions of Andhra Pradesh. The only people who could list more than 30 odd bird species in Telugu and /or Hindustani-Urdu were the bird trappers and shikaris. This is also due to the fact that there is no need for others to intimately know more than 30 bird species.

8. The first major separation among bird species as indicated by bird trappers and shikaris comprised the separation of waterbirds, gamebirds and 'other' or 'non-edible' birds (**Table 5.1**). The second level of classification is the domain of geographical variation, according to community preferences of cooking, preserving meat and the choice

of spices. Some birds get classified according to the cooking method, while other species get classified according to the method of meat preservation or according to ease of hunting them. 'Edible' birds were found to be further classified according to their habitat and the quality of sport that they present. For the bird trappers and tribals, the skill required to choose their trap site and the number of traps required were key factors for classification.

9. This study was helped in ascertaining local bird classifications through new approaches in socio-anthropological studies, such as *Participatory appraisal*. These approaches help in interacting with local communities, understanding them and learning from them. The method helped in learning from and with community members to investigate, analyse and evaluate constraints and opportunities and make informed analyses regarding various concerns. The method enabled local informants to participate in the sudy by presenting ethnic knowledge regarding birds or other faunal /floral names. The participatory approach enabled them to conduct their own analysis and offer their perceptions about the reasons why they grouped certain bird names in a specific manner.

10. Analysis about local bird classifications in this study was helped considerably through methods that involved limiting discussion with local informants to record their knowledge, perceptions and attitudes towards bird diversity, other biological diversity, its utility and conservation. The local perceptions about grouping specific bird species was

usually in the context of the local habitat diversity and the cultural background of the people.

10.3 Ethnic linguistic justification

1. Local bird names differ at the site, region, district or state levels, and within the same language at the same location. Conversely, certain local bird names have a commonly used name throughout the region of a particular language or dialect. Further, some common birds have diverse names in the same language and dialect throughout the region inspite of people using or in the knowledge of all the names. Diversity of bird names indicates the close familiarity that people have with the species or family of organisms.

2. Conserving local biodiversity or biological diversity is necessary for nature conservation. If linguistic studies can help show a direction to protecting the local environment, this study would have been actually helpful in field interventions or in developing new methods. Currently, a major study process at the village-level is in progress in India, and is called the "*Biodiversity Conservation Prioritisation Project*". This project attempts to present the hypothesis that, the more the names and extent of knowledge of certain species, the more important is the organism to the survival of the village. This in turn, helps the local village-level community plan for its conservation (Bhatt

and Bhatt 1997, Chhatre *et. al.* 1998, Deviprasad 1997, Gadgil, M. 1996, Gadgil and Guha 1995, Gokhale and Raghunandan 1996, Rao *et. al.* 1996, Pandit and Ganapati 1997).

3. Bird names in Telugu and other local languages is limited in diversity by the extent of local zoogeographic regions, such as the Deccan Plateau, the Eastern Ghats and the Coastal Areas, among the principal ones. Local parameters of species distribution, and thereby the diversity of names have been listed in an earlier chapter. In brief, these include, (a) limitation within the family, (b) zonation, implying climate, (c) geographical radiation, (d) differentiation of fauna, and (e) concentration in the largest, most favourable areas. The last point is well-illustrated in birds, e.g., large flocks of waterbirds would immediately prefer larger wetlands rather than small stretched out rivers or streams that may actually offer better protection or food.

4. This study also discussed the fact that while a purist linguistic study may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse or context analyst needs to be committed to an investigation of what that language is used for (Brown and Yule, 1983). This linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu could not naturally be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purpose or functions that the bird names are designed to serve in the life of the local informant. While the formal linguistic approach has a basis in structural grammar, the functional approach is less well

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documented. This study has brought together both approaches in its morphological analysis, morphological classifications along with a contextual semantic analysis.

5. Bird names were analysed essentially vis-à-vis their linguistic justification, grammar and semantics, in the context of the local informant. It was presumed unlikely that the local informant would position a phrase or a bird name within his natural language to fulfil any one function, to the total exclusion of others. Both transactional and inter-actional variational-analysis or 'functional dichotomy' has been expressed in different terms by key linguists as 'representative /expressive' (Buhler 1934), 'referential /emotive' (Jakobson 1960), 'ideational /interpersonal' (Halliday 1970) and 'descriptive /social-expressive' (Lyons 1977). This study presents the hypothesis that bird names in Telugu and other languages could be deemed to be efficient only if they are able to convey 'factual or propositional information', i.e., *primarily transactional language*.

6. This study has presented two major forms of classification in defining the linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu. The first is the separation of various grammatical divisions. The second is the semantic analysis or the meanings of the bird names. The grammatical separations have been further attempted within the morphological classification and the morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages. The semantic analysis has been presented according to the intended meanings of the bird names.

7. This study also discussed the context of scientific classification of birds. The full scientific name of a bird species, or for that matter, any biological organism, according to the currently accepted worldwide Linnaean system of biological nomenclature, consists of four parts, the (a) genus, (b) species, (c) author, and (d) year of first publication. The first set of rules or zoological nomenclature to be recognised internationally, the *Regles internationales de la Nomenclature zoologique*, first officially published in 1905. The final Revised Version was published as the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* in 1961 (3rd edition, 1985). The fundamental goal of the International Code is to ensure stability and universality in scientific names of animals, a basic necessity for communication between zoologists throughout the world and over time.

8. I have extended two most important and basic principles of scientific classification towards a comparative analysis of the ethnic linguistic justification of local bird names as understood in this study. These two basic principles are *homonymy* and *preservation of well-established names*. Homonymy states that a particular name can be used only once in zoological nomenclature. The latter concept of the *preservation of well-established names* is concerned protecting well-established names from being replaced by long-forgotten and hence unused senior synonyms. This study has also had to account for the fact that certain Telugu or Hindustani bird names in the *Handbook*, were actually literal translations from the English. Daniel et. al. (1998) has discussed that most such names

would have been invented by locals or ornithologists for convenience. This study however is at pains to point out the importance of recording the local bird name along with understanding its semantic relevance, morphological construction and the cultural context for its word structure.

10.4 Relevance of local bird names to scientific classification

1. The science of ornithology describes species, genera and families of birds within its scope of habitat, ecology, population and distribution, and conservation. Bird-names are often classified locally according to their function. This study has pointed out that a classification of bird names in Telugu and Andhra-Urdu should not be compared rigidly against scientific nomenclature. Bird names were found to vary in definite functional attributes, based on the origin and nature of various attributed phenomena and the local community's perceptions. Explanations offered through bird names can also be quite imaginative. Commonly however, most bird names are environmental extensions that depend on personal interpretations.

2. The most outstanding features of bird names is characterization. Local bird names reflect emotions and experiences of people that are universally understood and felt. The belief system and social values of a community are conveyed in some of its bird names. Bird names based on animal origins and derivatives can be classified in a diverse

manner, including interpretations of human behaviour based on animal figures. This study has discussed the point that while it was evident that various animal and human forms are generally preferred in describing a bird, it is also true that the choice of extended characters more or less depends on geographical and topographical factors.

3. Animal characters in bird names discuss human qualities indirectly by use of animal characters. Bird names with human characters are considered to be direct commentaries on the life of the people. This study has pointed out that despite their apparent clarity and their apparent reflection of people's life, bird names alone can never be used as a criterion to determine a people's culture, philosophy or history. This study of Telugu bird-names has discussed comparisons between generic terms, that serve as classifiers of landscape phenomena, and specifics, which are the individual site-specific terms.

4. Four sets of Telugu names are listed in the **Appendix A** at the end of this manuscript. These include (a) published bird names in Telugu from the various bird books for India and Andhra Pradesh and other literature described exhaustively in the previous chapter, (b) bird names collected from BNHS scientists, BNHS bird trappers, Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh (BSAP) sources, and other experienced birders in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, (c) bird names collected

from local informants at the survey locations, and (d) bird names from folklore, mythology and traditional stories in Andhra Pradesh.

5. The best sources of information about bird names in Telugu were from, *yaanadi* bird trappers and fishermen, *nari kurawa* shikaris and bird trappers, "*yadava*" shikaris and bird trappers, professional fishermen groups of mixed castes, *chenchu* shikaris and tribals, *lambada* and *kurawa* mixed groups of nomadic hunters. Most of these informants are unique to South India. In comparison within scientific nomenclature, *The Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan* by Drs. Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley, was later supplemented by the Taher and Pittie Checklist. The lists of bird names in the various Indian languages in the *Handbook* are quite exhaustive (**Table 3.4**). The Bombay Natural History Society has recentlly published an abstract of the bird names in all languages sourced from the Handbook, along with additional important names.

6. Certain local bird names in Telugu and other local languages are found to be almost **similar** throughout the nation for most Indian languages, e.g., *mayura* for the peafowl. Some names are **generic** for multiple bird families, e.g., *kodi* = fowl (Telugu). Various bird names that are **representative** of the bird's behaviour. Some **descriptive** bird names include adjectives similar to other Indian languages, e.g., *Pasala poligadu* = Guardian of the crops (Telugu) for the Black Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*. The names for this species in the Hindi and Marathi languages is *kotwal* = guardian.

7. Bird names in Telugu are extensively descriptive in their nature, (a) **aggression**, *kundeli salawa* = Eagle that hunts hares, for the Bonnelli's Eagle, (b) **docility**, e.g., *chitti bella guvva* = small nice dove, for the Little Brown Dove, (c) **colours**, *pachchaku pitta* = green-leaf coloured bird for the Goldmantled Chloropsis or Leafbird, (d) shape of the **body**, e.g., *toka pigili pitta* = Bird with a (distinctive) split tail, for the Paradise Flycatcher, (e) **body-part**, e.g., *muku puredi* = partridge with a (distinctive) nose, for the three snipe species, (f) **habitat preference**, e.g., *nela nemili* = Land peafowl, for the Lesser Florican, and (g) **flocking behaviour**, *oora pichuka* = bird that flocks to the city for the House Sparrow.

8. There are also generic bird names for certain groups of species that do not seem to convey any particular meaning, e.g., *jitta* = approximately refers to the nondescript tuft on the top of the head, for all larks, including the Bush Lark, Redwinged Bush Lark, and the Ashycrowned Finch Lark, while most owls and owlets have an extremely accurate name, e.g., *gudla guba* = Owl with the large eyes. Scientific literature however includes bird names that seem to be doubtful names with wrong pronunciation of vernacular names, judging from the current proficient knowledge of Indian ornithologists.

9. Scientific classification suffers additionally in being able to locally relevant because correct pronunciation of a foreign language would always been a problem and it

becomes a further casualty when written down in another very dissimilar language. In most cases, the local names have got modified beyond recognition to make them unknown to even the locals of the region concerned. This study is important therefore in being able to develop region-specific bird checklists and provide a matrix for ethnic linguistic justification to local bird names in Telugu and other languages.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

Part 3 Linguistic Justification

Chapter 11 GEOGRAPHIC VARIATION AND ETHNOLINGUISTIC JUSTIFICATION

11.1 Geography and its' significance on ethno-ornithology

1. This study has focussed on a linguistic analysis of bird names in Telugu, one of the various Dravidian languages in South India. This group of languages constitutes the vernacular speech of the majority of inhabitants of the Indian Peninsula, south of the Mahanadi River in Orissa and the western portions of the Godavari River to a great extent. With the exception of Orissa, and districts of Western India, and the Deccan where Gujarati and Marathi are spoken, the whole of the peninsular portion of India from the Vindhya Mountains and the river Narmada to Kanya Kumari is peopled by Dravidians. Loosely, these groups of people are different branches of one and the same race, speaking different dialects of one and the same language group, and scattered offshoots are also found in certain northern provinces such as the Rajmahal area in Bengal, and some areas in Baluchistan.

2. The presence of various other language groups and the dialects of the distinct forest-dwelling tribespeople within the Dravidian areas provide diverse linguistic impacts on the words, semantics and morphology of the major Dravidian languages. As is already known, Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, and Oriya, are derived from the Sanskrit language and forms the vernacular speech of a great proportion of the people within Dravidian limits. There are known records of the impact of Sanskrit and Brahminism within the Dravidian people, and thus one comes across *Dravida Brahmans*, *Andhra Brahmans* and *Karnataka Brahmans*. Apart from Sanskrit, Hindustani is the distinctive language of the Muslim-origin portion of the population in the Deccan, and most would perhaps have been descendants of remnant armies from the North, including Afghanistan, Persia and beyond.

3. It is therefore clear that, linguistic study of the Andhras, i.e., Telugu, Hindustani and Deccani Urdu speaking peoples in Andhra Pradesh, can traverse a diverse range of subjects. This is similar in ornithology, and by an extension in ethnologic roots in Andhra Pradesh, justified in a linguistic analysis of Telugu bird names. Biological nomenclature used by scientists provides Latin names along with accompanying common names in English. This is common to birds, plants, mammals, fishes, reptiles and insects among other living organisms. I have earlier pointed out that scientific nomenclature would perhaps be an unsatisfactory means of inquiring into the customs of the local people,

including Andhra Pradesh. Common vocabulary between English and Telugu is very limited with reference to bird names.

4. It is almost impossible to convey information relating to the religious and cultural roots or aspects of local art and social life, all of which play an important part in daily life (Reddy 1966). Bird names or names specific to natural resources have common structures either due to semantics or to morphology in Dravidian languages (**Table 1.1**).

5. There are earlier studies that comprised recording bird names from various communities and tribes in Kenya, some of whom spill over to neighbouring nations. This study is not a similar situation as it is limited only to studying bird names in Telugu with special reference to Andhra Pradesh areas. This study identified common locations in regard to dialectical and ornithological differences. Linguistic studies commonly separate areas with dialectical differences, while experienced birdwatchers and professional ornithologists similarly differentiate ornithological regions. Linguistic and spatial separations of areas overlap areas with neighbouring languages. Birds decide their geographic distribution and obviously it would not be relevant to any specific human language. Bird distributions occur due to habitat variations and seasonal changes along with availability of food material.

6. Birds are distributed according to their habitat requirements, food preferences and seasonal variations in behaviour. The habitat preferences, food and feeding habits and cultural associations in various locations also define bird names. Earlier chapters have presented several tables listing the various semantic associations. Some birds are specific to certain habitats, such as ducks and wetlands, pigeons and trees, or, parakeets and fruit-bearing trees. Some birds can vary their habitat or floral preference according to the changes in seasons, such as pigeons and doves come down to the agricultural areas after the first harvest to feed on the grains, but return to the forests once the summer begins to harshen. There does not seem to be micro-separation of bird names depending upon changes in feeding behaviour or changes in habitat according to seasons. Probably additional fieldwork in a particular area through various seasons may present another perspective. I would rather hazard the hypothesis that local bird names would not change according to seasons, or according to changes in feeding behaviour.

7. Migrating birds within Andhra Pradesh are joined with bird species from the Himalayas, southern China, Central Asia and Siberia. These birds are seen only for specific periods of time, but during the same months each year. It is possible that their habitat selection and food and feeding behaviour may change from their breeding areas in the Northern Hemisphere as against their wintering habitats in the Indian peninsula. It would be very important to enquire in to the local bird names in the Northern Hemisphere and

compare them with the Indian peninsula. The geographical variation in ethnological and sociological semantics would be a splendid focus area for research in ethno-linguistics.

11.2 Geographical and social variation

1. As discussed earlier, the topographical divisions in Andhra Pradesh comprise the (a) Deccan Plateau's semi-arid plains and grasslands, (b) the Eastern Ghats hill ranges and Central Indian Hills south of Bastar, (c) the Coastal pereplains, and (d) the Eastern Coast. Local informants during this study included the *yaanadis, chenchus, lambadas, marri* or *marrollu* (fisher folk), *nari kurawas, yadavas*, shikaris and other Andhra people. It must be pointed out that most non-forest dwelling Andhras are later settlers as compared to the forest-dwelling tribal groups and clans. Some Andhras and other Dravidians are, according to various sources in literature, one of the tribes of Kshatriyas sunk into the state of *Vrishalas* or outcasts, from the extinction of sacred rites and from having no communication with the pre-medieval Brahmans. However, the major proportion of Andhra people within the central regions of the State, are not of similar origins. They are earlier settlers, with previous mention by name in the *Aitareya Brahmana*, and classed with *Pundras, Sabaras* and *Pulindas* as degraded descendants of *Visvamitra*. There is mention of these classes of people in the Mahabharata also (Caldwell 1976).

2. Among the various local informants and discussion with people within Andhra Pradesh, most non-forest dwelling people were familiar with about 30 to 40 bird species, while the tribals, bird trappers and shikaris, including the *yaanadis, chenchus and nari kurawas* were familiar with about 100 bird species. Apart from inter-community diversity of knowledge, geographical variation was observed within the same group of people or community as against diverse groups of people. The *yaanadis* of the coastal areas were not familiar with forest gamebirds, while the ones of the Eastern Ghats, or hill areas of the interior, were not efficient shikaris of marine waterfowl. For instance, the *yaanadi* on the coastal pereplain is not familiar with red junglefowl, spurfowl or bustards and floricans. Similarly, the *yaanadi* in Kurnool or Anantapur districts is not familiar with gulls, terns, flamingos and some wading birds.

3. *Nari kurawas* were particularly well known for their prowess in shikar and knowledge about their local environment. Various gazetteers, sportsmen and naturalists have written commendably about the community. However, the *nari kurawas* in Tirumala in Chittoor and Venkatagiri and Nellore were a disappointment. These *kurawas* are now totally unlike the ones found in Tamil Nadu. Most of the ones in Andhra Pradesh are in the business of selling glass and plastic beads to tourists and pilgrims. They have lost the knowledge of the previous generations in these areas. I have mentioned earlier that rarely did *nari kurawas* of Andhra Pradesh convey any information about bird names in Telugu. They were conversant with other wild life such as smaller mammals, snakes and plants.

There was no scope to analyse any geographical variation from the information provided by the *nari kurawas*. The *kurawas* in Tamil Nadu however, especially the ones around Chengalpet and Mammallapuram are known for their current prowess in trapping rats and other small mammals. They are actively involved with the Snake Park in Guindy, Chennai, and the Crocodile Bank, on the Chennai-Mamallapuram Road.

4. This study visited several survey locations in each dialect areas in order to enable overlap with habitat variations for birds (Sastry 1994 & **Table 3.1**) has listed the various dialect areas for Telugu in Andhra Pradesh. These include ten districts in Telengana, seven districts along the Eastern Coast, four districts in Rayalaseema, and three districts in the area known as Kalinga due to its proximity to Orissa. During the process of the field research surveys, information from within each district or location across habitat-types was mainly limited to two to three individuals. I have earlier mentioned that, Aitanna, a *yadava*, at Reddipalli in Siddavatam taluka, Cuddapah district, and Subbanna, a *marri* fisherman at Vontimitta-Somasila area in the Cuddapah-Nellore border, were given jobs with the forest department of Andhra Pradesh, merely on the appreciation of the knowledge they had of their local environment. Most *yaanadi* or *nari kurawa* informants were without their roots in any particular village. They were driven by their need for employment or used to travel to many locations in a larger region. Some of them disappeared by the time I was able to visit the location for a second time.

5. A specific mention that needs to be made here is about the series of generic identification of many identical looking birds, for example, naming a number of wading birds as *ullanki*. Various informants submitted the name *ullanki* with diverse semantic purposes. While some identified solitary or small and large flocks of wading birds as *ullanki* in both the singular and plural or collective, others explained the word purposefully for individual species identification.

6. Unlike the above point, a dissimilar example (**Table 5.4**) of geographical corroboration between local informants and the *Handbook* as also between the bird's name in Telugu and Tamil, is the Pale Harrier, *Circus macrourus*. Another example is that (**Table 5.5**) of the absence of corroboration among most of the local informants for the Hoopoe *Upupa epops*.

7. I have also presented examples of similar geographical variation in other countries. For example, in Malaysia, nocturnal birds are placed in the same class as ghosts while turtle-doves are supposed to bring good fortune. In the Philippines, there is a veritable magical ornithology that plays a considerable role in everyday representations and beliefs. Certain birds, including owls and turtle-doves, are often linked to human kinship systems (e.g. parrot family and hornbills). Others, such as the birds of paradise in Philippines, are linked to the origin and /or the outcome of a myth (in this case, in connection with their apodia or 'absence of feet'). Semantic relationships, *in spite of*

geographical variation or the absence thereof, such as these establish comparative analyses of different ways of conceiving and perceiving birds, their role, their function, their place in nature and in the supernatural of human societies (Le Roux 1995).

11.3 Geographical and linguistic differences and local bird names

1. Telugu, like other Dravidian languages, exhibits a marked divergence between the spoken usage of educated people as against the traditional literary dialects used in literature and textbooks. This diversity across geographical regions and intra-linguistic differences within communities give rise to a remarkable variety of bird names per species. At most occasions, the commonly used name does not correspond with the *Handbook*. As mentioned earlier, the Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus* is a fairly common and well-known bird to most farmers, shepherds, birdwatchers and bird trappers. In spite of such a familiarity, the local bird names for the yellow-wattled lapwing does not match with that of the name listed in the *Handbook* (**Table 5.6**).

2. The generic term *chitawa* as listed in the *Handbook* is usually used for smaller plovers or wading birds rather than lapwings. Even the *Checklist* carries the same term *chitawa* for the yellow-wattled lapwing. I have mentioned in an earlier chapter that the local informants however gave three different names for the species including one based on a

mythological character. A distinct example of geographic variation is in the choice of adjectives between two local informants. The variation has been directly developed as a result of habitat selection by the bird species, which in turn necessitates the bird trapper to accurately identify the trap design, timing, season, bait and the skill levels for successful trapping. The trapper from the Eastern Ghat hill ranges uses the adjective *chinna* = small, while the one from the Pennar river valley used the adjective *kampa* = thorn bush. I have earlier explained the trapping process in detail. A particular point to consider would be that the adjective *chinna* or *the smaller one* would be to relatively lessen its' importance over plumper, more meatier sandgrouse, ducks, partridges, spurfowl, peafowl, junglefowl and rarely, the stone curlew.

3. A remarkable aspect of the Indian Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus batasienses* was the total absence of a Telugu name inspite of its common presence in various regions of Andhra Pradesh. Daniel *et. al.* (1998) have given its Telugu name as *Chataka pakshi* = Palm-leaf bird. I have mentioned earlier that I could never record a Telugu name for the species during my field survey. While the speed and height of the species' flight pattern was very distinctive, local informants tended to equate it with another species, the House Swift. Most were not aware of its nesting and roosting areas. The Hindustani-Urdu name is in contrast, very distinctive and representative of the species. The bird name comprises the noun, *ababeel*, that is, a *"bird that owns the air while flying over the water!"* (Taher,

pers. comm.) I have not included the Telugu name, *Chataka pakshi*, in spite of its' presence in the Daniel *et. al.* (1998).

4. There has been a singular lack of comparative or standard methods in linguistics, ethno-linguistics, anthropology, and ornithology publications for analysis of geographic variations of local bird names. This study has only been able to piece together analysis methods for various sub-objectives of this manuscript. One such important classification is by Jobling (1991). It is the only semantic categorisation for bird names in easily available standard published literature, including most scientific journals of linguistics and ornithology. The nine categories provide support to most of the bird names collected during this study, including mythology and legends within eponyms. These categories upon separation helped provide a basis for identification and analysis of geographical variation in local bird names.

5. Bird trappers list or rate gamebirds and waterbirds due to the sport it offers through the diverse "intelligence" exhibited by the various species. Most bird trappers seek to know their local environment in detail in order to be able to choose the best sights for placing traps for this species. The red spurfowl, for example, varies its habitat selection through the seasons, through parts of the day, and also seems to vary, according to the trappers, its habitat during the week. The trappers list all the possible feeding and watering locations of the bird and then place their traps. I have earlier indicated that these procedures

and the bait, e.g. beetles, placed in the traps are the contexts for the names in Telugu and Urdu for the species (**Table 5.8**).

6. Common birds are indeed commonly known. This is true between the literary word and the dialectical spoken term. A good example of such corroboration with the *Handbook*, the *Checklist* and local information is in the case of a very commonly found non-gamebird, the Common Indian Myna *Acridotheres tristis*. A broad based generic name *goranka* is listed in the *Handbook* for the Myna. This name is not clearly understood by most local informants. However the name persists in usage and geographic spread. A similar example is that of the Indian Purple Sunbird *Nectarinia asiatica*, which is a very small bird, *c.* 2 to 2.5 inches in total length. The local bird trappers or shikaris never hunt the bird. However they have provided names for the species.

7. A variant example is the Forest Wagtail *Motacilla indica*, which is a very small and cryptic camouflaged bird. This bird is very difficult to spot. However it is very distinct by its behaviour of incessant sprinting along the branches of tall trees to hunt insects for its food. Bird trappers or shikaris never catch this species. The bird's behaviour of tail-wagging and its plumage that gives it various unique names in Telugu that are not provided to the other wagtails. The names are however common throughout Andhra Pradesh and is a signal indicator of the picturesque relevance of the bird's feeding behaviour.

8. Local bird names are meant to indicate and justify local meaning. The limitations of the knowledge prowess of the local informant determine the geographical scope of the bird name. Local inhabitants are able to distinctively identify certain groups of birds or certain behavioural characters within the scope of the generic name. In extension, local bird names can also get distinctly classified according to size.

11.4 Comparison with other languages

1. Scholars have grouped reduplicative forms, onomatopoeic forms and echo words together with compound noun forms. Many phoneticians have noted that variations in the use of stress cause different languages to have different rhythms. Ladefoged (1975) states that because of phrase-final syllables having a different stress and others sharing the feature of equal stress, French utterances give the impression of evenness in rhythm. Based on his observations, Ladefoged attempted to divide languages into types on the basis of a three-way typological classification of rhythm differences. However, Sastry (1994) considered that none of the classifications fit the Telugu language.

2. Rhythm in English and various other stress languages - though not in all - is based on the stressed syllable (O'Connor 1973). But the rhythm in syllable-timed languages is a different phenomenon. O'Connor observed that in French and Hindi, the rhythm is

syllable based. Sastry indicates that this is perhaps the type to which Telugu belongs. This needs to be discussed in detail in relation to local bird names and could be an important scope of future research. Birds and their names could be composed as a result of the language's inherent stress and consequent rhythms. Birds are considered as major symbols, and could comprise repetitive images within the spoken realm of most languages.

3. Birds in South and Southeast Asia are key symbols and engender particular types, such as mythical or habitat-specific bird names, etc. I have presented in an earlier chapter that in most tribal or non-tribal societies, the mythical bird name and the real bird name are not the object of any actual differentiation. The *garuda* for example is an important mythological term in the Ramayana. The name is clearly referred to for the Brahminy Kite.

4. Folk classification or the culturally shared set of relationships of lexically labeled classes to one another, as compared to scientific nomenclature need not be discussed here. However it is important to note that the theoretical question that emerges is to enquire if lexemic bird names are adequately analysed according to their morphology and morphological classifications or are appropriately observed vis-à-vis their semantic categories. De Groot (1968) proposed that rhythm is frequently used for any kind of repetition or periodicity in the physical world, and also for any kind of correspondence in the aesthetic experience and for practically connected experiences as long as it is not clearly

defined. Therefore, the first task in semantic analysis and classification has been an attempt to understand the lexemic chains of speech that form primary data. The analysis in an earlier chapter separates them into analysable units and explores the interrelationships among the definitions of the classes those units designate. The results of this process were later analysed according to listed semantic categories.

5. While the morphological classification and morphology of bird names in Telugu are considered within the parts of language, the semantic analysis is considerably personified with regard to individual perceptions. As seen in an earlier chapter, each item occurring in the domain of bird names in Telugu within their biotic forms is a noun. The lexeme as it occurs is either in a singular form or in combination with another noun or adjective or verbal derivatives. The nouns, verbs, adjectives and verbs within Telugu, Urdu or Hindustani /Hindi are easily distinguished throughout the language. All lexemic combinations as presented in this thesis, including the ones listed in **Appendix A** have been presented within their phonetic and alphabetical listing in **Appendix C** for perusal of variation between languages.

6. A major gap in this study is the absence of bird name records from native indigenous languages other than Telugu and Hindustani Urdu. These languages include the native *chenchu, gondi, tuda, kota, khond* or *ku* and *oraon* among others. Most of these languages are considered to belong to the same Dravidian stock (Caldwell 1976) as Tamil

and Telugu, etc. While the *tuda* language has no affinity to Telugu, *kota*, spoken by a tribe of craftsmen in the Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu, has a familial resemblance to Telugu and Tamil. The *gond* language is indeed closely affiliated to the Tamil and Telugu languages. Rev. J. G. Driberg at the Bishops College, Calcutta, published a grammar and vocabulary of the *gond* language in 1849. Caldwell (1976) has presented various specific points of commonality between *gond* and Telugu. However, *gond* as a distinctively separate language, possesses a large number of roots which are not found elsewhere, and exhibits separate peculiarities of grammatical structure.

7. As is commonly known through historical literature, the primitive Dravidians had acquired the lements of civilisation, prior to the arrival amongst them of the Brahmans. Separation of Sanskrit derivatives from Tamil and Telugu provides primitive Dravidian words that exhibit the simple life of the non-Aryanised Dravidians. These peoples had social structures, alphabets, used palmyra leaves, acknowledged God, had laws, marriages, were acquainted with ordinary metals, medicines, astronomy, boats and ships. Marine limits extended only upto then Ceylon. However there is scant mention about their knowledge of the local natural history or local bird names. It would be interesting and important to ascertain these aspects to complete the ethno-linguistic basis of local knowledge of the environment in pre-Aryan times. Without this knowledge, it is difficult to presuppose or hypothesise the pre-Aryan roots in local bird names of Andhra Pradesh.

8. There is frequent mention of Aryan colonisation of Ceylon prior to their southward spread through the Dandakaranya forests of current Bastar, Satpura and Vindhya hills. It is therefore possible that Sinhalese, pre-Sinhalese+Aryan and Aryan+Dravidian words would have migrated northwards to current Tamil and Telugu regions. A historical time line of the extent of use of certain words would be an important perspective to position the geographical extent of local bird names in comparative Dravidian languages.

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF BIRD NAMES IN TELUGU

Part 4 Summary and Conclusions

Chapter 12 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

12.1 Summary of important bird name records in this study

1. The social context is important for any language study, even through the stages of a prosodic analysis. The systematics of phonetics and phonology, of grammatical categories or of semantics, are in fact, ordered schematic constructs, frames of reference, a sort of scaffolding for the handling of events. Understanding of speech perception and acquisition of phonology for linguistic descriptions can be used as the theoretical basis for an analysis of phonological systems. Phonological analysis in terms of prosodic phonology accounts for regional and social dialect variations. This study has presented a checklist of categories of Telugu morphology in terms of the divisions of verbs, nouns, adjectives, suffixes and prefixes. These divisions and the diversity of such bird names were presented in the relevant chapter on Morphology. Some examples are presented here.

2.(a) The little grebe or dabchick *Podiceps ruficollis* has names relevant to its water habitat, while some are relevant to its behaviour. None point out its colour, or its appearance in a pair, or its nesting behaviour. The morphology of the bird name (**Table 6.1**) for the little grebe is an excellent example of the diversity of the name structure.

2.(b) The painted stork *Mycteria leucocephala* has some names relevant to its choice of its water habitat, while some are relevant to its behaviour. Again, as in the little grebe, none point out its colour, or its appearance in a pair, or its nesting behaviour. The morphology of the bird name has been discussed in **Table 6.2.**

3. This thesis has devoted a separate chapter to Morphological Classification. The chapter presented analytical attempts in comparing the relevance of the single-word, multi-word (up to five-word) combinations of Telugu words with Telugu words for local bird names. The study also attempted examining the combination of Hindustani words with Hindustani words, and similarly for Deccani Urdu or Tamil, based on the actual language origin and are irrelevant of its grammar, i.e., adjective or verbal forms. Examples of the diversity of morphological classification in the relevant languages (Telugu = **Table 6.3**, Hindi, Hindustani-Urdu and Deccani-Urdu = **Table 6.4**) are presented in **Chapter 6** while some are listed here.

3.(a) The storkbilled kingfisher *Pelargopsis capensis* is listed with three names in Telugu in three different morphological combinations, *viz.*, Telugu1, Telugu2 and Telugu3, i.e., Telugu3 = Telugu Word + Telugu Word + Telugu Word (**Table 6.3**). All the Telugu names are in relevance to the species' distinctive facial plumage and the anatomical feature of its protruding beak.

3.(b) The rufoustailed finchlark *Ammomanes phoenicurus* is listed with three name combinations in Telugu in three different morphological combinations, *viz.*, Telugu2, Telugu3 and Telugu4 (**Table 6.3**). All the Telugu names are in relevance to the species' plumage colours.

3.(c) The crested serpent eagle *Spilornis cheela* is listed with one name combination in Telugu in only one morphological combination, *viz.*, Telugu5 (**Table 6.3**). This species is the only bird with a 5-word Telugu combination.

3.(d) The behaviour of the grey heron *Ardea cinerea* in standing still, waiting for the prey to approach and capturing the latter has provided credence to its name in Telugu and Urdu as in most other languages. The name in Hindustani and Urdu, *anjaan* = Unknowing one, or the Innocent one, (**Table 6.4**) is also commonly used in the Hindi dialects of central India, including Bundelkhand and Chhatisgarh in Madhya Pradesh.

3.(e) The purple heron *Ardea purpurea*, similar to the grey heron above, acquires only one colorific adjective, *lal*, to its now-generic name, *anjaan* (**Table 6.4**) due to its reddish /purple body plumage in a two-word combination of Hindustani2, or Hindi2 or Urdu2.

3.(f) The red spurfowl *Galloperdix spadicea* is known with a 3-word Urdu combination (**Table 6.4**) for its' species name, *chhoti jangli murghi*. This name would probably have been given by a city-based shikari, in relation to the proximity of the Grey Junglefowl, *jangli murghi*, which is larger in size and in the same habitat.

3.(g) The Franklin's Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* has a 5-word Urdu combination-name (**Table 6.4**), *Shaikh Fareed Kunkar Mar* = The Mendicant who drops like a pebble. This is the most unique name recorded during this study, and the translation was provided by Shri Siraj Taher, President of the Birdwatchers Society of Andhra Pradesh.

4. The chapter on Morphological Classification is also with reference to other languages within Andhra Pradesh and adjacent regions. Bird names in Telugu or other languages have been classified in this chapter on the basis of the combination of two morphemes, e.g. Telugu + Telugu, or as the combination of three morphemes, e.g. Telugu + Telugu + Telugu. Each combination of two and three morphemes was further classified according to presence or absence of different or common language units.

5. Presence of Hindustani words through phonetically merged suffixes in the Telugu or the Deccani or Hyderabadi Urdu contexts in the specific morpheme combination have been classified under Telugu and Urdu and not in the two-language combination. Similarly, Urdu or Hindi bird names with presence of Hindustani morphemes along with phonetically arranged suffixes in Telugu can be classified and studied as a logical extension of each of the morpheme combinations. The 2- and 3-morpheme combination classification therefore facilitated comparison of Telugu bird names with Urdu, Hindustani, Tamil or Hindi bird names for the same geographical region. The bird names in both the Telugu and Urdu languages for Andhra Pradesh were further classified on the basis of the occurrence of a common morpheme, or the absolute absence of it.

6. The chapter on Morphology has bird names in Telugu and other languages classified on the basis of the combination of two parts of speech, e.g., Noun + Noun, or as a secondary derivative combination of two parts of speech with an addition of a suffix or prefix, e.g. Adjective + Suffix + Noun. Each combination of two and three parts of speech was further classified according to presence or absence of different or common language units. The second level of categorisation was with reference to the language forms, i.e, Telugu Noun or Hindustani Noun, etc. followed by analysis of two-language combinations, e.g., Telugu Adjective + Hindustani Noun. The first word was recognised as the language-category rather any split of combinations according to different categories. Two- and three-

morphological combinations with reference to the parts of speech were compared for bird names in Telugu with *deccani* Urdu and Hindustani. Bird names in Telugu, Hindustani and *deccani* Urdu, have been further classified initially on the basis of the first word, and later within an alphabetical format.

7. An important goal of this thesis has been the morphological classification of bird names in Telugu and other languages. This was tentatively based on the Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphological theory (LMBM). Lexeme-base morphology assumes that only the lexeme is a true linguistic sign where 'lexeme' is defined exclusively and explicitly as any and all noun, verb, and adjective stems. The results helped confirm the fundamental claim which distinguishes LMBM from other morphological frameworks. The morphological classification was therefore presented according to the number of morphemes required to consitute the bird name as collected during this study. This data set is certainly not an exclusive and complete record of all the bird names possible in Telugu and other languages spoken within the political boundaries of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, this study assumes that it has succeeded in only presenting an effective format for single and multiple morphemes according to (a) languages and (b) parts of speech, e.g. noun, verb etc., that would enable identification of zero data records for certain categories. The formats would be useful if in the future, bird names are recorded in Telugu and other languages in Andhra Pradesh in these zero data categories.

8. An important aspect of the tables in the 7th Chapter is to indicate the validity of the bird name category in the respective language or language combinations. This study has proposed that a category *is to be considered as relevant if there are more than five bird names recorded* in that specific category-type. The category-type *should be considered as a tentative category, if there are less than five but three or more than three bird names* in a single language (Aronoff 1976, 1994, Mathews 1991). **Tables 7.1 to 7.6** present the morphological classification analyses that have been presented. This study has presented (a) data-fields with recorded bird names in Telugu and other local languages, and (b) the nearest zero-data categories for comparison along with appendices to enable future linguistic studies on bird names in Telugu.

9. Single morpheme bird names in Telugu, Urdu and Hindustani languages were also compared with other languages like Hindi, Gond, Kannada and Tamil to relate to similar semantics and usage in Andhra Pradesh. The categories included:

- (1.a) **Telugu** as the single morpheme unit.
- (1.b) Single morpheme Telugu words with Hindustani content.
- (1.c) Single morpheme Telugu words with Urdu content.
- (2) **Urdu** as the single morpheme unit.
- (2.a) Words of Urdu content.
- (2.b) Urdu words with Hindustani content.
- (2.c) Urdu words with Telugu content.

- (3) **Hindustani** as the single morpheme unit.
- (3.a) Words with Hindustani content.
- (3.b) Hindustani words with Telugu content.
- (3.c) Hindustani words of Urdu content.

10. The thesis also discussed Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Kannada and Gondi single-morpheme bird names, for linguistic comparison and justification. Bird names in Telugu with merged Sanskrit Morphemes have been recorded. However since the Sanskrit morphemes became '*tatsama*'s or *tatbhava*s and seem to appear like a single language, i.e., Telugu, this study does not mention Sanskrit morphemes separately.

11. Morphological classification of two morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages) has been determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. This study has not attempted to draw conclusions from most of the combinations because of the paucity of data. The study has presented the analysis for **Table 7.1** as being *naturally* relevant for each single-morpheme **within** the 2-morpheme data in all the languages.

12. Three morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages) have also been discussed in the chapter on morphological classification and has been determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. There were no 3-

morpheme bird name in *deccani* Urdu, and other categories indicated records less than 5 names (**Appendix D**). As earlier, the study has presented the analysis for **Table 7.1** as being *naturally* relevant for each single-morpheme **within** the 3-morpheme data in all the languages.

13. The morphological classification of four morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages has been presented in the 7th Chapter and is similarly determined by the language-category of the first morpheme. There were no four-morpheme combinations in both Hindustani and *deccani* Urdu, except one irrelevant uncommon name (Table 7.6) for the nightjar.

14. Since there are not enough bird names in diverse categories for Number, Gender, etc., to enable a viable and comprehensible analysis this study is limited within an analysis of the morphology of bird names in Telugu irrespective of the categories that would have defined them. The morphology of bird names in Telugu and other languages has been discussed with reference to the number of specific words or word-formations, i.e., Noun+Suffix, or Adjective+Suffix+Noun, required to constitute the bird name as collected during this study. The collective permutation of all parts of speech and derivatives or additions and the various languages would perhaps be quite an exhaustive study to accomplish in the future.

15. This study has limited its presentation of morphological categories to simple categories such as **primary** or **compound** words. These include (a) Primary derivatives, formed by making some change in the body of the simple word, and (b) Secondary derivatives, formed by an addition to the beginning or end, such as a Prefix or a Suffix. Primary (noun lexemes) and Compound (noun and other lexemes) word-based morphological classification analyses have been carried out and presented in in this study (**Table 7.7 to 7.12**). These include analyses of compound word-based bird names in Telugu with Noun (**Table 7.8**), Adjective (**Table 7.9**), and Verb (**Table 7.10**), in Hindustani (**Table 7.11**), and Urdu (**Table 7.12**).

12.2 Hypotheses and analyses

1. Scientific and ethnic nomenclature has been considered in detail in this study. The importance of recognising the lexemic status of homonymous and polysemous terms has been an important goal of comparing local bird names. Unlabeled classes within this semantic domain (including the highest level or class or BIOTIC FORM) were examined. Local cultural significance of scientific nomenclatural classes, as compared to hierarchically related ethnic and folk taxonomic categories, along with classes that do not in any case belong in a linguistic description have been reviewed during this systematic review of Telugu lexemes vis-à-vis local bird names.

2. Various linguists, including Malinowski, Hymes, Franz Boas, Marcel Cohen, Alf Sommerfelt, Kroeber, Conklin, Firth, Lawrence, Emile Benveniste and Claude Levi-Strauss, have pointed out the urgent need for an ethnolinguistic theory, a theory for the guidance of linguistic research to be done among local people and in connection with ethnographic study. These linguists have presented strong statements of scientific reasons for ethno-linguistic study. They felt that such a theory would indicate the *essential truth in the existence and purpose of language* while unchanged throughout the whole range of linguistic varieties inspite of the influence of physiological, mental, social and other cultural elements. Language would itself be seen as a shared, socially inherited system, the use of which in communication tends to be seen primarily in terms of the cognitive function of distinguishing or expressing meanings. It would be indispensable for each language to be described in terms of its own configuration, instead of on a preconceived abstract scheme.

3. This study has described bird names with respect to several themes: (a) the difference between physical names and the classifications derived by human beings; (b) cultural descriptions in relevance to the data; (c) linguistic analysis of cultural data; and, (d) the development of a common framework. The study discussed the culturally shared set of relationships of lexically labeled classes to one another. Processes of scientific nomenclature as compared to local "identification" or techniques by which particular objects are placed in classes by ethnic communities have been compared. The analysis of

Telugu folk bird classification has been understood by this study as the system of semantic relations among usually lexically labeled classes. This study has clearly indicated that the analysis of ethno-ornithological data is a necessary study of flora and fauna in the linguistic context.

4. Presence of unconscious linguistic processes and their understanding has helped this study gain a clearer understanding of local ethnological phenomena in regard to bird names. Classifications of concepts, sex or generic functions, animate and inanimate forms, have been generically determined according to time and place through sense-impressions and non-voluntary concepts. This study recognised the distinction between 'structure', which in general terms refers to syntagmatic relations and units and involves prosodies, and 'system', which in general terms refers to paradigmatic functions and classes and involves phonematic units. Various linguistic theories emphasise the interdependence of the grammatical and phonological levels, i.e., grammatical classes and boundaries are taken into account in the phonological analysis, so the importance of morphological functions is also recognised in the analysis.

5. The social context is an important concern for any phonological study, or for that matter, any language study. An understanding of transactional semantics or a semantic analysis of the bird names in Telugu and other languages extended the various classifications, morphological and language-morphology, to the social and discourse

contexts. Thus, local-semantic analysis helped provide the required linguistic justification for the long list of bird names provided in **Appendix A**. Some key examples of diverse semantic categories are presented below.

6. The darter or snake-bird *Anhinga rufa*, with its' narrow longish neck seems snake-like in **appearance** and thereby derives its Telugu name, *pamu batu*, (= snake duck) as in most other languages. In paradox, the crested serpent eagle, *Spilornis cheela*, also named, *pamula gedda*, (= snake-eating eagle) after its feeding behaviour or preference for snakes in its diet. This is a good example of the context determining the purpose of the name, and not the lexical meaning of the Telugu word. Similar is the example of the little green heron *Butorides striatus*, named after its typical **feeding behaviour**. The bird crouches and walks forward in a manner similar to a very docile beggar. This characteristic has given the species its' name, *ponnangi pitta* (= beggar bird).

7. The Indian reef heron *Egretta gularis* is a darkish egret /heron coastal and brackish water-frequenting species unlike the all-white coloured freshwater egrets. Uniquely, two semantic categories provide the species its' names, (1) **Habitat:** *theerapu konga* = Coast Crane (Telugu), and (2) **Colour:** *kala bagla* = black egret (Hindustani). The jungle bush quail *Perdicula asiatica* is named *girza pitta* = spotted bird (Telugu) due to its spotted **plumage** while its **habitat preference** and perhaps its plumage provides the

name *poda yelise* = dust quail (Telugu). **Relative size** also provides a third name in Telugu to this species, *kokkera elise* = Large Quail.

8. The **feeding behaviour** of the little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius,* of rapidly walking with jerky movements gives the name *bytu ullanka* = Villagers' walk (Telugu). This study recorded an interesting name for the species in Cuddapah from its ability to completely disappear from open view without flying away, even in a completely open patch devoid of vegetation. Local informants presume that the bird actually went down to hell. The locals claim that this species comes up from hell to check up on local villagers and then goes down to report to the **mythological** Lord *Yama,* the God of Death. This behaviour gives the species the name, *bhulinga sakuni*, i.e., the netherworld broker or gossip (Telugu).

12.3 Ethno-ornithology and ethno-linguistics

1. This study has presented through this thesis the most comprehensive survey of the ethnic and ornithological (= *study of birds*) knowledge of the Telugu-speaking people. The study has attempted to collaborate between the fields of ornithology and linguistics, because "an intelligible description of ethnic knowledge of biology must relate folk classification to scientific (Linnaean) taxonomy" (Taylor 1990). This linguistic study of

Telugu bird names among the various communities in Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring areas has outlined local cultural presumptions about classifying birds, and described the system of folk bird nomenclature in consistent terms with both the scientific and ethnic linkages. This has been accomplished while remaining consistent with the morphology and syntax of the Telugu language. The study has presented diverse analyses of the local system of folk bird classification within a posited and ethnic semantic domain of 'biotic forms'.

2. The aims and objectives of this focussed on human relationships with nature through birds and provided names in a logical and sequential manner within the local natural environment. This ethno-linguistic study has presented diverse perspectives in which birds and humans in Andhra Pradesh have become justified within the linguistic status of the local languages. The field structure of semantic implications derived during this study served as a process of determination of lexical domains thereby attempting to describe the entire lexicon of local languages. Some of the bird names in Telugu and other languages analysed above for their semantic categories seem to be partly defined by the classes of objects to which they are presumed to apply.

3. The results of enabling assumptions about positing assumptive classes of objects to lexemes are presented in the various tables in this thesis. Most bird names represent all the basic or "generic" terms within the posited Biotic Form domain. This was recorded consistent

with the fact that the distinctiveness of these terms has long been recognised in folk biological nomenclature, and was possible to distinguish on nomenclatural levels. The theory of lexical structure suggested various lexical domains and offered a systematic attempt to identify the underlying structure of lexemes in one domain in terms of components drawn from the entire lexicon within a specific language. This study has restricted the analysis of a particular domain to an example established by a lexical-component within the binomial. This was possible only if not itself realised by any lexeme in the language, although it may have been required in the definition of other lexemes.

4. It was abundantly clear from the definitions of lexemes within folk taxonomies, implied or otherwise, that a superordinate class may appear in the definition of subordinately related ones. Thus, for example, a binomial always had a 'generic name' as its definition, just as the latter probably had the notion of defining the bird within its definition. More importantly, the binomial bird name was also found in the definition of at least the primary bird names recorded in this study. The implied class of bird names with morphological classes or semantic variations were thus limited within the scope of body colour, plumage, leg shape, beak colour or mythological references. The semantic analysis enabled a study of the field structure of bird names in Telugu and other languages and indicated important differences among defined categories. These differences helped identify classes within the same semantic domain. There are techniques for discovering "many meaningful and culturally revealing categories related by inclusion that are not conventionally, monolexemically labeled". With the exception of evidence for the initial semantic classes drawn from the ones listed by Jobling

(1991), the semantic analysis was based on perceived similarities between bird species derived from the names collected during this study.

5. Presence of a a semantic category within a description of the language was often considered as a specific relationship between a linguistic sign and the objects that it denotes. Three important points of analysis were considered relevant for this signification, including (a) the linguistic sign, i.e., a lexeme, and (b) the object denoted by the sign, which are mediated in some sense by the (c) concept of the category of objects that may properly be denoted by the separation. Further, the semantic separation of binomials was recognised as the presence of a naturally conceived class of things, arrived at pragmatically by stimulus generalisation, with a distinctive quality of combination of qualities in common, furnishing the basis for their common designation. These distinctive qualities of semantic separation of categories were considered as the most significant features of the objects and the defining features of the class.

6. This study has therefore attempted to integrate covert semantic categories into the classification systems described in the various tables, and analysed them alongside labeled categories or taxa. This was essentially enabled through a hierarchically arranged classification scheme, along with the elements of the "triangle of signification" but without the linguistic sign. Hierarchical classification is not possible in such a limited data set of bird names with reference to lexemes collected during this study. However, this study has been successful in recording non-lexemic phrases or expressions used to refer to specific categories (**Tables 8.1 to 8.25**).

7. I have found that most non-lexemic phrases or expressions within the bird names recorded here for Telugu and other languages, refer to the semantic categories or expressions, and seem to function like a lexeme to denote bird names within specific sub-categories. In either case, it is obvious that distinctive features are necessary if these categories could integrate such a class into the same taxonomic model used for hierarchical taxa that was not possible in the first place. Another alternative to this view is the consideration that the folk taxon is a set of real objects, or as in the present case, a set of animal organisms rather than the categories of those objects. The taxon or category, however, is not the same as its lexemic members. It was found important to discover distinctive features that could be found to define the posited categories. This process however was not applied in the field itself during data collection to avoid bias by the local informant. The method of elicitation could unduly restrict recognition of complexes only to those that happened to fall entirely within the range of a given life-form (Atran 1983).

8. Several generalizations regarding the process of naming birds in Andhra Pradesh became evident during this study. Generic names from the pre-independence and pre-Colonial times showed that the inhabitants had an intimate knowledge of and close interaction with the physical environment. The dominant characters of the environment came through clearly in both the frequency, spatial distribution and diversity of bird-names. Bird-names could therefore be considered to strongly indicate the nature of the inhabitants'

economic interaction with their environment. These generalisations and contextual considerations required this study to therefore be cautious in its survey methods.

9. This study utilised the new and growing school of field survey methods termed as "**Participatory Appraisal**". This method involves use of standard methods for enabling local informants to participate willingly in the survey process. The process helps prevent any bias of the surveyor, either cultural or anthromorphic. Participatory appraisal methods were found to be pluralist but not exclusive. Field surveys for bird names in this study has been necessarily focused on my behaviour and attitude of the facilitator. Participation of local informants helps escape this personal inhibition or barrier towards adopting a conclusion about local knowledge before it is analysed.

10. This study and its methods needed innovative or alternative systems of enquiry in diverse field situations. As an alternate approach to collection of data on bird names in Telugu, the field surveys have demonstrated the participatory appraisal survey's potential in providing extensive matrices other than place-names or semantics' based studies. Various linguistics-specific analysis and conclusions are presented in the relevant chapters. This study also hopes to position methods and key aspects of participatory appraisal methods for local linguistic information. These include:

(a) Analysis of the issues from field experiences which encourage a comparison of participatory appraisal type of inquiry with questionnaire surveys.

(b) Interim appraisal of methodological innovations emerging from my field experiences in listing bird names in Telugu.

(c) The larger context of paradigmatic bases, principles, objectives, operational issues and contextual basis of data involved in the two systems of inquiry under consideration.

(d) Scanning the scope for evaluating /judging data from participatory appraisal type inquiries, its attributes relating to the kind of data, representativeness, independence, trustworthiness and output.

(e) Identification of certain gaps to be filled in this regard by participatory appraisals, so as to have more and better evidence from new field experience.

(f) Suggesting checklists for approaching participatory appraisals of a similar one.

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I was privileged and honoured to have very brief but extremely helpful discussions with various experts in the subject. Other experts helped in various means apart from discussions. They include:

(a) Dr. Salim Ali, Padma Vibhushan, ex-Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, and ex-President, BNHS. Dr. Salim Ali passed away in 1987. It would have been very interesting to seek his opinion on the completed study.

(b) Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Padma Bhushan, ex-Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D. C., USA. He was very encouraging and recounted similar discussions on ethno-ornithology that he had with Dr. Claude Levi-Strauss, the famous ethno-linguist from France, and Dr. Richard Leakey, the renowned anthropologist in Kenya.

(c) M. Krishnan, most renowned naturalist and wildlife photgrapher based in Madras. He was most forthcoming in suggestions and methods in ascertaining if the local informant was bluffing or otherwise. His nature column in the newspapers has served to inspire many budding naturalists. Unfortunately, he has also passed away during the progress of this study.

(d) Dr. Paul Michael Taylor, Ethno-Anthropologist, Anthropology Department, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA, and the author of the most cited reference in this manuscript, through his study of the Tobelo people in Indonesia, helped provide the early impetus through his method of classifying ethnological data and analyses.

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shape this study and manuscript through completion. Her pioneering position as a lady scientist helped inspire my study.

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My local informants helped with data acquisition, understanding and retro-checking of comparative bird names from other areas. I have listed most of my informants in the Appendix. Some however require special mention:

(a) Aitanna, resident of Reddipalli Village, Cuddapah district. He was instrumental in the rediscovery of a bird species that was unknown for more than a hundred years. His expert knowledge of the region and of its wildlife is phenomenal. His love for bird-watching, and for walking around in the forests at day and night can tire anyone less capable. He introduced me to various other local informants.

(b) Subbanna, resident of Vontimitta Village, Cuddapah district. He worked with the BNHS bird migration study project. He had an extensive network of bird trappers in Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor districts.

(c) Mr. Siraj Taher and Mr. Aasheesh Pittie of the Birdwatchers Society of Andhra Pradesh (BSAP), co-authors of the "Checklist of the Birds of Andhra Pradesh". Their support and friendship helped me transit through the mid-stages of this study.

(d) Mr. Mrutyunjaya Rao, Member, BSAP, and Dr. M. Anjaneyulu (Anji Babu) helped locate bird names in areas that I had not been able to visit in the early stages of the study. Accessing these names early helped me compare them with locations during my field studies.

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(a) BNHS Scientists = Drs. S. Balachandran, and Prakash Rao, Messrs. K. K. Mohapatra and Alagar Rajan. Mr. P. Devanand, BNHS Driver and native of Bitragunta, Nellore District, also helped with extensive fieldwork.

(b) BNHS resource persons = Mr. J. C. Daniel, Director, BNHS, and Dr. Robert B. Grubh, Deputy Director, BNHS.

(c) Prof. K. Viswanatha Reddy, Telugu University, Hyderabad, provided various publications and a copy of his thesis on a similar subject, on loan and as a gift. His encouragement helped me understand that I was studying a good worthwhile thesis topic.

(d) Dr. Vasant Kalpande, Director, Maharashtra State Textbook Board (Bal Bharati), Government of Maharashtra, enabled me to join service as Textbook Officer, Telugu, with the precondition that I should complete the Ph.D. thesis. His encouragement at the thesis-writing stage ensured that I completed the study and the manuscript.

(e) Mr. J. V. N. Kumar and Mr. Narayan Naidu helped in the various stages of data entry, printing and preparation of the final manuscript. Mr. Sam Prasad, Financial Controller, Spicer Memorial College, Pune, helped in the preparation of the final manuscript.

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
5	***Podiceps ruficollis***	**LITTLE GREBE OR DABCHICK**					
/1	munugudi kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN	Tel3	(Tel.V+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	chinna munugudi kodi	Tel.	S&P	Small Diving Fowl	Size+Locomotion+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+(Tel.V+Tel.S) >Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	niru pitta	Tel.	DN	Water Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	cheruvu kodi	Tel.	CS,CN	(Village) Tank Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	adavi batu	Tel.	CS,CN	Forest Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	munugu kodi	Tel.	CPB	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN	Tel2	(Tel.V)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	cinna munugu kodi	Tel.	SLN	Small Diving Fowl	Size+Locomotion+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.V>N >Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/8	munigedi batu	Tel.	AB	Diving Duck	Locomotion+GN	Tel3	(Tel.V+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	buda kodi	Tel.	NR	Diving Fowl	Locomotion+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	pandubi	Hin.	Hb	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion	Hin2	(Hin.N)>Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/11	pandubbi	Urdu	S&P	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion	Urdu2	(Urdu N)>Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/12	pundubbi	Mar.	CLN	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion	Mar2	(Mar.N)>Mar.Adj+Mar.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME		ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/13	*dubdubi*	Hin.	Hb.	Diving (Bird)	Habitat+Locomotion	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/14	mukkulippan	✓ Tam.	COT	Submerges Oneself	Habitat+Locomotion	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
21	**Pelecanus philippensis**	**SPOT BILLED OR GREY PELICAN**					
/1	chinka batu	Tel.	Hb.	Small Canal Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/2	gooda konga	Tel.	S&P	Stork With "Leather Water-bag"	Body Shape	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	chukkala mukku	Tel.	S&P	Spotted Bill	Beak Colour	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N
/4	guda batu	Tel.	DN/CS	Leather-Water Bag-duck	Beak Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	cukkalamukku-gudakonga	Tel.	SLN	Spot-Billed Leather Water Bag-Stork	Body Shape+Beak Shape+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj3+Tel.N
/6	jahaz	Urdu	S&P	Ship	Body Shape	Urdu1	Urdu.N
26	**Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis**	**LARGE CORMORANT**					
/1	bonta kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Large Crow	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	niru kaki	Tel.	DN	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. S.NO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	*pedda niru kaki*	Tel.	DN	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	*niti kaki*	Tel.	CS.	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	niru kodi	Tel.	CS.	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	pedda niti kaki	Tel.	SLN	Large Water Fowl	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/7	pun kawwa	Urdu	S&P	Water Crow	Shape+Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/8	pan kawwa	Hin.	Hb	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N
/9	jal kawwa	Hin.	Hb.	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/10	periya nir kagam	Tam.	COT.	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N >Adj+Tam.N
27	**Phalacrocorax fuscicollis**	**INDIAN SHAG**					
/1	chota pan kawwa	Hin.	Hb.	Small Water Crow	Habitat+Size+GN	Hin3	Hin.Adj+Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N
/2	chinna bonta kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Small Crow Among Big	Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	pedda neeti kaki	Tel.	BB	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	neeti kaki	Tel.	S&P	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	pun kawwa	Hin.	S&P	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/6	*niru kaki*	Tel.	DN	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	pedda niru kaki	Tel.	DN	Large Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
28	**Phalacrocorax niger**	**LITTLE CORMORANT**					
/1	pan kawwa	Hindi	Hb.	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.N>Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	nitikaki	Tel.	Hb.	Water Crow.	Habitat+GN	Tel3	(Tel.N+Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N (Tel.N+Tel.S=Tel.Adj+Tel.N)
/3	cinna niti kaki	Tel.	S&P	Small Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Tel.S. >Tel.Adj+Tel.N)
/4	pun kawwa	Urdu	S&P	Water Crow	Habitat+Colour+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Hin.N
/5	niru kaki	Tel.	DN	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	niti kaki	Tel.	CS	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N
/7	niru kodi	Tel.	CS	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	chota pan kavla	Mar.	CLN	Small Water Crow	Size+Habitat+GN	Mar3	Mar.Adj2+Mar.N
/9	kadal kakkay	Tam.	COT.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/10	*kadal kagam*	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/11	nir kagam	Tam.	Hb.	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
29	**Anhinga rufa**	**DARTER OR SNAKE-BIRD**					
/1	pamu batu	Tel.	Hb	Snake Duck.	Shape of Neck+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	kaliki pitta	Tel.	S&P	Beautiful Bird.	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	niru cilika	Tel.	DN	Water Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	niti kaki	Tel.	CS	Water Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N /Tel.N+Tel.S+Tel.N
/5	niru kodi	Tel.	Ne.	Water Fowl.	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	niti munugu kodi	Tel.	Ne.	Water Diving Fowl.	Habitat+Locomotion +GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.V >Adj+Tel.N
/7	panwa	Hin.	Hb.	Water frequenter	Habitat	Hin1	Hin.N
/8	pandubi	Hin.	Hb.	Diving Bird	Habitat	Hin1	Hin.Adj
/9	tiramdaz	Mar.	CBN	Expert Swimmer	Hab+Locomotion+GN	Mar1	Mar.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
36	***Ardea cinerea rectirostris***		**EASTERN GREY HERON**				
/1	nari	Hindi	Hb.	Woman	Behaviour	Hindi1	Hindi.N
/2	anjan	Hin.	Hb.	Ignorant One	Behaviour	Hin.1	Hin.N
/3	anjan	Urdu	S&P	Ignorant One	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	narayana pachchi	Tel.	Hb.	The Holy Bird	Colour+Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	pamu konga	Tel.	DN	Snake Stork /Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	ponnangi pitta	Tel.	Mc.	Beggar Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	rakhi bagla	Mar.	CBN	'Waistband' Egret	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/8	pamula konga	Tel.	DN	Snake Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	pamula nari kodi	Tel.	Ne.	Snake-Woman-Fowl	Anatomy+Behaviour +GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/10	pamula nari konga	Tel.	Nc.	Snake-Woman-Crane	Anatomy+Behaviour +GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/11	guddi konga	Tel.	Nc.	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/12	sambalarai	Tam.	COT	Ashy Crane	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/13	narayana pakshi	Tel.	SLN	Holy Bird	Colour+Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj.>N+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME		ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/15	gai bagla	Hindi	SLN	Cattle Egret	Foraging Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/16	narai	Tam.	Hb.	Crane	Crane (as a GN)	Tam1	Tam.N
/17	sambal narai	Tam.	Hb.	Ashy Crane	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/18	pedda ceruvu krauncamu	Tel.	A.	Large Pond Heron	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
37	Ardea purpurea manilensis	EASTERN PURPLE HERON					
/1	nari	Hin.	Hb.	Woman	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	lal anjan	Hin	Hb	Red Ignorant One	Plumage+Behaviour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N>Adj.
/3	lal anjaan	Urdu	S&P	Red Ignorant One	Plumage+Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N>Adj.
/4	yerra narayana pakshi	Tel.	Hb	Red Holy Bird	Plumage+Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/5	yerra gala konga	Tel.	DN	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour	Tel4	Tel.Adj2+Tel.S+Tel.N
/6	yerra guddi konga	Tel.	Ne.	Red Blind Crane	Plumage+Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/7	yerra gatu konga	Tel.	Ne.	Red Legged Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/8	pamula narigadu	Tel	SLN	Snake Woman+Man	Feeding Behaviour	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	chennarai	Tam.	Hb.	Red Crane	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
38	**Butorides striatus javanicus**	**LITTLE GREEN HERON**					
/1	dosi konga	Tel.	Hb.	Stealthy Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	ponnangi pitta	Tel.	Ne.	Beggar Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	ponnangi konga	Tel.	Ne.	Beggar Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	cinna kokku	Tam.	Hb.	Small Crane	Size	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
42	Ardeola gravii	**INDIAN POND HERON OR PADDY BIRD**					
/1	bagla	Hin.	Hb.	Egret	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	andha bagla	Hindi	Hb	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	guddi konga	Tel.	Hb/Dn	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	guddi kokkirai	Tel.	S&P	Blind Heron	Behaviour+GN	Tel+Tam	Tel.Adj+Tam.N
/5	chinta tukku	Tel.	DN	Tamarind-Piece	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	bhura bagala	Mar.	CBN	White Egret	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/7	ponnangi pitta	Tel.	Ne.	Beggar Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/8	mabbu konga	Tel.	AB	Dark /Cloudy /Grey Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	madaiyan	Tam.	Hb	Idiot	Behaviour	Tam1	Tam.N
/10	kuruthu kokku	Tam.	Hb.	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/11	ceruvu krauncamu	Tel.	A.	Pond Heron	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
44	**Bubulcus ibis coromandus**	**CATTLE EGRET**					
/1	gai bagla	Hin.	Hb.	Cattle Egret	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	gai bagla	Urdu	S&P	Cattle Egret	Behaviour+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/3	gai bagula	Mar.	CBN	Cattle Egret	Behaviour+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/4	badami bagla	Hin.	Hb.	White Egret	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/5	samti konga	Tel.	Hb	White Egret	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	shanti konga	Tel	S&P	White Egret	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	sati konga	Tel.	DN	Seasonal Crane	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	mattu kokku	Tam.	COT.	Cattle Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N+Tam.S+Tam.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME		ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/9	santi konga	Tel.	SLN	White Egret	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
√/10	unni kokku	√Tam.	Hb.	Insect Crane	Food+GN	Tam2	√ Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/11	gochadi khao	Mar.	Hb.	Insect Eater	Food	Mar2	Mar.N>Adj+Mar.N
46	**Ardea alba modesta**	**LARGE EGRET**					
/1	bada bagla	Hin.	Hb.	Big Crane	Size of the Bird	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	pedda tella konga	Tel.	Hb.	Big White Crane	Size+Colour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	mala konga	Gond	Hb.	Sweeper Egret	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Gond2	Gond.Adj+Gond.N
/4	tella kankanalu	Tel.	DN	White Ibis	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S.
/5	pedda sati konga	Tel.	DN	Large Seasonal Crane	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/6	mor bagla N	Mar.	CBN	Peafowl Egret	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/7	tella sati konga	Tel.	Ne.	White Seasonal Crane	Plumage+Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
√ /8	periya vellai kokku	Tam.	Hb.	Big White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tam3	√ Tam.Adj2+Tam.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
47, 48	***Egretta intermedia intermedia***	**SMALLER OR MEDIAN EGRET**					
/1	tella konga	Tel.	Hb.	White Crane	Colour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	sufaid bagla	Urdu	S&P	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu Adj+Urdu N
/3	tella kankanalu	Tel.	DN	White Ibis	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S.
/4	tella satikonga	Tel.	DN	White Seasonal Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/5	peesal bagla	Mar.	CBN	Bushy Feathered Crane	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/6	sati konga	Tel.	Ne.	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	nedli vellai kokka	Tam.	COT.	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/8	madhyama tella konga	Tel.	SLN	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/9	vellai kakku	Tam.	Hb.	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
49	Egretta garzetta garzetta	**LITTLE EGRET**					
/1	chota bagla	Urdu	S&P	Small Crane	Body Size+GN	Urdu2	Urdu Adj+Urdu N
/2	cinna tellakonga	Tel.	Hb	Small White Crane	Size+Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
47, 48	***Egretta intermedia intermedia***	**SMALLER OR MEDIAN EGRET**					
/1	tella konga	Tel.	Hb.	White Crane	Colour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	sufaid bagla	Urdu	S&P	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu Adj+Urdu N
/3	tella kankanalu	Tel.	DN	White Ibis	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S.
/4	tella satikonga	Tel.	DN	White Seasonal Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/5	peesal bagla	Mar.	CBN	Bushy Feathered Crane	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/6	sati konga	Tel.	Ne.	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	nedli vellai kokka	Tam.	COT.	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/8	madhyama tella konga	Tel.	SLN	Median White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/9	vellai kakku	Tam.	Hb.	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
49	Egretta garzetta garzetta	**LITTLE EGRET**					
/1	chota bagla	Urdu	S&P	Small Crane	Body Size+GN	Urdu2	Urdu Adj+Urdu N
/2	cinna tellakonga	Tel.	Hb	Small White Crane	Size+Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	*cinna vellai kokku*	Tam	Hb	Small White Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/4	tella kankanalu	Tel.	DN	White Gems (=Ibis)	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.S.
/5	tella satikonga	Tel.	DN	White-White Crane	Plumage2+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2 (redundant)+Tel.N
/6	chota peesal bagla	Mar.	CBN	Small Bushy Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Mar3	Mar.Adj2+Mar.N
/7	sati konga	Tel.	Nc.	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	karumukku vellai kokku	Tam.	COT.	Blackbilled White Crane	Bill Colour+Plumage +GN	Tam4	Tam.Adj3+Tam.N
50	**Egretta gularis schistacea**	**INDIAN REEF HERON**					
/1	kala bagla	Hin.	Hb	Black Crane (Dark Phase Only)	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	theerapu konga	Tel.	Hb	Bank/Shore Crane	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N
/3	karai kokku	Tamil	Hb	Bank Crane	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/4	karpu kallavayan	Tamil	Hb	Black Heron	Plumage+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
52	**Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax**		**NIGHT HERON**				
/1	waak	Hin.	Hb	Phonetic For Call	Call Description	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	waaq	Urdu	S&P	Phonetic For Call	Call Description	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	kwaak	Hin	Hb.	Phonetic For Call	Call Description	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	chinta vaka	Tel.	Hb.	Chinta=Tamarind Vaka= The Shore Side	Plumage+Habitat	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	cintokka	Tel.	A.	Tamarind Peel	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/6	cinta nakka	Tel.	S,BB	Tamarind Fox	Plumage+Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/7	chinta kuttu /tukku	Tel.	AB	Tamarind Piece	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	vakka	Tam.	COT.	Phonetic For Call	Call Description	Tam1	Tam.N
56	**Ixobrychus cinnamomeus**		**CHESTNUT BITTERN**				
/1	lal bagla	Hin.	Hb	Red Egret	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	lal bagla	Urdu	S&P	Red Egret	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/3	lal bagla	Mar.	CBN	Red Egret	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/4	*kurutta kokku*	Tam.	Hb	Blind Crane	Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/5	*sandhya kokku*	Mal.	Hb	Evening Crane	Behaviour+GN	Mal2	Mal.Adj+Mal.N
/6	yerra vaka	Tel.	S&P	Red Heron	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	karupputti madaiyan	Tam.	COT.	Red Idiot	Plumage+Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/8	guddi kokkirai	Tel.	Y.	Blind Heron	Behaviour+GN	Tel+Tam	Tel.Adj+Tam.N
57	**Ixobrychus sinensis**	**YELLOW BITTERN**					
/1	peela bagla	Urdu	S&P	Yellow Egret	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	pasupu vaka	Tel.	S&P	Yellow Heron	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	guddi kokkirai	Tel.	Y.	Blind Heron	Behaviour+GN	Tel+Tam	Tel.Adj+Tam.N
59	**Botaurus stellaris stellaris**	**BITTERN**					
/1	nirgang	Hin.	Hb.	Bluethroat	Plumage	Hin2	Hin.N
/2	baaz	Hin.	Hb.	Falcon	Plumage	Hin2	Hin.N
/3	guddi kokkirai	Tel.	Y.	Blind Heron	Behaviour+GN	Tel+Tam	Tel.Adj+Tam.N

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S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
60	Mycteria leucocephala	PAINTED STORK					
/1	yerra kaalla konga	Tel.	Hb.	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+Cs.S) >Adj+Tel.N
/2	errakalu konga	Tel.	S&P	Red Legged Crane	Leg Colour+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+Cs.S) >Adj+Tel.N
/3	kasavu konga	Tel.	S&P	Grass Crane	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	battameka	Tel.	DN	Clothed Goat	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	nattagoti konga	Tel.	DN	Snail Beating Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.V+Tel.N
/6	sevvari narai	Tam.	COT.	Red Lined Stork	Plumage+GN	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/7	rangit karkocha	Mar.	CBN	Colourful Stork	Plumage+GN	Mar2	Mar.Adj+Mar.N
/8	aruna kraunca vyuha	Tel.	Dct.	Red Stork Army	"Army formation "	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
61	Anastomus oscitans	OPENBILL STORK					
/1	galu konga	Tel.	Hb.	Long-Legged Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	terapi mukku konga	Tel.	S&P	Open Billed Stork	Bill Position+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
62	***Ciconia episcopus***	**WHITENECKED STORK**					
/1	kali	Urdu	S&P	Black One	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	battameka	Tel.	DN	Clothed Goat	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	nattagotti konga	Tel.	CS	Snail Crushing Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.V+Tel.N
63	**Ciconia ciconia**	**WHITE STORK**					
/1	vadumi	Tel.	Hb.	White One	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	ujli	Hin.	Hb	Lightning /Shining One	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	ujli	Urdu	S&P	Lightning /Shining One	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	vadumi konga	Tel.	S&P	White Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
66	**Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus**	**BLACKNECKED STORK**					
/1	laha sarang	Hin.	Hb.	(Black) Iron Sheath	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	pedda nalla konga	Tel.	Hb.	Big Black Stork	Size+Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	batta meka	Tel.	DN	Clothed Goat	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
67	***Leptoptilos dubius***	**ADJUTANT STORK**					
/1	garur	Hin.	Hb.	Garuda (?)	Mythical Bird-King (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	pinigala konga	Tel.	Hb.	Corpse-Eating Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.Pls +Tel. Case Marker+Tel.N
/3	qargonch	Urdu	S&P	Donkey (Ear) Beak	Beak Shape	Urdu	Urdu.N
/4	natta gotti konga	Tel.	CS	Snail Beating Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/5	begguru konga	Tel.	SLN	Big Crane	Body Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	di:rgha pa:da	Tel.	BB.	Longlegged Bird	Body Structure	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	gale:sunda bha:rand	Tel.	Dct.	Double-Headed One Or Fierceful One With Trunk In The Neck.	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	gandabhe:runda paksi	Tel.	Dct.	Large Double-Headed Bird	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	brihatcancu bak	Tel.	Dct.	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	maha:cancu bak	Tel.	Dct.	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/11	hastilinga bha:rand	Tel.	Dct.	Elephant Headed One	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+TEl.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
68	***Leptoptilos javanicus***	**LESSER OR HAIR-CRESTED ADJUTANT**					
/1	chandana	Hin.	Hb	Moonlight One	Plumage (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	chandiari	Hin.	Hb	Moonlight One	Plumage (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	chhota garur	Hin.	Hb	Small Garuda	Size+Mythical Bird-King	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/4	tokla moora	Assam	Hb	Bald Head	Anatomy	Assm2	Assm.Adj+Assm.N
/5	bor tokola	Assam	Hb	Large Bald One	Size+Anatomy	Assm2	Assm.Adj+Assm.N
/6	dodal konga	Tel.	Hb	Shore Crane	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Pls+ Tel. Case S+Tel.N
/7	dodal gatti gadu	Tel.	Hb	Shore Frequenter	Habitat+Human Term	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/8	qargonch	Urdu	S&P	Donkey (Ear) Beak	Beak Shape	Urdu	Urdu.N
/9	begguru konga	Tel.	S&P	Bare-Necked Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	cinna begguru konga	Tel.	S&P	Small Bare-Necked Crane	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/11	pamula basavaiah	Tel.	DN	Snake Destroyer (Like a) Bull	Feeding Behaviour +Bull = GN	Tel4	Tel.N+Tel.Pls+Tel.S+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/12	pamula konga	Tel.	DN	Snakes' (Eating) Crane	Feeding Behaviour	Tel4	Tel.N+Tel.Pls+ Tel. Case S+Tel.N
/13	natta gotti konga	Tel.	CS	Snail Crushing Crane	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.N+V>Adj.Tel.N
/14	di:rgha pa:da	Tel.	BB.	Longlegged Bird	Body Structure	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/15	gale:sunda bha:rand	Tel.	Dct.	Double-Headed One Or Fierceful One With Trunk In The Neck.	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/16	gandabhe:runda paksi	Tel.	Dct.	Large Double-Headed Bird	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/17	brihatcancu bak	Tel.	Dct.	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/18	maha:cancu bak	Tel.	Dct.	Big Billed Stork	Beak Structure	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/19	hastilinga bha:rand	Tel.	Dct.	Elephant Headed One	Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
69	**Threskiornis aethiopica melanocephala**			**WHITE IBIS**			
/1	munda	Hin.	Hb.	Bald One	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	safaid baza	Hin.	Hb.	White Falcon	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N

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S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/4	tella kanakanam	Tel.	S&P	White Gem	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	tella kankanaya	Tel.	CS	White Gem	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	talai katti condan	Tam.	ST	Knife Billed One	Beak Shape	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
/7	vella arival mukkan	Tam.	ST	White Sickle Billed One	Beak Shape	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
70	**Pseudibis papillosa papillosa**	**INDIAN BLACK IBIS**					
/1	baza	Hin.	Hb.	Falcon	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	kala baza	Hin.	Hb.	Black Falcon	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	nalla kankanam	Tel.	Hb.	Black Gem	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	karuppu arival mukkam	Tam.	COT.	Black Sickle Face	Plumage+Anatomy	Tam3	Tam.Adj+Tam.N >Adj+Tam.N
/5	devarayi konga	Tel.	A,BB	Black (Stone) Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	jala ka:kaha	Tel.	S.	Water Crow	Habitat+Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	rakta si:rsa	Tel.	S.	Redcrested One	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/8	talai katti condan	Tam.	ST	Knife Billed One	Beak Shape	Tam3	Tam.Adj2+Tam.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
71	***Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus***	**GLOSSY IBIS**					
/1	chota baza	Hin.	Hb.	Small Falcon	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	taati kankanam	Tel.	Hb.	Palm Tree Gem	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	nalla kanakanam	Tel.	DN	Black Gem	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	nalla kankanaya	Tel.	CS	Black Gem	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
72	**Platalea leucorodia major**	**SPOONBILL**					
/1	chamach baza	Hin.	Hb.	Spoon-Billed Falcon	Shape of Bill+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	genta mukku konga	Tel.	Hb.	Spoon Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	teddu muti konga	Tel.	S&P	Spoon Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	chamach baz	Urdu	S&P	Spoon-Billed Falcon	Shape of Bill+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/5	camcamukku konga	U+Tel.	SLN	Spoon-Billed Crane	Shape of Bill+GN	U1+Tel2	Urdu.Adj+Tel.N2

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
73	**Phoenicopterus roseus**	**FLAMINGO**					
/1	raj hans	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Swan	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	surqaab (E Hyd-State - Telangana)	Urdu	S&P	Red Water (bird?) ~~Water Frequenter~~	Habitat	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	pu konga	Tel.	Hb.	Flower Crane	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N2
/4	samudrapu chilika	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	samudrapu cilaka	Tel.	CS	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	samudrapu silaka	Tel.	AB	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	raja hamsa	Tel.	S&P	Royal Swan	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	samudram chilaka	Tel.	DN	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	kilu konga	Tel.	CS	Puppet-Like Crane	Body Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
74	**Phoeniconaias minor**	**LESSER FLAMINGO**					
/1	chhota rajhans	Hindi	Hb.	Small Royal Swan	Size+Behaviour+GN	Hindi3	Hindi.Adj2+Hindi.N
/2	surqaab (as above)	Urdu	S&P	Red water (bird?) ~~Water Frequenter~~	Habitat	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	vankari muti konga	Tel.	S&P	Curved Face Crane	Anatomy+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/4	*samudram chilaka*	Tel.	DN	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	samudrapu chiluka	Tel.	CS	Sea Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	kilu konga	Tel.	CS	Puppet-Like Crane	Body Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
81	**Anser anser rubrirostris**	**EASTERN GREYLAG GOOSE**					
/1	sona	Hindi	Hb.	Gold (?)	Plumage (?)	Hindi1	Hindi.N
/2	harria sona	Hin.	Hb.	Green Gold	Plumage	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	hans	Hin.	Hb.	Swan	Body shape	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	raj hans	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Swan	Body Shape	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/5	budida rangu peddabatu	Tel.	S&P	Ashy Coloured Big-Duck	Colour+Size+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+Tel.M +Tel.Adj+Tel.N
82	**Anser indicus**	**BARHEADED GOOSE**					
/1	hans	Hin.	Hb.	Swan	Body Shape.	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	raj hans	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Swan	Body Shape+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N

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/3	sawan	Hin.	Hb.	Monsoon	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	qaaz	Urdu	S&P	Call (?)	Call (?)	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/5	charalatala peddabatu	Tel.	S&P	Barheaded Big-duck	Plumage+Size+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+Tel.N +Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	nir vattu	Tam.	BB	Water Duck	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
88	Dendrocygna javanica	LESSER WHISTLING TEAL OR TREE DUCK					
/1	seelhi	Hin.	Hb.	Call (?)	Call Rendition (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	seelkahi	Hin.	Hb.	Call (?)	Call Rendition (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	eelavaina chinna chiluva	Tel.	S&P	Whistling+Small Duck	Call+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	eelavese chinna chiluva	Tel.	S&P	Whistling+Small Duck	Call+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/5	jitta batu	Tel.	DN	Small+Duck	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	adavi jitta batu	Tel	DN	Forest+Size+Duck	Habitat+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/7	erra ciluva	Tel.	A	Red Wild-Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

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/8	*chinna erra ciluva*	Tel.	S,BB	Small Red Wild-Duck	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/9	ciluva bayi	Tel.	Y	Whistling Wild-Duck	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	chinna ciluva bayi	Tel.	Y	Small Whistling W.Duck	Size+Call+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
89	**Dendrocygna bicolor**	**LARGE WHISTLING TEAL**					
/1	eelavaina pedda chiluva	Tel.	S&P	Whistling+Large Duck	Call+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	erra ciluva	Tel.	A.	Red Wild-Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	pedda yerra ciluva	Tel.	S,BB	Large Red Wild-Duck	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	ciluva ba:yi	Tel.	Y	Whistling Wild-Duck	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	pedda chiluva ba:yi	Tel.	Y	Large Whistling W.Duck	Size+Call+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
90	**Tadorna ferruginea**	**RUDDY SHELDUCK OR BRAHMINY DUCK**					
/1	surqaab Not in Hyd. !	Urdu	S&P	(Red Coloured Water Frequenter)	Habitat	Urdu1	Urdu.N (wrong)
/2	lal	Hin.	Hb.	Red One	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	bapana chiluwa	Tel.	Hb.	Brahmin Wild Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel/Skt	Skt.Dev.Adj+Tel.N
/4	bapana batu	Tel.	Hb.	Brahmin Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel/Skt	Skt Dev.Adj+Tel.N
/5	bapana kodi	Tel.	DN/CS	Brahmin Fowl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	cakrava:kamu	Tel.	A.	Round One	Body Shape	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt.N?+Tel.S)
/7	jakkava paksi	Tel.	BB	Poetical Swan Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
91	**Tadorna tadorna**	**COMMON SHELDUCK**					
/1	bhuri dega	Tel.	S&P	Frightful Hawk /Falcon	Appearance+GN	Tel/Skt	Skt.Dev .Adj+Tel.N
/2	bhairi	Hin.	S&P	Affectionate One	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	yerra niti kodi	Tel.	DN	Red Water Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
93	**Anas acuta**	**PINTAIL**					
/1	sudi toka batu	Tel.	S&P	Needle Tailed Duck	Tail Shape+GN	Tel2/Skt	Skt Dev.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	pedda batu	Tel.	DN	Large Duck	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
94	**Anas crecca crecca**	**COMMON TEAL**					
/1	chhoti murghabi	Hin	Hb	Small Fowl (water)	Size+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	chhoti murghabi	Urdu	S&P	Small Fowl (water)	Size+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/3	parza	Tel.	S&P	Turmeric Duck	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	ceruvu batu	Tel.	DN	Pond Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	ceruvu kodi	Tel.	DN	Pond Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
97	**Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha**			**SPOTBILL DUCK**			
/1	budidaranga batu	Tel.	S&P	Ashy Coloured Duck	Body Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	jitta batu	Tel.	DN	Small Duck	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	adivela batu	Tel.	CS	Forest Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	budidarangu potti batu	Tel.	SLN	Ashy Coloured Short Duck	Plumage+Size+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+Tel.N +Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
101	**Anas strepera strepera**	**GADWALL**					
/1	erra /yerra reppala batu	Tel.	S&P	Red-Eyelid Duck	Eye-Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
103	**Anas penelope**	**WIGEON**					
/1	namam batu	Tel.	S&P	Forehead-Marked Duck	Plumage+GN	Skt2	Skt.Adj+Skt.N
104	**Anas querquedula**	**GARGANEY OR BLUEWINGED TEAL**					
/1	girva	Hin.	S&P	Colour	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	cheruvu batu	Tel.	DN	Tank Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
105	**Anas clypeata**	**SHOVELLER**					
/1	chamcha muti batu	Tel.	S&P	Spoon Billed Duck	Bill Shape+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	toddi muti kodi	Tel.	DN	Flat Billed Fowl	Bill Shape+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
106	***Rhodonessa caryophyllacea***	**PINKHEADED DUCK**					
/1	gulab sir	Hin.	Hb.	Pink Head	Head Colour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	lal sira	Hin.	Hb.	Red Head	Head Colour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
107	**Netta rufina**	**REDCRESTED POCHARD**					
/1	lal sir	Hin.	Hb.	Red Head	Head Colour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	erra (yerra) tala chiluwa	Tel.	S&P	Red Headed Duck	Head Colour	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	chitti bapana kodi	Tel.	DN	Little Brahminy Fowl	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
108	**Aythya ferina**	**COMMON POCHARD**					
/1	lal sir	Hin.	Hb.	Red Head	Head Colour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
109	**Aythya nyroca**	**WHITE--EYED POCHARD OR FERRUGINOUS DUCK**					
/1	tella kanti chiluwa	Tel.	S&P	White Eyed Duck	Eye Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
111	**Aythya fuligula**	**TUFTED DUCK OR TUFTED POCHARD**					
/1	nalla chiluwa	Tel.	Hb.	Black Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	varri kodi	Tel.	DN	Paddy Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/3	niru batu	Tel.	DN	Water Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
114	**Nettapus coromandelianus**	**COTTON TEAL**					
/1	shirazi bataq	Urdu	S&P	Royal Duck ? (Resident Of Shiraz In Iran i.e. A Migrant)	Behaviour+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/2	dudi chiluwa	Tel.	S&P	Cotton Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	niru kodi	Tel.	DN	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	niru batu	Tel.	DN	Water Duck	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
S.NO.	NAME						
115	**Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos**	**NAKTA OR COMB DUCK**					
/1	nakta	Urdu	S&P	Common Generic Name	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	juttu chiluwa	Tel.	Hb	Crested Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/3	ozuttu batu	Tel.	BB	Crested Duck	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
124	**Elanus caeruleus vociferus**	**BLACKWINGED KITE**					
/1	kapassi	Hin.	Hb.	Cotton (Ball) (?)	Plumage (?)	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	adavi ramadasu	Tel.	Hb	Forest Mendicant	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/3	sufaid cheel	Urdu	S&P	White Kite	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/4	korra pitta	Tel.	DN	White Sparrow/Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
126	**Aviceda jerdoni ceylonensis**	**LEGGE'S BAZA OR SOUTHERN BROWN LIZARD HAWK**					
/1	parundu	Tam.	Hb.	Bird (?)	Common Name (?)	Tam1	Tam.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
127	***Aviceda leuphotes leuphotes***		**INDIAN BLACK CRESTED BAZA**				
/1	gedda	Tel.	A.	Eagle	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
130	**Pernis ptilorhynchus ruficollis**		**CRESTED HONEY BUZZARD**				
/1	gedda	Tel.	A.	Eagle	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	tenu geddu	Tel.	Hb.	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	ten parandu	Tam.	Hb.	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/4	jen alawa	Kan.	Hb.	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Kan2	Kan.N>Adj+Kan.N
/5	ten kotichi	Mal.	Hb.	Honey-Feeding Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Mal2	Mal.N>Adj+Mal.N
/6	kedzi guvvalu	Tel.	DN	Quail (Eating)+Bird	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pls
133	**Milvus migrans govinda**		**PARIAH KITE**				
/1	gedda	Tel.	A.	Eagle	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	cheel	Urdu Hin.	Hb.	Kite	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	cheel	Bengali	Hb.	Kite	Generic Name	Bengali1	Bengali.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/4	cheel	Urdu	S&P	Kite	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/5	malla gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/6	paria parandu	Tam.	Hb.	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/7	mala gadda	Tel.	S&P	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/8	malla gedda	Tel.	S&P	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/9	ilava gedda	Tel.	CS	Whistling Kite	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	garutala pakshi	Tel.	DN	Eagle-King Bird	Mythical One+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/11	ila gedda	Tel.	CS	Whistling Kite	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/12	e:na:di /ya:na:di gedda	Tel.	A,BB	Yaanadi Kite	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
134	**Milvus migrans lineatus**	**BLACKEARED OR LARGE INDIAN KITE**					
/1	mala gadda	Tel.	S&P	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	cheel	Hin.	Hb.	Kite	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	cheel	Urdu	S&P	Kite	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	malla gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Scavenger Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
135	***Haliastur indus indus***	**BRAHMINY KITE**					
/1	gedda	Tel.	A.	Eagle	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	brahmini cheel	Hin.	Hb.	Brahmin Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	sankar cheel	Hin.	Hb.	Lord Shiva's (?) Kite	Mythical+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/4	garuda	Kan.	Hb.	Bird--King	Mythical Name	Kan1	Kan.N
/5	garuda lawa	Tel.	Hb.	Bird-King+Kite	Mythical+GN	Tel2	Tel.N2
/6	garuda mantane	Tel.	Hb	Bird-King (Of God)	Mythical+GN	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.N>Adj.S
/7	krishna parunthu	Tam.	Hb.	Lord Krishna's Bird	Mythical+GN	Tam2	Tam.N2
/8	garudam	Mal.	Hb.	Bird--King	Mythical	Mal1	Mal.N
/9	krishna parundu	Mal.	Hb.	Lord Krishna's Bird	Mythical+GN	Mal2	Mal.Adj+Mal.N
/10	bapana gadda	Tel.	S&P	Brahminy kite	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/11	shirazi cheel (also — brown any thistle bird) in Bld Hyd state	Urdu	S&P	Royal (Of Iran) Kite	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/12	gerutalu manta gedda	Tel.	CS	Bird-King+(God's)+Kite	Mythical2+ GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/13	garududu	Tel.	Myth	Bird-King	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
/14	garudi	Tel.	Myth	Bird-King	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME		LANG.	REF. /NOTE	ENGLISH NAME / MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/15	garutamantudu	Tel.	Myth	Bird-King	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
/16	garutalamantudu	Tel.	Myth	Bird-King	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
/17	garudalavaru	Tel.	Myth	Bird-King	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
138	**Accipiter badius dussumieri**			**INDIAN SHIKRA**			
/1	shikra	Urdu	S&P	Hunter-Hawk	Feeding B'viour as GN	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	shikra	Hin	Hb.	Hunter-Hawk	Feeding B'viour. as GN	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	shikra	Mar.	Hb.	Hunter-Hawk	Feeding B'viour. as GN	Mar1	Mar.N
/4	jale dega	Tel.	Hb.	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	jala dega	Tel.	S&P	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
144	**Accipiter trivirgatus indicus**			**NORTH INDIAN CRESTED GOSHAWK**			
/1	kokila dega	Tel.	Hb.	Cuckoo+Hawk	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
145	**Accipiter trivirgatus peni5sulae**		**SOUTH INDIAN CRESTED GOSHAWK**				
/1	kokila dega	Tel.	Hb.	Cuckoo+Hawk	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
147	**Accipiter nisus nisosimilis**		**ASIATIC SPARROW HAWK**				
/1	warnapa dega	Tel.	Hb.	Coloured Hawk	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	pedda dega	Tel.	DN	Large Hawk	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	jale dega	Tel.	A.	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
148	**Accipiter nisus melaschistos**		**INDIAN SPARROW HAWK**				
/1	basha /bashin	Hin.	Hb.	Royal One	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	badshah	Urdu	S&P	Emperor	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	pedda dega pakshi	Tel.	DN	Large Hawk-Bird	Size+GN2	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/4	jale dega	Tel.	A.	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
151	***Accipiter virgatus besra***	**SOUTHERN BESRA SPARROW HAWK**					
/1	vaishtapa dega	Tel.	HB	Vaishnavite+Hawk	Mythical+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	badshah	Urdu	S&P	Emperor	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	jale dega	Tel.	A.	Fishing+Hawk	Hunting Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
153	**Buteo rufinus rufinus**	**LONG LEGGED BUZZARD-EAGLE**					
/1	chuhamar	Hin.	Hb.	Rat-catcher	Feeding Behaviour	Hin2	Hin.N+Hin.V>N
/2	korra picika	Tel.	DN	Grain-Sparrow (Eater)	Plumage (?)+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
156	**Buteo buteo japonicus**	**BUZZARD**					
/1	chuhamar	Urdu	S&P	Rat-Catcher /Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N
/2	chuhamar	Hin	Hb.	Rat-Catcher /Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Hin2	Hin.N+Hin.V>N
157	**Butastur teesa teesa**	**WHITE-EYED BUZZARD-EAGLE**					
/1	buda mali gedda	Tel.	Hb	Small+Scavenger+Eagle	Size+Foraging+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
160	**Spizaetus (cirrhatus) limnaeetus**			**CHANGEABLE HAWK-EAGLE**			
161	**Spizaetus cirrhatus cirrhatus**			**INDIAN CRESTED HAWK-EAGLE**			
/1	shah baaz	Hin.	Hb.	(Emperor's Favourite (?)) King of Hunters	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	jutu bhuri	Tel.	Hb.	Crested Hawk	Plumage (?)	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	namli puri gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Peacock-Crested Eagle	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	juttu bhyri	Tel.	S&P	Crested Hawk	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	shahbaaz	Urdu	S&P	(Emperor's Favourite (?)) King of hunters	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
163	**Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus**			**BONNELLI'S OR SLENDER HAWK-EAGLE**			
/1	kundeli salawa	Tel.	Hb	Hare-Eating Hawk	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
164	**Hieraaetus pennatus**			**BOOTED HAWK-EAGLE**			
/1	gilehri mar	Hin.	Hb.	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	udatal gedda /gadda	Tel.	Hb	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	gilheri mar	Urdu	S&P	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
168	**Aquila rapax vindhiana**	**TAWNY EAGLE**					
/1	alawa	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Hunter	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	salawa	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Fish Hunter	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	yerra khageswarudu	Tel.	A.	Red Lord Of Birds	Plumage+Legend (GN)	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
169	**Aquila rapax nipalensis**	**EASTERN STEPPE EAGLE**					
/1	rajula khageswarudu	Tel.	A.	King Lord Of Birds	Legend+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
170	**Aquila clanga**	**GREATER SPOTTED EAGLE**					
/1	nalla gadda	Tel.	Hb	Black Kite	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	rajula khageswarudu	Tel.	A.	King Lord Of Birds	Legend+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
171	**Aquila pomarina hastata**	**LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE**					
/1	gutimar	Beng.	Hb.	Cocoon Destroyer	Feeding Behaviour	Beng1	Beng.N
/2	pahari teesa	Hin.	Hb.	Mountain Hawk	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
S.NO.	NAME						
/3	*pahadi cheel*	Urdu	S&P	Mountain Hawk	Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/4	rajula khageswarudu	Tel.	A.	King Lord Of Birds	Legend+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
172	**Ictinaetus malayensis perniger**			**BLACK EAGLE**			
/1	adavi nalla gadda	Tel.	Hb	Forest Black Eagle	Habitat+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.N+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	bhairava gedda	Tel.	DN	Mendicant Eagle	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
173	**Haliaeetus leucogaster**			**WHITEBELLIED SEA EAGLE**			
/1	ala gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Wave (Seashore) Eagle	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
174	**Haliaeetus leucoryphus**			**LONGTAILED OR PALLAS'S FISHING EAGLE**			
/1	cepala gedda	Tel.	MN	Fish (Eating) Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
175	**Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus ichthyaetus**			**GREYHEADED FISHING EAGLE**			

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
178	**Sarcogyps calvus**	**BLACK OR KING VULTURE**					
/1	Raj gidh	Hin.	Hb.	King Vulture	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Mulla gidh	Hin.	Hb.	'Maulvi' Vulture	Personification+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Nalla borawa	Tel.	Hb	Black Vulture	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Jata:yu	Tel.	Y.	Legendary Bird	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
182	**Gyps indicus indicus**	**INDIAN LONGBILLED VULTURE**					
/1	Gidh	Hin/U.	Hb	Vulture	Generic Name	Hin/Urdu1	Hin.N/Urdu.N
/2	Podugu mukku borawa	Tel.	S&P	Longbilled Vulture	Body Part+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
180/3	**Gyps fulvus fulvescens**	**INDIAN GRIFFON VULTURE**					
/1	Gidh	Urdu	S&P	Vulture	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Erra borawa	Tel.	S&P	Red Vulture	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Ganda bherundamu	Tel.	Y.	Two-headed Eagle	Legend	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Tella gadda	Tel.	S.	White Eagle	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/5	Pi gedda	Tel.	S.	Scavenger Eagle	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Pitiri gedda	Tel.	S.	Scavenger Eagle	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
185	**Gyps bengalensis**	**INDIAN WHITEBACKED VULTURE**					
/1	Gidh	Hin/U.	Hb	Vulture	Generic Name	Hin/Urdu1	Hin.N/Urdu.N
/2	Matti paudum gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Dusty Eagle	Plumage+ Personification	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	Tella veepu boruwa	Tel.	S&P	Whitebacked Vulture	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	Bompala boruva	Tel.	A	Big Mouth Vulture	Beak Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
187	**Neophron percnopterus ginginianus**	**INDIAN SCAVENGER VULTURE**					
/1	Safed gidh	Hin/U.	Hb	White Vulture	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Kal murgh	Hin.	Hb.	Black Fowl	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Tella borava	Tel.	Hb	White Vulture	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/4	*Pitiri gadda*	Tel.	Hb	Scavenger Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Manjal thirudi	Tam.	Hb.	Turmeric Thief (Female)	Plumage+ Personification	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
190	**Circus macrourus**	**PALE HARRIER**					
/1	Girgitmar	Hin.	Hb.	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.V>N
/2	Tella chaapa gadda	Tel.	Hb.	White Fish-Hawk	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	Pilli gadda	Tel.	Hb	Cat-Kite/Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	Poonai parundu	Tam.	Hb.	Cat-Bird/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/5	Girgut Mar	Urdu	S&P	lizard (calotes) (Squirrel) Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Urdu2	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu.V>N
/6	Tella tsa:pa gadda	Tel.	A,S	White Fish-Hawk	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
191	**Circus pygargus**	**MONTAGU'S HARRIER**					
/1	Girgitmar	Hin.	Hb.	Lizard (calotes) (Squirrel) Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.V>N
/2	Tella chappa gadda	Tel.	Hb.	White Fish-Hawk	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO. S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	*Pilli gadda*	Tel.	Hb	Cat-Kite/Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	Girgut Mar	Urdu	S&P	Squirrel Hunter	Food+Feeding B'viour	Urdu2	Urdu.N>Adj+Urdu.V>N
192	**Circus melanoleucos**	**PIED HARRIER**					
193	**Circus aeruginosus aeruginosus**	**MARSH HARRIER**					
/1	Safed sira	Hin.	Hb.	White Headed	Plumage	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Poonai parundu	Tam.	Hb.	Cat Kite/Hawk	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/3	Sufaid sir	Urdu	S&P	White Headed	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/4	Tella tala pilli gadda	Tel.	S&P	Whiteheaded Cat-Eagle	Plumage+F'ding Beh+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+Tel.N3
195	**Circaetus gallicus gallicus**	**SHORT-TOED EAGLE**					
/1	Saampmaar	Hin.	Hb.	Snake Killer	Food+Feeding B'viour	Hin2	Hin.N+Hin.V>N
/2	Saampmaar	Urdu	Hb.	Snake Killer	Food+Feeding B'viour	Urdu2	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N

SYNNO. S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Pamula gadda	Tel.	Hb	Snake Eagle/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.S+Tel.N
/4	Pambu parandu	Tam.	Hb.	Snake Eagle/Kite	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
197	**Spilornis cheela melanotis**	**LESSER OR PENINSULAR CRESTED SERPENT--EAGLE**					
/1	Nalla pamula gadda	Tel.	Hb	Black Serpent Eagle	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.Pls+ Tel.S+Tel.N
203	**Pandion haliaetus haliaetus**	**OSPREY**					
/1	Machhlimar	Hin/U.	Hb	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Hin2/Urdu2	Urdu.N>Adj+Urdu.V>N /Hin.N>Adj+Hin.V>N
/2	Machhariya	Hin.	Hb.	Fisherman	Feeding Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	Machhmanga	Hin.	Hb.	Fisherman	Feeding Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	Koramen gadda/gedda	Tel.	Hb.	Fish Eagle	Feeding Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Vral addipan	Tam.	Hb.	Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.V>N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
208	**Falco biarmicus jugger**	**LAGGAR FALCON**					
/1	Lagadu	Tel.	Hb	Staff /Club	Hunting Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Laggadh	Urdu	S&P	Staff /Club	Hunting Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
209	**Falco peregrinus japonensis**	**EASTERN PEREGRINE FALCON**					
/1	Bhyri	Hin.	Hb.	Falcon	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Bhyri dega	Tel.	Hb	Falcon	Generic Name	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Bhairi	Urdu	S&P	Falcon	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
211	**Falco perigrinus peregrinator**	**SHAHEEN FALCON**					
/1	Shaheen Kohi (F)	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Cuckoo	Behaviour+Plumage	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Shaheen kohila (M)	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Cuckoo	Behaviour+Plumage	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Shaheen	Urdu	S&P	Royal One	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	Shaheen bhairavi	Tel.	S&P	Royal Mendicant	Behaviour+Feeding	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Jowalum	Tel.	S&P	Colour of Jowar	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
212	***Falco subbuteo subbuteo***	**HOBBY**					
219	**Falco chicquera chicquera**	**REDHEADED MERLIN**					
/1	Jellaganta	Tel.	Hb.	Red-Throated One	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Jelgadda	Tel.	Hb.	Red-Eagle	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Jallagadda	Tel.	S&P	Red-Eagle	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Tirumundi dega	Tel.	S&P	Red-headed Eagle	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Toorunti	Tel.	S&P	Red-headed One	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Turumẹhi	Urdu	S&P	Red-headed One ?	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
220	**Falco vespertinus amurensis**	**EASTERN REDLEGGED FALCON**					
221 & 222	**Falco naumanni** **Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus**	**LESSER KESTREL** **EUROPEAN KESTREL**					
/1	Thondala muchi gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Thondala doshi gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Thonda doshi gadu	Tel.	S&P	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	Narzi	Urdu	S&P	Persian for Hunter	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
224	**Falco tinnunculus objurgatus**	**INDIAN KESTREL**					
/1	Thondala muchi gadda	Tel.	Hb.	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Thondala doshi gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Lizard Killing Eagle	Food+Feeding Beh+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
241	**Francolinus pictus pictus**	**SOUTHERN PAINTED PARTRIDGE**					
/1	Kakera kozhi	Tam.	Hb.	Call (Phonetic) Fowl	Call+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/2	Kakera	Urdu	S&P	Call Description	Call	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Rangula kamsu	Tel.	S&P	Coloured Partridge	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Nalla kamsu	Tel.	S&P	Black Partridge	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Kakera kodi	Tel.	S&P	Call (Phonetic) Fowl	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Cako:ramu	Tel.	A	Call (Poetic)	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/7	Kapo:tamu	Skt.	Ref.	Dove /Pigeon	Generic Name	Skt1+Tel1	Skt.N+Tel.Case Suffix
/8	Kapinjala	Tel.	Y.	Auspicious One	Mythology	Tel1	Tel.N
245	**Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus**			**NORTH INDIAN GREY PARTRIDGE**			
/1	Teetar	Hin.	Hb.	Phonetic for Call	Call (also Generic)	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Ram teetar	Hin.	Hb.	Lord Rama's Partridge	Mythical+GN	Hin2	Hin.N=Adj+Hin.N
/3	Safed teetar	Hin.	Hb.	White Partridge	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/4	Gora teetar	Hin.	Hb.	White Partridge	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/5	Teetar	Urdu	S&P	Phonetic for Call	Call (also Generic)	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/6	Budidarangu kamzu	Tel.	S&P	Ash-coloured Partridge	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/7	Cako:ramu	Tel.	A	Call (Poetic)	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/8	Kapinjala	Tel.	Y.	Auspicious One	Mythology	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
246	**Francolinus pondicerianus pondicerianus**			**SOUTH INDIAN GREY PARTRIDGE**			
/1	Safed teetar	Hin.	Hb.	White Partridge	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Teetar	Urdu	S&P	Phonetic for Call	Call (also Generic)	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Kawanga	Tel.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Call Rendition	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Teetuya	Tel.	S&P	Phonetic For Call	Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Cako:ramu	Tel.	A	Call (Poetic)	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Kapinjala	Tel.	Y.	Auspicious One	Mythology	Tel1	Tel.N
250	**Coturnix coturnix coturnix**			**GREY QUAIL**			
/1	Bater	Hin.	Hb.	Quail	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Bada bater	Hin.	Hb.	Large Quail	Size+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Gogari yellichi	Tel.	Hb.	Call+Quail	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Gogira yelise	Tel.	Hb.	Call+Quail	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Budidarangu yelise	Tel.	S&P	Ash-coloured Quail	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/6	Ghagus	Urdu	S&P	Flock Behaviour ?	Feeding Behaviour ?	Urdu1	Urdu.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
252	**Coturnix coromandelica**	**BLACKBREASTED OR RAIN QUAIL**					
/1	Chinna yellichi	Tel.	Hb	Small Quail	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Nallabora yelise	Tel.	S&P	Black-seed Quail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Bater	Urdu	S&P	Quail	Generic	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/4	Teetawa	Tel.	BB	Quail	Generic	Tel1	Tel.N
253	**Coturnix chinensis chinensis**	**BLUEBREASTED QUAIL**					
/1	Nila ellichi	Tel.	S&P	Blue Quail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
255	**Perdicula asiatica asiatica**	**JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL**					
/1	Lowwa	Urdu	S&P	Quail	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Girza pitta	Tel.	Hb	Spotted+Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Adavi poda yelise	Tel.	S&P	Forest Dust Quail	Habitat+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.N+Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Purrellu	Tel.	BB	Quail	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/5	E:lise /Ye:lise	Tel.	A,BB	Quail	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Kokkera e:lise	Tel.	A,BB	Large Quail	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
257a	**Perdicula asiatica vellorei**			**TAMIL NADU JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL**			
260	**Perdicula argoondah argoondah**			**DECCAN ROCK BUSH QUAIL**			
/1	Lowwa	Urdu	S&P	Quail	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Lawunka	Tel.	Hb	Quail	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Rari(ti)poda yelise	Tel.	S&P	Rock Bush Quail	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
275	**Galloperdix spadicea spadicea**			**RED SPURFOWL**			
/1	Chhoti jangli murghi	Urdu	Hb	Small Forest Fowl	Size+Habitat+GN	Urdu3	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N2
/2	Yerra kodi	Tel.	Hb	Red Fowl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Jita kodi	Tel.	Hb	Crested Fowl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cimita ko:di	Tel.	A,BB	Beetle Fowl	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.N> Adj+Tel.N
/5	Yerra cimita ko:di	Tel.	S	Red Beetle Fowl	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2-> Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
278	**Galloperdix lunulata**	**PAINTED SPURFOWL**					
/1	Chhoti jangli murghi	Urdu	Hb	Small Forest Fowl	Size+Habitat+GN	Urdu3	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N2
/2	Jita kodi	Tel.	Hb	Crested Fowl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Rangula cimita ko:di	Tel.	S	Coloured Beetle Fowl	Plumage+Food+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2-> Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cimita ko:di	Tel.	A,BB	Beetle Fowl	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
299	**Gallus gallus murghi**	**INDIAN RED JUNGLEFOWL**					
/1	Jangli murgha /murghi	Urdu.	Hb	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/2	Ban murgha /murghi	Hin.	Hb.	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Lal murgha /murghi	Hin.	Hb.	Red Fowl	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/4	Yerra adavi kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Red Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/5	Errani adavi kodi	Tel.	S&P	Red Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
301	***Gallus sonneratii***	**GREY JUNGLEFOWL**					
/1	Jangli murgha	Hin.	Hb.	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/1a	Jangli murghi	Hin.	Hb.	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Tella adavi kodi	Tel.	Hb.	White Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/3	Budidarangu adavi kodi	Tel.	S&P	Ashcoloured Jungle Fowl	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/4	Jungli murghi	Urdu	S&P	Jungle Fowl	Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
311	***Pavo cristatus***	**INDIAN PEAFOWL**					
/1	Mor	Urdu	Hb	Peafowl	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Mayura	Hin.	Hb.	Peafowl	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	Nemali	Tel.	Hb.	Peafowl	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Nemili	Tel.	Hb.	Peafowl	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Dzuttu pitta	Tel.	BB	Crested Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
313	***Turnix slyvatica dussumier***	**LITTLE BUSTARD QUAIL**					
/1	Ginwa lawwa	Hin.	Hb.	Guinea Quail	Quail-Name+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Chota lowwa	Hin.	Hb.	Small Quail	Size+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Dabki	Hin.	Hb.	Croucher	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	Chinna Gundla	Tel.	Hb.	Small Buttons	Size+Object	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Tella dabba Gundla	Tel.	Hb.	White Button-Box	Size+Object	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/5	Chota lawwa	Urdu	S&P	Small Quail	Size+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
314	***Turnix tanki tanki***	**INDIAN YELLOWLEGGED BUTTON-QUAIL**					
/1	Lowwa	Hin.	Hb.	Quail	Size+GN	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Lal Lowwa	Urdu	S&P	Red Quail	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
/3	Pedda Gundla	Tel.	S&P	Large Buttons	Size+Object	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
318	***Turnix suscitator taigoor***	**INDIAN BUSTARD-QUAIL**					
/1	Kalada	Tel.	Hb	One Without A Toe	Missing Hallux	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Pured ?	Tel.	Hb.	Quail	Generic	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Gutor ?	Urdu	S&P	Call	Call Rendition	Urdu1	Urdu.N
320	**Grus grus lilfordi**	**EASTERN COMMON CRANE**					
/1	Kurunch	Hin.	Hb.	Call	Phonetic for Call	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Kulang	Urdu	Hb	Call	Phonetic for Call	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Kulangu konga	Tel.	S&P	Call (Rendition) Crane	Phonetic+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Kurunchu konga	Tel.	S&P	Call (Rendition) Crane	Phonetic+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	O:de konga	Tel.	A,BB	Harvest Crane	Habitat (Migration)+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/6	O:de koruku	Tel.	A,BB	Paddy Eater	Habitat & Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.V>N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
323	**Grus antigone antigone**	**INDIAN SARUS CRANE**					
/1	Sarus	Hin	Hb	Lake Dweller	Habitat	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Sarasu konga	Tel.	S&P	Sarus Crane	Generic+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
326	**Anthropoides virgo**	**DEMOISELLE CRANE**					
/1	Wada koraka	Tel.	Hb	Paddy Eater	Habitat & Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Surmai	Urdu	S&P	Eye-liner (Colour of Grey Colour)	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Kora kanchulu	Tel.	S&P	Call & Cranes	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
329	**Rallus striatus albiventer**	**INDIAN BLUEBREASTED BANDED RAIL**					
/1	Wadi kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Paddy Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
337	**Porzana pusilla pusilla**	**EASTERN BAILLON'S CRAKE**					
339	**Porzana fusca fusca**	**NORTHERN RUDDY CRAKE**					

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
342	**Amaurornis akool akool**	**BROWN CRAKE**					
343/ 4	**Amaurornis phoenicurus**	**INDIAN WHITEBREASTED WATERHEN**					
/1	Buda kodi	Tel.	Hb.	White+Fowl	Plumage+Fowl	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
346	**Gallicrex cinerea cinerea**	**KORA OR WATERCOCK**					
/1	Kora	Hin.	Hb.	White Body	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Tannir kozhi	Tam.	Hb.	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
347	**Chloropus indica**	**INDIAN MOORHEN**					
/1	Jumbu kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Jheel Hen	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Bolli kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Whitespotted Hen	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Tannir kozhi	Tam.	Hb.	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Kanan Koli	Tam.	Hb.	Jheel Hen	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
— /5	Pun murghi	Urdu	S&P	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
349	***Porphyrio porphyrio poliocephalus***	**INDIAN PURPLE MOORHEN**					
/1	Nila bolli kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Purple Whitespotted Hen	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Neela kozhi	Mal.	Hb.	Water Fowl	Habitat+GN	Mal2	Mal.Adj+Mal.N
/3	Oodi murghi	Urdu	S&P	Purple Hen	Plumage+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
350	**Fulica atra atra**	**COOT**					
/1	Bolli kodi	Tel.	Hb.	Whitespotted Hen	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
354	**Choriotis nigriceps**	**GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD**					
/1	Batta meka /myaka	Tel.	Hb.	Mottled Goat	Plumage+Body Shape	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Tuqdar	Urdu	S&P	Bustard (=Generic)	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
	Peddedu Pitta - Tel. - S&P - (In Telengana Region only) Tel - (Long Legged bird) Tel. Adj + Tel. N =						
357	**Sypheotides indica**	**LEEKH OR LESSER FLORICAN**					
/1	Niala nimli	Tel.	Hb.	Ground Peafowl	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Warragu kazhi (koli)	Tam.	Hb.	Grain (Fowl) Florican	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
358	***Hydrophasianus chirurgus***	**PHEASANT-TAILED JACANA**					
/1	Punju toka jakana	Tel.	Y,BB	Cock-tailed Jacana	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
	Jannudu tokka jacana						
359	**Metopidius indicus**	**BRONZEWINGED JACANA**					
/1	Kancu rekkala jakana	Tel.	Y,BB	Bronze Winged Jacana	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
360	**Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus**	**OYSTERCATCHER**					
/1	Yerra kali ulanka	Tel.	Hb.	Red Legged Curlew	Leg-colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
366	**Vanellus indicus**	**REDWATTLED LAPWING**					
/1	Yennapa chitawa	Tel.	Hb.	Red Lapwing	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Titeeri	Hin.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Hin1	Hin.N
/3	Titai	Hin.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Hin1	Hin.N
/4	Titi (Titti)	Hin.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Hin1	Hin.N
/5	Titori	Hin.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Hin1	Hin.N

SYNNO. S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	ENGLISH NAME / MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/6	*Teetri*	Gondi	BB.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Gond1	Gond.N
/7	Teetiram	Urdu	S&P	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/8	Yerra kanda chitawa	Tel.	S&P	Red Lump Lapwing	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/9	Uthatitti	Tel.	J.83(1)	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/10	Uththithi	Tel.	J.83(1)	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/11	Uththuthagaadu	Tel.	J.83(1)	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/12	Yerra Ko:yastikamu	Tel.	A.	Colour+Mythical Name	Plumage+Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/13	Kampa kokkera	Tel.	S.	Scrub (Lapwing) +Call	Habitat+Call	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/14	Kampa ko:yastikamu	Tel.	A.	Scrub (Lapwing) +Myth	Habitat+Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/15	Yerra kokkera	Tel.	S.	Red (Lapwing)	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/16	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/17	Yerra ti:tuva	Tel.	BB	Red Lapwing	Plumage+Call	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
369	**Vanellus spinosus duvaucelii SPURWINGED LAPWING**						
/18	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
370	***Vanellus malabaricus***	**YELLOW-WATTLED LAPWING**					
/1	Chhitawa	Tel.	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Chinna Ko:yastikamu	Tel.	A.	Small+Mythical Name	Size+Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kampa kokkera	Tel.	S.	Scrub (Lapwing) +Call	Habitat+Call	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Kampa ko:yastikamu	Tel.	A.	Scrub (Lapwing) +Myth	Habitat+Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Ci:ku kokkera	Tel.	S.	Blind (Lapwing)	Foraging Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
371	**Pluvialis squatarola**	**BLACKBELLIED OR GREY PLOVER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y.	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
373	**Pluvialis dominica fulva**	**EASTERN GOLDEN PLOVER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
374	***Charadrius leschenaultii***	**LARGE SAND PLOVER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
380	**Charadrius dubius jerdoni**	**INDIAN LITTLE RINGED PLOVER**					
/1	Bytu ulanka	Tel.	Hb.	Villager (Walk) Plover	Foraging+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Rewa	Tel.	Hb.	Plover (=Generic)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Bhu:linga sakuni	Tel.	BB.	Netherworld Broker	Mythology	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
381	**Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus**	**KENTISH PLOVER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
384	**Charadrius mongolus atrifrons**	**PAMIR'S LESSER SAND PLOVER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
385	**Numenius phaeopus phaeopus**			**WHIMBREL**			
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
388	**Numenius arquata orientalis**			**EASTERN CURLEW**			
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
389	**Limosa limosa limosa**			**BLACKTAILED GODWIT**			
/1	Tondu ulanka	Tel.	Hb.	Lizard Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
392	**Tringa erythropus**			**SPOTTED OR DUSKY REDSHANK**			
/1	Yerra kal ulanka	Tel.	Hb.	Red Legged Curlew	Leg Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
393	**Tringa totanus totanus**	**COMMON REDSHANK**					
/1	Seqappukal ullanki	Tam +Tel	Hb.	Red Eyed Curlew	Eye colour+GN	Tam1+Tel1	Tam.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Yerra kallu ullanki	Tel.	BB	Red Eyed Plover	Eye Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
395	**Tringa stagnatilis**	**MARSH SANDPIPER OR LITTLE GREENSHANK**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
396	**Tringa nebularia**	**GREENSHANK**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
397	**Tringa ochropus**	**GREEN SANDPIPER**					
/1	Nalla ullanki	Tel.	Hb.	Black Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
398	**Tringa glareola**	**WOOD OR SPOTTED SANDPIPER**					
/1	Chinna ullanki	Tel.	Hb.	Small Curlew	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
400	**Tringa terek**	**TEREK SANDPIPER OR AVOCET-SANDPIPER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
401	**Tringa hypoleucos**	**COMMON SANDPIPER**					
/1	Polte ullanki	Tel.	Hb.	Digging Plover	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
402	**Arenaria interpres interpres**	**TURNSTONE**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Rati pollika	Tel.	A	Stone Turner Sandgrouse	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
403	*Limnodromus semipalmatus*	**SNIPEBILLED GODWIT OR ASIAN DOWITCHER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
405	Gallinago nemoricola	**WOOD SNIPE**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Ulla:mu pitta	Tel.	S.	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
406	Gallinago stenura	**PINTAIL SNIPE**					
/1	Muku puredi	Tel.	Hb.	Longnosed Quail	Nose-shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Mor ullan	Tam.	Hb.	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ullan kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Curlew Bird	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Ulla:mu pitta	Tel.	S.	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
409	**Gallinago gallinago gallinago**	**COMMON OR FANTAIL SNIPE**					
/1	Muku puredi	Tel.	Hb.	Longnosed Quail	Nose-shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Mor ullan	Tam.	Hb.	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ullan kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Curlew Bird	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Ulla:mu pitta	Tel.	S.	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
407	**Gallinago megala**	**SWINHOE'S SNIPE**					
/1	Muku puredi	Tel.	Hb.	Longnosed Snipe	Nose-shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Mor ullan	Tam.	Hb.	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ullan kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Curlew Bird	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Ulla:mu pitta	Tel.	S.	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
410	**Gallinago minima**	**JACK SNIPE**					
/1	Ulla:mu pitta	Tel.	S.	Snipe(s) (From Ullanki)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
S.NO.								
414	**Calidris alba**	**SANDERLING**						
/1	Ullanki		Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
416	**Calidris minuta**	**LITTLE STINT**						
/1	Kosu Ullan		Tam.	Hb.	Mosquito Curlew	Size+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/2	Ullanki		Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
417	**Calidris temminckii**	**TEMMINCK'S STINT**						
/1	Kosu Ullan		Tam.	Hb.	Mosquito Curlew	Size+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/2	Ullanki		Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
418	**Calidris subminuta**	**LONGTOED STINT**						
/1	Ullanki		Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
420,1	**Calidris alpina alpina**	**DUNLIN**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Gene ic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
422	**Calidris testacea**	**CURLEW SANDPIPER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
424	**Limicola falcinellus falcinellus**	**BROADBILLED SANDPIPER**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
426	**Philomachus pugnax**	**RUFF AND REEVE**					
/1	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
429	**Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis**	**PAINTED SNIPE**					
/1	Myle alan	Tam.	Hb.	Peafowl Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/2	Ullan kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Curlew Bird	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
430	**Himantopus himantopus himantopus**	**INDIAN BLACKWINGED STILT**					
432	**Recurvirostra avosetta**	**AVOCET**					
/1	Prava:la pa:da	Tel.	BB.	Coral(Red)-legged Bird	Leg Colour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/2	Hali:mukha	Tel.	Y.	Plough Faced One	Beak Shape	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
436	**Burhinus oedicnemus indicus**	**INDIAN STONE CURLEW**					
/1	Kalleydu	Tel.	Hb.	Stone Inhabitant	Habitat	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Kannadi alkatti	Tam.	Hb.	Spectacled Curlew	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ullanki	Tel.	A,S,Y	Plovers (Collectively)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Kanne le:di	Tel.	Y,BB	Young Deer	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/5	Ka:mile:di pitta	Tel.	Y,BB	Young-Deer Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2->Adj.2+Tel.N
/6	Ka:randavamu	Skt+Tel	Ref.	Young Deer	Behaviour+GN	Skt1+Tel1	Skt.N+Tel.Case Suffix

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
440	**Cursorius coromandelicus**	**INDIAN COURSER**					
/1	Yerra Chitawa	Tel.	Hb.	Red Lapwing	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Alkatti	Tam.	Hb.	Curlew	Generic Name	Tam1	Tam.N
441	**Cursorius bitorquatus**	**JERDON'S OR DOUBLEBANDED COURSER**					
/1	Adavi utha-titti	Tel.	Hb.	Jungle Lapwing	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
	(Kalivi kodi ??)						
443	**Glareola pratincola maldivarum**	**LARGE INDIAN PRATINCOLE OR SWALLOW-PLOVER**					
444	**Glareola lactea**	**SMALL INDIAN PRATINCOLE OR SWALLOW-PLOVER**					
452	**Larus fuscus fuscus**	**LESSER BLACKBACKED GULL**					
454	**Larus brunnicephalus**	**BROWNHEADED GULL**					
/1	Kaddal kakkai	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

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455	***Larus ridibundus ridibundus***		**BLACKHEADED GULL**				
/1	Kada Kaki	Tel.	A.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
458	**Childonias hybridus indicus**		**INDIAN WHISKERED TERN**				
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Samudrapu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
460	**Gelochilidon nilotica nilotica**		**GULLBILLED TERN**				
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Samudrapu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
462	**Hydroprogne caspia caspia**		**CASPIAN TERN**				
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N

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/2	*Samudrapu kaki*	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
463	**Sterna aurantia**	**INDIAN RIVER TERN**					
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Samudrapu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
465	**Sterna hirundo tibetana**	**TIBETAN COMMON TERN**					
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Samudrapu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
470	**Sterna acuticauda**	**BLACKBELLIED TERN**					
/1	Ramadasu	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N

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/2	Samudrapu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Sea Crow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kadal Kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Sea Bird	Habitat+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
487	**Pterocles exustus erlangeri**	**INDIAN SANDGROUSE**					
/1	Jam polanki	Tel.	Hb.	Small Sandgrouse	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Bhutti Teetar	Hindi					
492	**Pterocles indicus indicus**	**PAINTED SANDGROUSE**					
/1	Ralla pollika	Tel.	Hb.	Stone Sandgrouse	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
496	**Treron pompadora affinis**	**GREYFRONTED GREEN PIGEON**					
/1	Poda pachcha pavuramu	Tel.	Hb.	Green Saree Pigeon	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
501	**Treron bicincta bicincta**	**INDIAN ORANGEBREASTED GREEN PIGEON**					
/1	Pasapu pachcha pavuramu	Tel.	Hb.	Yellow-green Pigeon	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

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/2	Pachcha guvva	Tel.	A.	Green Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Aku pachcha pavuramu	Tel.	S,BB	Leaf Green Pigeon	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
507	**Ducula aenea pusilla**	**SOUTHERN GREEN IMPERIAL PIGEON**					
/1	Kakarani guvva	Tel.	Hb.	Call + bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Kukurani guvva	Tel.	Hb.	Call + bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Pachcha guvva	Tel.	A.	Green Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
517	**Columba livia intermedia**	**INDIAN BLUE ROCK PIGEON**					
/1	Gudi pavrai	Tel.	Hb.	Temple Pigeon	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Kapo:ta	Tel.	BB	Courtship Sounds	Courtship Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
534	**Streptopelia decaocto**	**INDIAN RING DOVE**					
/1	Pedda bella guvva	Tel.	Hb.	Large Shining Dove	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
535	***Streptopelia tranquebarica***	**INDIAN RED TURTLE -DOVE**					
/1	Yerra guvva	Tel.	Hb.	Red Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
537	**Streptopelia chinensis**	**INDIAN SPOTTED DOVE**					
/1	Poda bellaguvva	Tel.	Hb.	Little Shining Dove	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Poda guvva	Tel.	S.	Little Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
541	**Streptopelia senegalensis**	**INDIAN LITTLE BROWN DOVE**					
/1	Chitti bellaguvva	Tel.	Hb.	Tiny Shining Dove	Size+Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Sowata guvva	Tel.	Hb.	Cute Dove	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
542	**Chalcophaps indica**	**INDIAN EMERALD DOVE**					
/1	Andi bellaguwwa	Tel.	Hb.	Forest Little Bird	Habitat+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
546	*Psittacula eupatria*	**LARGE CEYLONESE PARAKEET**					
/1	Pedda chiluka	Tel.	Hb.	Large Parrot	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Bandi rama chiluka	Tel.	Hb.	Large+Rama's Parrot	Size+Myth+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
550	Psittacula krameri	**ROSERINGED PARAKEET**					
/1	**Chiluka**	**Tel.**	**Hb.**	**Parrot**	**GN**	**Tel**	**Tel.N**
558	Psittacula cyanocephala	**SOUTHERN BLOSSOMHEADED PARAKEET**					
/1	Rama chiluka	Tel.	Hb.	Rama's Parrot	Myth+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	A:ku cilaka	Tel.	A	Leaf Parrot	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
570	Clamator jacobinus serratus	**PIED CRESTED CUCKOO**					
/1	Papiha	Tel.	Cmn.	Cuckoo	Cuckoo (Generic Name)	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Va:na Ko:yila	Tel.	BB,S	Rain Cuckoo	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Tange:du go:rinka	Tel.	BB,A	Cassia Myna	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/4	Kala kanthamu	Skt+Tel	Ref.	Sweet Voice	Call	Skt2+Tel1	Skt.Adj+Skt.N+Tel.CSx
573	**Cuculus varius varius**	**COMMON HAWK-CUCKOO OR BRAINFEVER BIRD**					
/1	Kutti pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ca:taka koyila	Tel.	A,BB	Sparrow Cuckoo	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
582	**Cacomantis sonneratii**	**INDIAN BAYBANDED CUCKOO**					
/1	Basha katti pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Forehead-Band Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Ba:si kattu pitta	Tel.	A,BB	Forehead-Band Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	Ca:tak	Tel.	Y.	Call	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
584	**Cacomantis passerinus**	**INDIAN PLAINTIVE CUCKOO**					
/1	Chinna katte (katti) pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Small Sword Bird	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/2	A:kura:yi	Tel.	Hb.	Generic Name	Cuckoo (=GN)	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
S.NO.							
590	Eudynamys scolopacea	INDIAN KOEL					
/1	Nalla kovila (Male)	Tel.	Hb.	Black Cuckoo	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Poda Kovila (Female)	Tel.	Hb.	Spotted Cuckoo	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
595	Rhopodytes viridirostris	SMALL GREENBILLED MALKOHA					
/1	Wamana kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Beggar (Dwarf) Crow	Behaviour(Myth)+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
598	Taccocua leschenaultii	SOUTHERN SIRKEER CUCKOO					
/1	Potu chiluka	Tel.	Hb.	Male Parrot	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Putta chiluka	Tel.	Hb.	Anthill Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Puttala cilaka	Tel.	Hb.	Anthill Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S+ Tel.CaseS.-> Adj+Tel.N
/4	Adavi cilaka	Tel.	Hb.	Jungle Parrot	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
602	***Centropus sinensis parroti***	**SOUTHERN CROW-PHEASANT**					
/1	Jemudu kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Deaf Crow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Chemara kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Deaf Crow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
606	**Tyto alba**	**INDIAN BARN OWL**					
/1	Chaao pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Death+Bird	Myth+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Intla kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Household Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Intla ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Household Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/5	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/6	Gudilo ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/7	Gudilo ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/8	Ulu:ku	Tel.	Y.	Call Rendition	Call Personification	Tel1	Tel.N
/9	Kutaru:	Tel.	S.	Call Rendition	Call Personification	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO. S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/10	*Rakta na:sika*	Tel.	Dct.	Blood Waster	Feeding Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/11	Swe:to:lu:ka	Tel.	Dct.	White Owl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
608	**Tyto capensis longimembris**	**GRASS OWL**					
/1	Geddi ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Grassland Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/3	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
617	**Otus scops rufipennis**	**PENINSULAR SCOPS OWL**					
/1	Chitta /ti guba	Tel.	Hb.	Small Owl	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Yerra chitta guba	Tel.	Hb.	Red Small Owl	Plumage+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	Adavi kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Adavi ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/6	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)

SYNNO. LATIN NAME / S.NO. NAME		LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
623	***Otus bakkamoena***	**CEYLON COLLARED SCOPS OWL**					
/1	Pedda chitta /ti guba	Tel.	Hb.	Big Small Owl	Size+Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/3	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
627	**Bubo bubo bengalensis**	**INDIAN GREAT HORNED OR EAGLE-OWL**					
/1	Ghughu	Hindi	Hb.	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Hindi1	Hindi.N
/2	Yerra gudla guba	Tel.	Hb.	Red Eyed Owl	Eye Colour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.PlS +Tel.S+Tel.N
/3	Kamban andai	Tel.	Hb.	Horned owl	Plumage+GN	Tam3	(Tam.N+Tam.S)> Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Pedda kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Large Owl	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Pedda adavi kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/6	Pedda ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Owl	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Pedda adavi ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

/8 Badi Chudi U

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/8	*Ghu:kamu (Male)*	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/9	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
631	**Bubo zeylonensis leschenaulti**			**BROWN FISH OWL**			
/1	Adavi kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Forest Owl	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Chapa kausikamu	Tel.	Y.	Fish Owl	Foraging Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Donga chapalodu	Tel.	A.	Thieving Fisherman	Foraging Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Pedda ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Owl	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Pedda adavi ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/6	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/7	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)

V — /8 Amzaikallu U

T — /9 Chepalu guda guba Tel.

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
636	***Glaucidium radiatum radiatum***		**BARRED JUNGLE OWLET**				
/1	Adavi pagadigante	Tel.	Hb.	Forest Golden Eyed	Habitat+Eye Colour	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N> Adj+Tel.N
/2	Sinn andai	Tam.	Hb.	Small Owl	Size+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
642	**Ninox scutulata lugubris**		**INDIAN BROWN HAWK-OWL**				
/1	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/2	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
644	**Ninox scutulata hirsuta**		**SOUTH INDIAN BROWN HAWK-OWL**				
/1	Pagadigante	Tel.	Hb.	Golden Bell	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Sinna andai	Tam.	Hb.	Small Owl /Owlet	Size+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Pedda ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Owl	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Pedda adavi ulu:kamu	Tel.	S.	Large Forest Owl	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/5	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/6	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
652	**Athene brama brama**	**SOUTHERN SPOTTED OWLET**					
/1	Pagadigante	Tel.	Hb.	Golden Bell	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Pulli andai	Tam.	Hb.	Spotted Owl	Plumage+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/3	Chaqwa - chaqwi	Urdu	S&P	Call Rendition	Phonetic for Call	Urdu2	Urdu.N2
/4	Gubbalikaadu	Tel.	A.	Call Rendition	Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Gubbilikaadu	Tel.	A.	Call Rendition	Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Gubbili	Tel.	A.	Call Rendition	Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/7	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/8	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
657	**Strix ocellata ocellata**	**SOUTHERN MOTTLED WOOD OWL**					

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
659,0,a	**Strix leptogrammica indranee**		**BROWN WOOD OWL**				
/1	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/2	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
664	**Asio flammeus flammeus**		**SHORTEARED OWL**				
/1	Ghu:kamu (Male)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
/2	Ghu:ki (Female)	Tel.	BB	Owl (Generic, rarely)	(Call) Generic	Tel1	Tel.N(Skt?)
668	**Eurostopodus macrotis cerviniceps**		**GREATEARED NIGHTJAR**				
/1	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
/2	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
671	**Caprimulgus indicus indicus**		**INDIAN JUNGLE NIGHTJAR**				
/1	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	Hb.	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
/2	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
675	**Caprimulgus macrurus albonotatus**			**INDIAN LONGTAILED NIGHTJAR**			
/1	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	Hb.	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
/2	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
676	**Caprimulgus macrurus**			**JERDON'S OR SOUTHERN LONGTAILED NIGHTJAR**			
/1	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	Hb.	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
/2	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
680	**Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus**			**INDIAN LITTLE NIGHTJAR**			
/1	Shaikh Fareed	Urdu	S&P	Vagrant Mendicant	Foraging Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu N
/2	Kunkar mar	Urdu	S&P	Drops Like A Pebble	Flight Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu V>N
/3	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	Hb.	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix
/4	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix

Not correct

+ call

Call repetition - If you throw a flat piece of stone or tile so as to just to skim over the water it will go like this

The call of the nightjar also goes like this ... Chuck - chuck - chuck - chuck ...

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY	
682	***Caprimulgus affinis monticola***		**FRANKLIN'S OR ALLIED NIGHTJAR**					
/1	Shaikh Fareed kunkar mar	Urdu	S&P	Vagrant Mendicant Drops Like A Pebble	Foraging Behaviour Flight Behaviour	Urdu4	Urdu.N3+Urdu.V>N	
/2	a:sakappiraga:du	Tel.	Hb.	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix	
/3	gundumulusuga:du	Tel.	FBI	Who Wanders At Night	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.Human Suffix	
694	**Apus melba nubifuga**		**INDIAN ALPINE SWIFT**					
/1	Badi abaabeel	Hindi	Hb.	Large Swift	Size+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N	
700	**Apus pacificus leuconyx**		**BLYTH'S OR HIMALAYAN WHITERUMPED SWIFT**					
703	**Apus affinis affinis**		**INDIAN HOUSE SWIFT**					
/1	Ababeel	Urdu	Hb	Swift	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N	
/2	Ko:lanki pitta	Tel.	A.	Swift Bird	Flight Pattern+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N	

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
707	**Cypsiurus parvus batasienses**			**INDIAN PALM SWIFT**			
/1	Tadi ababeel	Hindi	Hb.	Palm Swift	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N
/2	Ambattan katti	Tam.	Hb.	Barber's Knife	Shape Of Tail	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/3	Panapakshi	Kan.	Hb.	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN	Kan2	Kan.N>Adj+Kan.N
/4	Panahakki	Kan.	Hb.	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN	Kan2	Kan.N>Adj+Kan.N
/5	Ko:lanki pitta	Tel.	A.	Swift Bird	Flight Pattern+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
709	**Hemiprocne longipennis coronata**			**CRESTED TREE SWIFT**			
/1	Ko:lanki pitta	Tel.	A.	Swift Bird	Flight Pattern+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Kommula ko:lanki pitta	Tel.	Y.	Horned Swift Bird	Plumage+Flight+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
711	**Harpactes fasciatus malabaricus**			**MALABAR TROGON**			

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION		MORPHOLOGY
719	**Ceryle leucomelanura**	**INDIAN PIED KINGFISHER**						
/1	Batta lakumuki	Tel.	A.	Pied Red-beaked One	Plumage+Beak C'lr(GN)	Tel2		Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Batta lakumuka pitta	Tel.	S.	Pied Red-beaked Bird	Plumage+Beak+GN2	Tel3		Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/3	Minkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour	Tam2		Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Min koticci	Tam.	S.	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour	Tam2		Tam.Adj+Tam.N
723	**Alcedo atthis bengalensis**	**INDIAN SMALL BLUE KINGFISHER**						
/1	Lakumuki pitta	Tel.	A.	Red Faced Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2		Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Lakkamuka	Tel.	S.	Red Faced One	Plumage	Tel1		Tel.N
/3	Minkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour	Tam2		Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/4	Cinna minkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Small Fish Hunter	Size+Foraging Behaviour	Tam3		Tam.Adj2+Tam.N
724	**Alcedo atthis taprobana**	**CEYLON SMALL BLUE KINGFISHER**						
/1	Nila buchegadu	Tel.	Hb.	Water Frequenter	Habitat	Tel2		Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
725	***Alcedo meninting coltarti***		**ASSAM BLUE-EARED KINGFISHER**				
730	**Pelargopsis capensis capensis**		**BROWNHEADED STORKBILLED KINGFISHER**				
/1	Lakumuki pitta	Tel.	A.	Red Faced Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Lakkamuka	Tel.	S.	Red Faced One	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Podugu mukku pitta	Tel.	S.	Longbilled Bird	Beak Shape+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
735	**Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis**		**WHITEBREASTED KINGFISHER**				
736	**Halcyon smyrnensis fusca**		**INDIAN WHITEBREASTED KINGFISHER**				
737	**Halcyon smyrnensis perpulchra**		**EASTERN WHITEBREASTED KINGFISHER**				
/1	Lakumuki pitta	Tel.	A.	Red Faced Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Lakkamuka	Tel.	S.	Red Faced One	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Tella bora lakumuka	Tel.	BB	White Faced Longbill	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	Minkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/5	Min koticci	Tam.	S.	Fish Hunter	Foraging Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO. / S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/6	*Lakmuka*	Tel.	Hb.	Strange Nose	Body Shape	Tel1	Tel.N
/7	Buchegadu	Tel.	Hb.	Frequenter (Water)	Habitat	Tel1	Tel.N
/8	Meenkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.V>N
/9	Machchli mar	Urdu	S&P	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N
739	**Halcyon pileata**	**BLACKCAPPED KINGFISHER**					
/1	Lakmuka	Tel.	Hb.	Strange Nose	Body Shape	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Buchegadu	Tel.	Hb.	Frequenter (Water)	Habitat	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Meenkotti	Tam.	Hb.	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.V>N
/4	Machchli mar	Urdu	S&P	Fish Killer	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N
744	**Merops leschenaulti leschenaulti**	**CHESTNUTHEADED BEE-EATER**					
747	**Merops superciliosus persicus**	**BLUECHEEKED BEE-EATER**					

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
748	**Merops philippinus philippinus**		**BLUETAILED BEE-EATER**				
/1	Komu (Kommu) passeriki	Tel.	Hb.	Green Horned	Colour of Bare Parts	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Kapinjal	Tel.	BB.	Auspicious One	Myth	Tel1	Tel.N
750	**Merops orientalis orientalis**		**INDIAN SMALL GREEN BEE-EATER**				
/1	Chinna passeriki	Tel.	Hb.	Small Green Fellow	Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N> Adj+Tel.S)>N
753	**Nyctyornis athertoni athertoni**		**BLUEBEARDED BEE-EATER**				
756	**Coracias benghalensis indica**		**SOUTHERN ROLLER**				
/1	Pala pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Milk Bird	Omen+GN	Tel3	(Tel.N+Tel.S)>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Pal kuruwi	Tam.	Hb.	Milk Bird	Omen+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Adj+Tam.N
/3	Sabzak	Urdu	S&P	Good Omen	Omen	Urdu1	Urdu.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
765	**Upupa epops ceylonensis**	**HOOPOE**					
/1	Hudhud	Urdu	Hb	Call (Phonetic)	Call Description	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Konda pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mountain(=Crest) Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Kireetam pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Crowned Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	Kukudu guwa	Tel.	Hb.	Call (Phonetic) +Bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Golla kodi	Tel.	A.	Sheperd Fowl	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Gollabhama	Tel.	Y.	Sheperdess	Plumage+Myth	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Ela Ko:di	Tel.	A,BB	Tender (Small) Fowl	Body Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
767	**Tockus birostris**	**GREY HORNBILL**					
/1	Rundu mukkula guwa	Tel.	Hb.	Two Beak Bird	Bill-shape+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+ Tel.pls+Tel.S+Tel.N
/2	Supanati	Tel.	Hb.	Mythical (Surpanaka)	Myth from Ramayana	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Kommu kasiri	Tel.	Hb.	Horned Fellow	Bill-shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Dhun chudi	Urdu	S&P	Large Beak	Bill-shape	Urdu1	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
774	**Anthracoceros malabaricus malabaricus**			**INDIAN PIED HORNBILL**			
775	**Anthracoceros coronatus coronatus**			**MALABAR PIED HORNBILL**			
780	**Megalaima zeylanica caniceps**			**NORTHERN GREEN BARBET**			
781	**Megalaima zeylanica inornata**			**WESTERN GREEN BARBET**			
/1	Gandu karnam (karanamu)	Tel.	Hb.	Large Barbet	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
792	**Megalaima haemacephala indica**			**CRIMSONBREASTED BARBET OR COPPERSMITH**			
/1	Tokoji	Tel.	Hb.	Call Description	Call	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Kamsali pitta /	Tel.	Hb.	Goldsmith Bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
796	**Jynx torquilla torquilla**			**EUROPEAN WRYNECK**			
/1	Meda nulingadu	Tel.	Hb.	Neck Twister	Behaviour+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.V+Tel.S) >Tel.Adj+Tel.pronoun

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
799	**Picumnus innominatus malayorum**			**SOUTHERN SPECKLED PICULET**			
803	**Micropterus brachyurus phaioceps**			**EASTERN RUFOUS WOODPECKER**			
808	**Picus myrmecophoneus**			**LITTLE SCALYBELLIED GREEN WOODPECKER**			
815	**Picus chlorolopus chlorolopus**			**EAST HIMALAYAN SMALL YELLOWNAPED WOODPECKER**			
816	**Picus chlorolopus chlorolopus**			**SOUTH INDIAN SMALL YELLOWNAPED WOODPECKER**			
819	**Dinopium benghalense benghalense**			**NORTHERN GOLDENBACKED WOODPECKER**			
/1	Vadrangipitta	Tel.	Hb.	Carpenter Bird	Behavior+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Bangaru cirata paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Golden Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/3	Yerra ciruta pachchi	Tel.	A	Red Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
820	Dinopium bengalense puncticolle			SOUTHERN GOLDBACKED WOODPECKER			
/1	Vadrangi pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Carpenter Bird	Behavior+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Bangaru cirata paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Golden Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/3	Yerra ciruta pachchi	Tel.	A	Red Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
824	Dinopium shorii shorii			HIMALAYAN GOLDENBACKED THREETOED WOODPECKER			
/1	Bangaru cirata paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Golden Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/2	Yerra ciruta pachchi	Tel.	A	Red Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
825	Dinopium javanense malabaricum			MALABAR GOLDENBACKED THREETOED WOODPECKER			
/1	Manu tolachhi	Tel.	Hb.	Wood /Bark pecker	Behavior	Tel2	Tel.N+Tel.V derived N
/2	Bangaru cirata paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Golden Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/3	Yerra ciruta pachchi	Tel.	A	Red Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
830	**Dryocopus javensis hodgsonii**			**INDIAN GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER**			
/1	Nalupu cira:ta paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Black Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/2	Nalla ciruta pachchi	Tel.	A	Black Chestnut Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/3	Pedda cirata paksi	Tel.	S,BB	Large Chestnut Bird	Size+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
845	**Picoides macei macei**			**INDIAN FULVOUSBREASTED PIED WOODPECKER**			
847	**Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis**			**YELLOWFRONTED PIED OR MAHRATTA WOODPECKER**			
/1	Vadrangi pitta Tel.	Hb.		Carpenter Bird	Behavior+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
852	**Picoides nanus hardwickii**			**SOUTHERN BROWNCROWNED PYGMY WOODPECKER**			
/1	Chitta suruti pachhi	Tel.	Hb.	Small Carpenter Bird	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
/2	Citti cirata paksi	Tel.	BB,A	Small Wedge Bird	Size+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
856	*Hemicircus canente*	**HEARTSPOTTED WOODPECKER**					
858	Chrysocolaptes festivus festivus	**INDIAN BLACKBACKED WOODPECKER**					
861	Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttacristatus	**EASTERN LARGER GOLDENBACKED WOODPECKER**					
867	Pitta brachyura braRhyura	**INDIAN PITTA**					
/1	Naorang	Urdu	Hb	Nine Coloured	Plumage	Urdu2	Urdu Adj+Urdu Adj derived N
/2	Polanki pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Sandgrouse+Bird	Body Shape+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
872	Mirafra javanica cantillans	**SINGING BUSH LARK**					
/1	Burutta pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mud Bank+Bird	Habitat /Colour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Agin (Agni?) pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Fire+Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
874	Mirafra assamica affinis	**MADRAS BUSH LARK**					
/1	Eeli jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Whistling Bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
877	***Mirafra erythroptera erythroptera***			**REDWINGED BUSH LARK**			
/1	Chinna eeli jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Small Whistling Bird	Size+Call+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
878	**Eremopterix grisea**			**ASHYCROWNED FINCH-LARK**			
/1	Poti pichika	Tel.	Hb.	Short Sparrow	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Piyada pichika	Tel.	Hb.	Cowdung Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
882	**Ammomanes phoenicurus phoenicurus**			**INDIAN RUFOUSTAILED FINCH-LARK**			
/1	Ambali jori gadu	Tel.	Hb.	'Ragi'-Grain Coloured -Porridge Fellow	Plumage	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+TelV+ Tel(Human Suffix)
/2	Jori gaadu	Tel.	FBI	'Ragi' Coloured One (Porridge Fellow)	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Dowa pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mosquito Sparrow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Erra manti guvva	Tel.	A,BB	Red Sand Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+CSx) >Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
883	***Ammomanes phoenicurus***	**SOUTHERN RUFOUSTAILED FINCH-LARK**					
/1	Ambali jori gadu	Tel.	Hb.	'Ragi'-Grain Coloured -Porridge Fellow	Plumage	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.V+ Tel.(Human Suffix)
/2	Dowa pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mosquito Sparrow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
886	**Calandrella cinerea dukhunensis**	**RUFOUS SHORT-TOED LARK**					
902	**Galerida deva**	**DECCAN OR SYKES'S CRESTED LARK**					
/1	Chinna chandul	Tel.	Hb.	Small+Lark	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Chandool (= Slang for "bald")	Urdu	Hb.	Lark	Behaviour=GN	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Pedda i:li jitta	Tel.	S.	Great Whistler (Bird)	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
907	**Alauda gulgula gulgula**	**INDIAN SMALL SKYLARK**					
/1	Bharat	Hin.	Hb.	National One?	(Being) Very Common	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Barata pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Indian(?)+Bird	Common+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
914	**Hirundo concolor concolor**	**DUSKY CRAG MARTIN**					
916	**Hirundo rustica rustica**	**WESTERN SWALLOW**					
/1	Wana kovela	Tel.	Hb.	Rain Cuckoo	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Talai illatha kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Headless Bird	Anatomy+GN	Tam3	Tam.N+Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/3	Ababeel	Urdu	S&P	Swallow	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
917	**Hirundo rustica gutturalis**	**EASTERN SWALLOW**					
/1	Wana kovela	Tel.	Hb.	Rain Cuckoo	Behaviour+Anatomy =Generic Name	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ababeel	Urdu	S&P	Swallow	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
921	**Hirundo smithii filifera**	**INDIAN WIRETAILED SWALLOW**					
922	**Hirundo fluvicola**	**INDIAN CLIFF SWALLOW**					

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
	ENGLISH NAME						
925	***Hirundo daurica***			**HIMALAYAN STRIATED OR REDRUMPED SWALLOW**			
926	***Hirundo daurica japanica***			**JAPANESE STRIATED OR REDRUMPED SWALLOW /**			
927	***Hirundo daurica erythropygia***			**INDIAN STRIATED OR REDRUMPED SWALLOW**			
/1	Masjid ababil	Urdu	S&P	Masjid Swallow	Habitat+GN	Urdu2	Urdu.Adj+Urdu.N
930	Delichon urbica urbica			**EUROPEAN HOUSE MARTIN**			
933	Lanius excubitor lahtora			**INDIAN GREY SHRIKE**			
/1	Pedda kiriti gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Large Crested Fellow	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N+Tel.H.S.
/2	Lutera	Urdu	S&P	Robber	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/3	Cinka bellinki /ci	Tel.	A,BB	Pithless Grain Shrike	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
940	Lanius vittatus vittatus			**INDIAN BAYBACKED SHRIKE**			
/1	Chinna bilinki /bellinci	Tel.	Hb.	Small+Shrike	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Venne dega	Tel.	Hb.	Butter Coloured Shrike	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Lutera	Urdu	S&P	Robber	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
946	**Lanius schach erythronotus**	**RUFOUSBACKED SHRIKE**					
/1	Yerra lilinchi	Tel.	Hb.	Shrike	Call=GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Lutera	Urdu	S&P	Robber	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
947	**Lanius schach caniceps**	**SOUTH INDIAN GREYBACKED SHRIKE**					
/1	Yerra lilinchi	Tel.	Hb.	Red+Shrike	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Lutera	Urdu	S&P	Robber	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N
948	**Lanius schach tricolor**	**BLACKHEADED SHRIKE**					
949	**Lanius cristatus cristatus**	**BROWN SHRIKE**					
/1	Batte gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Dappled Fellow	Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Batte kiritigadu	Tel.	Hb.	Dappled Shrike	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Yerra lilinchi	Tel.	Hb.	Red+Shrike	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Lutera	Urdu	S&P	Robber	Behaviour	Urdu1	Urdu.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
953	Oriolus oriolus kundoo	INDIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE					
/1	Peelak	Urdu	Hb	Yellow One	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Vanga pandu	Tel.	Hb	(Small) 'Brinjal' Fruit	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Suparna	Tel.	BB	Beautiful Wings	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
954	Oriolus chinensis diffusus	EASTERN BLACKNAPED ORIOLE					
959	Oriolus xanthornus maderaspatanus	SOUTH INDIAN BLACKHEADED ORIOLE					
/1	Peelak	Urdu	Hb	Yellow One	Plumage	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Vanga pandu	Tel.	Hb.	(Small) 'Brinjal' Fruit	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Konda vanga pandu	Tel.	Hb.	Mountai Brinjal Fruit	Habitat+Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
963	Dicrurus adsimilis	SOUTH INDIAN BLACK DRONGO OR KING CROW					
/1	Kolsa	Hin.	Hb.	Charcoal	Plumage	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Kotwal	Hin.	Hb.	Watchman	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	*Passala poli gadu*	Tel.	Hb.	Cultivation Boy	Habitat+Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
/4	Zulfiqar	Urdu	S&P	Mythical Sword With Forked Ends	Myth	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/5	E:tirinta /E:trinta	Tel.	A,BB	Mythical Plant	Myth (Habitat)	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Ka:tuka pitta	Tel.	S,BB	Eyeliner (Kohl) Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	TelN>Adj+Tel.N
965	**Dicrurus leucophaeus longicaudatus**			**INDIAN GREY DRONGO**			
/1	Erattai valan kuruvi	Tam.	Hb.	Two Tailed Bird	Plumage	Tam1	Tam.N=Adj+Tam.N2
966	**Dicrurus leucophaeus hopwoodi**			**ASSAM GREY DRONGO**			
967	**Dicrurus caerulescens caerulescens**			**INDIAN WHITEBELLIED DRONGO**			
/1	Nella passala poligadu	Tel.	Hb.	Black Cult. Boy	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/2	Konda passala poligadu	Tel.	Hb.	Hill Cult. Boy	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
971	**Dicrurus aeneus aeneus**			**BRONZED DRONGO**			

S NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
973	**Dicrurus hottentottus hottentottus**			**HAIRCRESTED OR SPANGLED DRONGO**			
/1	Yentika passala poligadu	Tel.	Hb.	Hairy Cult. Boy (=Crested)	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
976	**Dicrurus paradiseus grandis**			**NORTHERN LARGE RACKET-TAILED DRONGO**			
977	**Dicrurus paradiseus paradiseus**			**SOUTHERN LARGE RACKET-TAILED DRONGO**			
/1	Tinka passala poligadu	Tel.	Hb.	Call+Cult. boy	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
982	**Artamus fuscus**			**ASHY SWALLOW-SHRIKE**			
/1	Tad pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ta:ti pitta	Tel	Hb	Palm Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Ta:la cataka	Tel	Y	Palm Swallow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel Adj+Tel N
987	**Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus**			**GREYHEADED MYNA**			
/1	Pali palisa	Tel.	Hb	Pale Myna	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
994	**Sturnus pagodarum**	**BLACKHEADED OR BRAHMINY MYNA**					
/1	Brahmini myna	Hindi	Hb.	Head-crest+GN	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Papata gorinki /gorinka	Tel.	Hb.	Head-crest+Myna	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
996	**Sturnus roseus**	**ROSY STARLING OR ROSY PASTOR**					
/1	Pariki pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Grain Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Palisa	Tel.	Hb.	Myna	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
997	**Sturnus vulgaris poltaratskyi**	**FINSCH'S OR COMMON INDIAN STARLING**					
1002	**Sturnus contra contra**	**INDIAN PIED MYNA**					
/1	Venda(i) gorinka	Tel.	Hb.	Silver Myna	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

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S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1006	**Acridotheres tristis tristis**	**INDIAN MYNA**					
/1	Goranka	Tel.	Hb.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Gorvanka	Tel.	A.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Gorinka	Tel.	S.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Goruvanka	Tel.	Y.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Sarika	Tel	A.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
1008	**Acridotheres ginginianus**	**BANK MYNA**					
/1	Gorvanka	Tel.	A.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Gorinka	Tel.	S.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Goruvanka	Tel.	Y.	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Sarika	Tel	A	GN	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Ganga maina	Tel.	BB	Ganges Myna	Myth+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S NO.	NAME	LANG	REF /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1010	**Acridotheres fuscus mahrattensis**		**SOUTHERN JUNGLE MYNA**				
/1	Jungli Myna	Hin	Hb.	Forest Myna	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
1017	**Gracula religiosa peninsularis**		**EASTERN HILL MYNA**				
/1	Pahari myna	Hin	Hb.	Mountain Myna	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Konda gorinka	Tel.	A.	Mountain Myna	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1032	**Dendrocitta vagabunda vagabunda**		**NORTHEASTERN TREE-PIE**				
/1	Gokurayi	Tel.	Hb.	Myna	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Konda katigadu	Tel	Hb.	Mountain+Watchman	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1034	**Dendrocitta vagabunda vernayi**		**SOUTHEASTERN TREE PIE**				
/1	Gokurayi	Tel.	Hb.	Myna	GN	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Konda katigadu	Tel	Hb.	Mountain+Watchman	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1036	**Dendrocitta leucogastra**	**WHITEBELLIED TREE PIE**					
1049	**Corvus splendens**	**INDIAN HOUSE CROW**					
/1	Kowwa	Hin.	Hb.	Crow	Generic Name on Call	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Desi kawwa	Hin.	Hb	Country Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Manchi kaki	Tel.	Hb.	Good Crow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Nalla kaka	Tam.	Hb.	Good Crow	Behaviour+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/5	Pika vardhanamu	Skt>Tel	Ref	Cuckoo Parent	Behaviour	Tel3	TelN>Adj+(TelV+ TelCSx)>N
1057	**Corvus macrorhynchos culminatus**	**INDIAN JUNGLE CROW**					
/1	Kala kowwa	Hin	Hb.	Black Crow	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Pahari kowwa	Hin	Hb	Hill Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin N
/3	Jangli kowwa	Hin	Hb	Jungle Crow	Habitat+GN	Hin3	(Hin.N+Hin.S) >Hin Adj+Hin N
/4	Mala kaki	Tel.	Hb	Low Caste Crow	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1065	**Hemipus picatus picatus**	**BLACKBACKED PIED FLYCATCHER-SHRIKE**					
1067	**Tephrodornis gularis pelvica**	**NEPAL WOOD SHRIKE**					
1070	**Tephrodornis pondicerianus pondicerianus**	**INDIAN WOOD SHRIKE**					
/1	Ulapitta	Tel.	Hb.	Whistling Bird	Call+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Vadamba:la jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Forest Shrike	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1072	**Coracina novaehollandiae nacei**	**INDIAN LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE**					
/1	Pedda akurai	Tel.	Hb.	Big Shrike	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	A:kura:yi	Tel.	A.BB	Shrike	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
1077	**Coracina melaschistos melaschistos**	**DARK GREY CUCKOO-SHRIKE**					
/1	A:kura:yi	Tel.	A.BB	Shrike	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1079	***Coracina melanoptera***	**PENINSULAR BLACKHEADED CUCKOO-SHRIKE**					
/1	Chinna akurayi	Tel.	Hb.	Small Shrike	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	A:kura:yi	Tel.	A,BB	Shrike	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
1083	**Pericrocotus flammeus semiruber**	**EAST INDIAN SCARLET MINIVET**					
1089	**Pericrocotus roseus roseus**	**ROSY MINIVET**					
1093	**Pericrocotus cinnamomeus cinnamomeus**	**SOUTHERN SMALL MINIVET**					
/1	Kunkumpu jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Saffron Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Kunkumapu: jitta	Tel.	A,BB	Saffron Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1096	**Pericrocotus erythropygius erythropygius**	**WHITEBELLIED MINIVET**					
1100	**Aegithina tiphia deignani**	**PENINSULAR INDIAN IORA**					
/1	Patsu-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Green Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1104	*Chloropsis aurifrons frontalis*	SOUTHERN GOLDFRONTED CHLOROPSIS						
1107	Chloropsis cochinchinensis jerdoni	JERDON'S CHLOROPSIS						
/1	Wanna bajanum		Tel.	Hb.	Forest Fruit Bird	Habitat+Plumage	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1115	Pycnonotus melanicterus flaviventris	BLACKCRESTED YELLOW BULBUL						
1120	Pycnonotus jocosus fuscicaudatus	SOUTHERN REDWHISKERED BULBUL						
/1	Turaka-pigli-pitta		Tel.	Hb.	Muslim+Pig-Tail+Bird	Plumage2+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
1121	Pycnonotus jocosus emeria	BENGAL REDWHISKERED BULBUL						
1128	Pycnonotus cafer cafer	REDVENTED BULBUL						
/1	Bulbul		Hindi	Hb.	Generic Name	Generic Name	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Pigli-pitta		Tel.	Hb.	Crested Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1130	Pycnonotus cafer wetmorei	ORISSA REDVENTED BULBUL						

S.NO	SYNO. LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1135	***Pycnonotus xantholaemus***	**YELLOWTHROATED BULBUL**					
/1	Kondapoda pigli	Tel.	Hb.	Hill-Bush Bulbul	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1138	**Pycnonotus luteolus luteolus**	**WHITEBROWED BULBUL**					
/1	Poda pigli	Tel.	Hb.	Bush Bulbul	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1154	**Pellorneum ruficeps ruficeps**	**PENINSULAR SPOTTED BABBLER**					
/1	Adavi lika jittu	Tel.	Hb.	Jungle Babbler	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Adavi likku jitta	Tel.	A.S	Jungle Babbler	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1167	**Trichastoma abbotti abbotti**	**ABBOTT'S BABBLER**					
1173	**Pomatorhinus schisticeps horsfieldii**	**DECCAN SCIMITAR BABBLER**					

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1175	***Pomatorhinus schisticeps***	**TAMILNADU SCIMITAR BABBLER**					
/1	Namala pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Forehead Mark+Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S+ Tel.S)>Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Dasari pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
1209	**Stachyris rufifrons ambigua**	**ASSAM REDFRONTED BABBLER**					
1221	**Dumetia hyperythra albogularis**	**WHITETHROATED BABBLER**					
/1	Pandi jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Pig Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N
1228	**Macronous gularis rubricapilla**	**YELLOWBREASTED BABBLER**					
1231	**Chrysomma sinense sinense**	**YELLOW-EYED BABBLER**					
/1	Yerra-kali-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Red Eyed Bird	Eye Colour+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+ Pl.S+Cs.S.)>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Yerra ka:lla jitta	Tel.	BB,A	Red Eyed Bird	Eye Colour+GN	Tel5	Tel.Adj+(Tel.N+ Pl.S+Cs.S.)>Adj+Tel.N

S.NO. LATIN NAME / S NO	ENGLISH NAME / NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1389	***Alcippe poioicephala brucei***	**BOMBAY QUAKER BABBLER**					
1389	Alcippe poioicephala brucei	**QUAKER BABBLER**					
1407	Muscicapa latirostris	**BROWN FLYCATCHER**					
1408	Muscicapa muttui muttui	**BROWNBREASTED FLYCATCHER**					
1409	Muscicapa ruficauda	**RUFOUSTAILED FLYCATCHER**					
1410	Muscicapa ferruginea	**FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER**					
1411	Muscicapa parva parva	**WESTERN REDBREASTED FLYCATCHER**					
1412	Muscicapa parva albicilla	**EASTERN REDBREASTED FLYCATCHER**					
/1	Yerra eda pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Red Breasted Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel Adj+(Tel.N)>Adj+Tel.N
1413	Muscicapa subrubra	**KASHMIR REDBREASTED FLYCATCHER**					

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
	S.NO. LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
1419	**Muscicapa westermanni collini**			**WESTERN LITTLE PIED FLYCATCHER**			
1421	**Muscicapa superciliaris superciliaris**			**WHITEBROWED BLUE FLYCATCHER**			
1438	**Muscicapa poliogenys vernayi**			**PENINSULAR BROOK'S FLYCATCHER**			
1440	**Muscicapa rubeculoides rubeculoides**			**BLUETHROATED FLYCATCHER**			
1442	**Muscicapa tickelliae tickelliae**			**TICKELL'S REDBREASTED BLUE FLYCATCHER**			
1445	**Muscicapa thalassina thalassina**			**VERDITER FLYCATCHER**			
1448	**Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea**			**NORTHERN GREYHEADED FLYCATCHER**			
1452	**Rhipidura aureola compressirostris**			**SOUTHERN WHITEBROWED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER**			
/1	Dasari pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1458	**Rhipidura albicollis albogularis**			**WHITESPOTTED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER**			
/1	Dasari pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Mendicant+Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

1459	***Rhipidura albicollis vernayi***	**DANDAKARANYA WHITESPOTTED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER**					
1461	**Terpsiphone paradisi paradisi**	**PENINSULAR INDIAN PARADISE FLYCATCHER**					
/1	Shah bulbul	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Husaini bulbul	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/3	Sultan bulbul	Hin.	Hb.	Royal Bulbul	Behaviour+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/4	Toka pigili pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Longtailed Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
1465	**Monarcha azurea styani**	**INDIAN BLACKNAPED MONARCH FLYCATCHER**					
1474	**Cettia pallidepes pallidepes**	**INDIAN PALEFOOTED BUSH WARBLER**					
1498	**Cisticola juncidis cursitans**	**STREAKED FANTAIL WARBLER**					
/1	Yedru /Veduru jitta	Tel.	Hb,BB	Grass /Bamboo Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.N
/2	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N

	/NOTE				CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION	
1504	***Prinia hodgsonii albogularis***	**SOUTHERN ASHY-GREY WREN-WARBLER**					
/1	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N
/2	Purallika:	Tel.	Y.	Quail-like Small Bird	Size	Tel1	Tel.N
/3	Purillak	Tel.	Y.	Quail-like Small Bird	Size	Tel1	Tel.N
/4	Tuntuk	Tel.	Y.	Quail-like Small Bird?	Size?	Tel1	Tel.N
1506	**Prinia buchanani**	**RUFOUSFRONTED WREN-WARBLER**					
/1	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N
1511	**Prinia subflava inornata**	**CENTRAL INDIAN PLAIN WREN-WARBLER**					
/1	Lota-kun-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Corruption: See Below	See Below	Tel3	Tel Adj+Tel.N2
/2	Lotta kannu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Hollow-Eyed Bird	Anatomy+GN	Tel3	Tel Adj+Tel N->Adj+Tel.N
/3	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N

/NOTE					CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION	
1515	***Prinia socialis stewarti***	**NORTHERN ASHY WREN-WARBLER**					
/1	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2->Adj2+Tel.N
1517	**Prinia socialis socialis**	**SOUTHERN ASHY WREN-WARBLER**					
/2	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Bamboo Scrub bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N
1521	**Prinia sylvatica**	**PENINSULAR JUNGLE WREN-WARBLER**					
/1	Kenda lotakun jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Corruption: See Below	See Below	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
/2	Konda lotta kannu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Hill Hollow-Eyed Bird	Habitat+Anatomy+GN	Tel4	Tel.N->Adj+Tel.Adj +Tel.N- >Adj+Tel.N
1535	**Orthotomus sutorius guzuratus**	**INDIAN TAILOR BIRD**					
/1	Darzee	Hn/Mar	Hb.	Tailor	Nest Building	Hin/Mar	Hin.N>Adjectival N
/2	Likka jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Moving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Likku jitta	Tel.	A.S	Swift Moving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Jinuva	Tel.	A.BB	Leather Worker	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N

			/NOTE		CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION	
/5	Ji:nuva:yi	Tel.	A,BB	Leather Worker	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/6	Ji:ngiri va:du	Tel.	A,BB	Leather Worker	Behaviour	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Dargi: pitta	Tel.	S,BB	Tailor Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1545	**Locustella naevia straminea**			**EASTERN GRASSHOPPER WARBLER**			
/1	Veduru kampa jitta	Tel.	S,BB	Bamboo Scrub Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N2>Adj2+Tel.N
1546	**Schoenicola platyura**			**BROADTAILED GRASS WARBLER**			
1547	**Chaetornis striatus**			**BRISTLED GRASS WARBLER**			
/1	Grenta pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Throaty Call+Bird	Call+Generic Name	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1549	**Phragmaticola aedon aedon**			**THICKBILLED WARBLER**			
1550	**Acrocephalus stentoreus brunnescens**			**INDIAN GREAT REED WARBLER**			
/1	Bora jitti /jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Pot-Belly Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.N-> Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1556	***Acrocephalus dumetorum***	**BLYTH'S REED WARBLER**					
/1	Kumpa jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Scrub Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1557	**Acrocephalus agricola agricola**	**INDIAN PADDYFIELD WARBLER**					
/1	Yerra kumpa jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Red Scrub Bird	Plumage+Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1562	**Hippolais caligata caligata**	**SIBERIAN BOOTED TREE WARBLER**					
1563	**Hippolais caligata rama**	**INDIAN BOOTED TREE WARBLER**					
1565	**Sylvia hortensis jerdoni**	**EASTERN ORPHEAN WARBLER**					
/1	Pedda nalla kampa jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Big Black Scrub Bird	Size+Plumage+Hab+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Pedda kampa jitta	Tel.	A,BB	Large Scrub Bird	Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel N>Adj+Tel.N
1567	**Sylvia curruca blythi**	**SIBERIAN LESSER WHITETHROAT**					
/1	Chinna nalla kampa jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Small Black Scrub Bird	Size+Plumage+Hab+GN	Tel4	Tel.Adj2+Tel N>Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	SYNNO. LATIN NAME / NAME	LANG.	ENGLISH NAME / REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1570	Sylvia curruca althaea		HUME'S LESSER WHITETHROAT				
/1	Pedda kampa jitta	Tel.	A,BB	Large Scrub Bird	Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1579	Phylloscopus affinis affinis		TICKELL'S LEAF WARBLER				
/1	Pedda kampa jitta	Tel.	A,BB	Large Scrub Bird	Size+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1581	Phylloscopus griseolus		OLIVACEOUS LEAF WARBLER				
1590	Phylloscopus inornatus humei		HUME'S YELLOWBROWED LEAF WARBLER				
1601	Phylloscopus magnirostris		LARGEBILLED LEAF WARBLER				
1602	Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus		WESTERN GREENISH LEAF WARBLER				
1603	Phylloscopus trochiloides ludlowi		BALTISTAN GREENISH LEAF WARBLER				
1605	Phylloscopus trochiloides nitidus		BRIGHT GREEN LEAF WARBLER				

S NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1606	*Phylloscopus occipitalis occipitalis*			LARGE CROWNED LEAF WARBLER			
1614	Seicercus burki whistleri			WESTERN BLACKBROWED FLYCATCHER WARBLER			
1615	Seicercus burkii burkii			EASTERN BLACKBROWED FLYCATCHER-WARBLER			
1643	Erithacus calliope			RUBYTHROAT			
1644	Erithacus svecicus svecicus			NORTHERN BLUETHROAT			
1646a	Erithacus svecicus saturatior			CENTRAL ASIAN BLUETHROAT			
1650, 1	Erithacus brunneus			INDIAN BLUE CHAT			
1661	Copsychus saularis saularis			INDIAN MAGPIE ROBIN			
/1	Pedda nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Large Robin	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.Adj>Tel.N
/2	Sarela gadu	Tel.	Hb.	Striped One	Plumage	Tel2	(Tel.N+Tel.Pl.S+ Tel.CaseS.)->Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1667	***Copsychus malabaricus indicus***		**INDIAN SHAMA**				
/1	Shama	Hindi	Hb.	Black One	Plumage	Hindi1	Hindi.Adj>N
/2	Poda nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Bush Robin	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.Adj>N
/3	Tonka (To:ka) nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Tailed Robin	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1672	**Phoenicurus ochrurus rufiventris**		**EASTERN BLACK REDSTART**				
1697	**Saxicola torquata indica**		**INDIAN COLLARED BUSH CHAT**				
/1	Adavi-campa-nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Forest Scrub Robin	Habitat+GN	Tel3	TelN>Adj+TelN>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Adavi-campa-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Forest Scrub Bird	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
1700	**Saxicola caprata bicolor**		**NORTHERN PIED BUSH CHAT**				
1701	**Saxicola caprata burmanica**		**BURMESE PIED BUSH CHAT**				
/1	Kumpa nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Scrub Robin	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1710	**Oenanthe deserti deserti**		**CENTRAL ASIAN DESERT WHEATEAR**				

ENGLISH NAME

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
19, 20	**Saxicoloides fulicata**	**BLACK ROBIN**					
	Nalanchi	Tel.	Hb.	Robin	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
6	**Monticola solitarius pandoo**	**INDIAN BLUE ROCK THRUSH**					
	Peda kachi pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Bush Guard Bird	Hab+Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj+Tel.N2
28	**Myiophonus horsfieldii**	**MALABAR WHISTLING THRUSH**					
	Singala karewe	Tel.	Hb.	Singhalese Thrush	Call (Foreign Tongue)	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
733	**Zoothera citrina citrina**	**ORANGEHEADED GROUND THRUSH**					
/1	Gante pitta	Tel.	S.	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Variganti pitta	Tel.	S.	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO. LATIN NAME / S.NO	ENGLISH NAME / NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1734	*Zoothera citrina cyanotus*	**WHITETHROATED GROUND THRUSH**					
/1	Gante pitta	Tel.	S.	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Variganti pitta	Tel.	S.	Grain-eater Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1741	Zoothera dauma dauma	**SMALLBILLED MOUNTAIN THRUSH**					
1748	Turdus unicolor	**TICKELL'S THRUSH**					
1753	Turdus merula nigropileus.	**BLACKCAPPED BLACKBIRD**					
/1	Poda palisa	Tel.	Hb.	Bush Myna	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1754	Turdus murula spencei	**EASTERN GHATS BLACKBIRD**					
/1	Poda palisa	Tel.	Hb.	Bush Myna	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1763	Turdus ruficollis atrogularis	**BLACKTHROATED THRUSH**					

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1794	Parus major stupae	INDIAN GREY TIT					
/1	Gurrapuma:ri jitta	Tel.	A,BB	Contagious Disease-Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.S.)->Adj+ (Tel.N)- >Adj+Tel.N
1795	Parus major mahrattarum	CEYLON GREY TIT					
1798	Parus nuchalis	WHITEWINGED BLACK TIT					
/1	Nalla patsa Jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Black and Green Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
1810	Parus xanthogenys	CENTRAL INDIA YELLOWCHEEKED TIT					
1830	Sitta castanea castanea	PENINSULAR CHESTNUTBELLIED NUTHATCH					
1831	Sitta castanea prateri	EASTERN GHATS CHESTNUTBELLIED NUTHATCH					
1838	Sitta frontalis frontalis	VELVETFRONTED NUTHATCH					

S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1841	***Salpornis spilonotus spilonotus***	**INDIAN SPOTTED GREY CREEPER**					
1852	**Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni**	**INDIAN TREE PIPIT**					
/1	Liku jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ci:ku jitta	Tel.	Y.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1854	**Anthus trivialis trivialis**	**EUROPEAN TREE PIPIT**					
/1	Liku jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ci:ku jitta	Tel.	Y.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1855	**Anthus trivialis haringtoni**	**WITHERBY'S TREE PIPIT**					
/1	Liku jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Ci:ku jitta	Tel.	Y.	Swift Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1857	***Anthus novaeseelandiae richardi***		**RICHARD'S PIPIT**				
/1	Gurapa-modi-pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Horse-Rider Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.S+Tel.N) >Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1859	**Anthus novaeseelandiae rufulus**		**INDIAN PADDYFIELD PIPIT**				
/1	Gurapa-modi-pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Horse-Rider Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel S+Tel.N) >Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Gurapa mari jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Horse-Rider Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel4	(Tel.N+Tel.S+Tel.N) >Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1861	**Anthus campestris campestris**		**TAWNY PIPIT**				
1863	**Anthus godlewskii**		**BLYTH'S PIPIT**				
1874	**Motacilla indica**		**FOREST WAGTAIL**				
/1	Uz-halla-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Adavi khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Forest Wagtail	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	*Uyya:la jitta*	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J,S	Laundry-Man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	Jittangi	Tel.	A,BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/10	Ka:tuka pitta	Tel.	A	Bird With Eye-Liner	Plumage	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
1875	**Motacilla flava thunbergi**	**GREYHEADED YELLOW WAGTAIL**					
/1	Pasupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

S.NO.	LATIN NAME / NAME	ENGLISH NAME / LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/6	*Go:lattika jitta*	*Tel.*	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Jittangi	Tel.	A,BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/9	Da:sari pitta	Tel.	A,BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
/10	Ma:la da:sari pitta	Tel.	A,BB	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
1876	**Motacilla flava beema**	**BLUEHEADED YELLOW WAGTAIL**					
/1	Pasupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J,S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Jittangi	Tel.	A,BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/9	Da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
1878	**Motacilla flava melanogrisea**	**TURKESTAN BLACKHEADED WAGTAIL**					
/1	Pasupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Jittangi	Tel.	A.BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/9	Da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
/10	Ma:la da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

S.NO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1881	***Motacilla citreola citreola***	**NORTHERN YELLOWHEADED WAGTAIL**					
1882	***Motacilla citreola werae***	**WESTERN YELLOWHEADED WAGTAIL**					
/1	Pasupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Jittangi	Tel.	A.BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/9	Da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
/10	Ma:la da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO	NAME	LANG	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1884	**Motacilla caspica caspica**	**GREY WAGTAIL**					
/1	Mudi-tippudu-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Tail Wagging (Bird)	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	(Tel.N+Tel.V)->Adj+Tel.N
/2	Telupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Pasupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	Yellow Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	Jittangi	Tel.	A.BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/11	Da:sari pitta	Tel	A.BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel N
/12	Ma:la da:sari pitta	Tel	A.BB	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1885	**Motacilla alba dukhunensis**	**INDIAN WHITE WAGTAIL**					
/1	Telupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Jittangi	Tel.	A.BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/9	Da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	(Tel.N)->Adj+Tel.N
/10	Ma:la da:sari pitta	Tel.	A.BB	Pariah Mendicant Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel3	Tel.Adj2+Tel.N
1891	**Motacilla maderaspatensis**	**LARGE PIED WAGTAIL**					
/1	Sakala sarela-gadu	Tel	Hb.	Washerman With Stripes	Plumage+Behaviour	Tel5	Tel.N->Adj+(Tel.N+Pl.S+ Tel.CS)->Adj+Tel.Pl.S->N
/2	Telupu khanjanamu	Tel.	Y.	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO. LATIN NAME ENGLISH NAME

S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Telupu khanjaritamu	Tel.	S.	White Wagtail	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Uyya:la jitta	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Uyya:la pulugu	Tel.	FBI	Swinging (Tail) Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/6	Cha:kali khanjanamu	Tel.	J.S	Laundry-man Wagtail	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/7	Uvva pitta	Tel.	Y.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/8	Go:lattika jitta	Tel.	Y.	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/9	Gachcha-ka:ya: pitta	Tel.	S	(Ashy) Grain-coloured	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/10	Jittangi	Tel	A.BB	Wagtail (Bird With)	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
/11	Dhobaan	Urdu	S&P	Washerwoman	Behaviour		Urdu N

1892.4 Dicaeum agile agile — INDIAN THICKBILLED FLOWERPECKER

/1	Chittu-jitta	Tel.	Hb.	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Citlu jitta	Tel	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1899	**Dicaeum erythrorhynchos erythrorhynchos**			**TICKELL'S FLOWERPECKER**			
/1	Phoolchuki	Hin.	Hb.	Flower Pecker	Feeding Behaviour	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Citlu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Munaga jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Diving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1906	**Anthreptes singalensis rubinigentis**			**RUBYCHEEK**			
1907	**Nectarinia zeylonica sola**			**INDIAN PURPLERUMPED SUNBIRD**			
/1	Shakar khora	Urdu	Hb.	Sugar Feeder	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu N
/2	Citlu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/3	Munaga jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Diving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1911	**Nectarinia lotenia hindustanica**			**INDIAN MAROONBREASTED SUNBIRD**			
/1	Pun chittu	Tam.	Hb	Flower Bird	Food+GN	Tam2	Tam.Adj+Tam.N
/2	Then chittu	Tam.	Hb.	Honey Bird	Food+GN	Tam2	Tam.N>Tam.Adj+Tam.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Citlu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Munaga jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Diving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1917	**Nectarinia asiatica asiatica**	**INDIAN PURPLE SUNBIRD**					
/1	Shakar khora	Urdu	Hb.	Sugar Feeder	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu N>Adj+Urdu N
/2	Phul soongni	Urdu	Hb.	Flower Smeller	Feeding Behaviour	Urdu2	Urdu.N+Urdu.V>N
/3	Thena-pitta	Tel	BB	Honey Bird	Food+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	Citlu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Munaga jitta	Tel.	S.BB	Diving Bird	Behaviour+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1918	**Nectarinia asiatica intermedia**	**ASSAM PURPLE SUNBIRD**					
/1	Citlu jitta	Tel	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1927	**Aethopyga siparaja seheriae**	**INDIAN YELLOWBACKED SUNBIRD**					
/1	Citlu jitta	Tel	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1931	**Arachnothera longirostris longirostris**			**LITTLE SPIDERHUNTER**			
1933	**Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa**			**INDIAN WHITE-EYE**			
/1	Citlu jitta	Tel.	A.BB	Small Bird	Size+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1934	**Zosterops palpebrosa salimalii**			**ANDHRA WHITE-EYE**			
1938	**Passer domesticus indicus**			**INDIAN HOUSE SPARROW**			
/1	Goufiya / Khaan Chidi	Urdu	Hb.	Sparrow	Generic Name	Urdu1	Urdu.N
/2	Catakamu	Tl./Skt.	BB.A	Sparrow	Generic Name	Tel./Skt.	Skt.N+Tel.S.
1942	**Passer montanus malaccensis**			**MALAY TREE SPARROW**			
1949	**Petronia xanthocollis xanthocollis**			**INDIAN YELLOWTHROATED SPARROW**			
/1	Raji	Tel.	Hb	King-Like	Plumage	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Jangli-chiria	Urdu	Hb.	Jungle Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Hin3	(Hin.N+Hin.S)> Hin.Adj+Hin.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME / ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO.	NAME	LANG	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
/3	Adavi-pichike	Tel.	Hb.	Jungle/Forest Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/4	Konde-pichike	Tel.	Hb.	Mountain Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/5	Cheruka-pichike	Tel.	Hb.	Sugarcane Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
1957	**Ploceus philippinus philippinus**	**INDIAN BAYA**					
/1	Baya	Hindi	Hb	Common Name	Generic Name	Hindi1	Hindi.N
/2	Son-chiri	Hindi	Hb.	Golden Bird	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.N>Adj+Hin.N
/3	Pasupu pitta	Tel.	Hb.	Yellow/Turmeric Bird	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/4	Gijiga:du	Tel.	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/5	Gijjiga:du	Tel.	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
1961	**Ploceus benghalensis**	**BLACKTHROATED WEAVER BIRD**					
/1	Gijiga:du	Tel.	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Gijjiga:du	Tel	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME						
S.NO	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1962	**Ploceus manyar flaviceps**	**INDIAN STREAKED WEAVER BIRD**					
/1	Gijiga:du	Tel.	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
/2	Gijjiga:du	Tel.	BB.A	Call/Flock-size	Behaviour	Tel1	Tel.N
1964	**Estrilda amandava amandava**	**RED MUNIA OR AVADAVAT**					
/1	Lal munia	Hin	Hb.	Red Munia	Plumage	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
/2	Torra-jinuwayi	Tel.	Hb.	Treehole Munia	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
1965	**Estrilda formosa**	**GREEN MUNIA**					
/1	Hari munia	Hindi	Hb.	Green Munia	Plumage+GN	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
1966	**Lonchura malabarica malabarica**	**WHITETHROATED MUNIA**					
/1	Jinuwayi	Tel.	Hb.	Sparrow-like	Generic Name	Tel1	Tel.N
1968	**Lonchura striata striata**	**SOUTHERN WHITEBACKED MUNIA**					

SYNNO. LATIN NAME — ENGLISH NAME

S.NO	NAME	LANG	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
1971, 2	**Lonchura kelaarti jerdoni**	**JERDON'S RUFOUSBELLIED MUNIA**					
1974	**Lonchura punctulata punctulata**	**INDIAN SPOTTED MUNIA**					
/1	Kakkara jinuwayi	Tel.	Hb.	Spotted Leather Worker	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Seen baaz	U. SBP.			Plumage		
1978	**Lonchura malacca malacca**	**SOUTHERN BLACKHEADED MUNIA**					
/1	Nalla jinuwayi	Tel.	Hb.	Black Leather Worker	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Nuggal	Urdu SBP	?		Plumage? behaviour?		
2011	**Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus**	**INDIAN ROSEFINCH**					
/1	Yedru-pichike	Tel.	Hb.	Bamboo Sparrow	Habitat+GN	Tel2	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/2	Yedru-jinowayi	Tel.	Hb.	Bamboo Leather Worker	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N
/3	Veduru jinuvayi	Tel.	A.BB	Bamboo Leather Worker	Habitat+GN	Tel3	Tel.N>Adj+Tel.N

SYNNO.	LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME					
S.NO.	NAME	LANG.	REF. /NOTE	MEANING	SEMANTIC CATEGORY	MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	MORPHOLOGY
2013	**Carpodacus erythrinus**	**COMMON ROSEFINCH OR SCARLET GROSBEAK**					
/1	Tuti	Hindi	Hb.	Court Herald	Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N
/2	Lal tuti	Hindi	Hb.	Red+Court Herald	Plumage+GN (Behav'r)	Hin2	Hin.Adj+Hin.N
2043	**Emberiza melanocephala**	**BLACKHEADED BUNTING**					
2044	**Emberiza bruniceps**	**REDHEADED BUNTING**					
/1	Pacha jinuwaji	Tel.	Hb.	Green Leather Worker	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
/2	Patsa jinuvayi	Tel.	A.BB	Green Leather Worker	Plumage+GN	Tel2	Tel.Adj+Tel.N
2050	**Emberiza buchanani buchanani**	**GREYNECKED BUNTING**					
/1	Jamjohara	Hindi	Hb.	Flock (To Namaz?) Of Tinsmith/s Or Goldsmith/s	Flock Behaviour	Hin1	Hin.N

Appendix B: **List of local informants and other information sources along with notes about geographic locations in Andhra Pradesh and socio-economic status.**

No	Abbrevia -tion	Details	Geographic location	Socio-economic status
1.	A	Aitanna	Reddipalli, Cuddapah District	Yadava herdsman and farmer. Now horticulturist. Good hunter and naturalist. Also employed by the forest department.
2.	AB	Anji Babu alias Dr. Anjaneyulu	Kolleru Lake, near Vijayawada. Krishna and West Godavari District.	Ph.D. student in Ornithology at the Osmania University, Hyderabad. Field studies at Kolleru Lake area.
3.	AVN	Acchakala Venkaiah Naidu	Woollapalem, Prakasam District	Poultry farmer and small game shikari. Used to own land for agriculture. Takes pride in hunting. Has discarded the hobby.
4.	BB	Bharat Bhushan	Eastern Ghats study areas. Tirupati, Chittoor District. Vontimitta and Reddipalli, Cuddapah District. Somasila, Nellore District. Penakucherla, Anantapur District. Miduturu, Kurnool District	Ph.D. Student in Ornithology at the Bombay Natural History Society. Field studies on the Eastern Ghats of south Andhra Pradesh.
5.	CN	Chalamu Narsanna	Siddavattam, Cuddapah District	Yaanadi landless labourer on mango orchards. Expert hunter and birder. Both daytime and nocturnal hunting.
6.	CS	Chalamu Sreeramulu	Kanigiri, near Ongole. Prakasam District.	Yaanadi landless labourer on the Telugu Ganga Project at Somasila, Nellore district. Originally from Kanigiri. Had splendid knowledge of Prakasam District areas. Good shikari.

No	Abbrevia -tion	Details	Geographic location	Socio-economic status
7.	DN	Dhanamu Narsayya	Shahabad, near Vontimitta and Madhavaram, Cuddapah District	Yaanadi landless farmer. Worked on Naidu farms near Vontimitta. Good fisherman and shikari. Splendid knowledge of the forests around Vontimitta.
8.	J	▪ Reddirthi Jaykumar ▪ Reddirthi Anjanna	Kothagudem, Khammam District	Marri Fishermen from Khammam area. Not originally from the region. Parents had immigrated to Kothagudem. Good knowledge of small game shikar along the Godavari river stretches at Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam.
9.	Mc	Matayala Kistayya	Kadiyam Village, Rajahmundry	Farmer. Caste unknown. Did not explain properly. Claimed to be self taught shikari. Presumably relied on nomadic shikaris and escorted them to nearby forests. Agriculture mainly groundnut and tobacco.
10.	MN	M. Nageswara Rao	Machilipatnam, Krishna District	Naidu non-agriculturist. Worked on sale and purchase of horticultural produce. Good hunter. Knew most of the local forest and non-forest dwelling expert shikaris.
11.	Mr	Mrutyunjaya Rao	Guntur, Guntur District	Birdwatcher. Working with the Telcommunications Department, Guntur.
12.	Ms	▪ Mudra Syama Babu ▪ K. Tulsi Babu	Tirupati, Chittoor District	Unemployed SSC passed Vadara Naidu agriculture-based family. Semi-arid agriculture including cashew horticulture. Good knowledge about the local forests. Presumably hunting.

No	Abbrevia -tion	Details	Geographic location	Socio-economic status
13.	Ne	▪ Chelamu Sreeramulu ▪ Tikkara Venkata Subbaiah ▪ Sheikh Peeram Sha ▪ Nataraja Chinnappa ▪ Chelama Narasaiah ▪ Chelama Penchilaiah ▪ Mechanic Peeram Sha	Collective Data Somasila, Nellore District	Yaanadi landless labourers at the Telugu Ganga Project site. All families in this particular gang were from Sriharikota Island, Nellore District. Met them both at Somasila and Sriharikota. Mainly relied on palm and toddy extraction. Also other minor forest produce. All of them were expert shikaris, and indulged in small game shikar at Somasila frequently.
14.	NR	Nakkodu Ramaiah	Venkatagiri, Nellore District	Nakkollu or Nari Kurawa landless tribal. Almost nomadic. Considered as a non-formal sarpanch of his group of nari kurawas in the region. Expert shikaris. Involved in poaching, smuggling of timber and various other illegal forest-based activities. Had representatives of his family sell their resource harvests in important town locations including Tirumala, Chittoor district.
15.	S	P. Subbanna	Vontimitta, Cuddapah District	Marri landless labourer with the forest department at Cuddapah. Helped considerably in this study with interpretation and explanations of local cultural contexts. Also knowledgeable of the local forests.

No	Abbrevia -tion	Details	Geographic location	Socio-economic status
16.	S&P	Siraj Taher and Aasheesh Pittie	Hyderabad	Amateur ornithologists. Developed the first comprehensive checklist of the birds of Andhra Pradesh. Founder members of the Birdwatchers Society of Andhra Pradesh. Expert birders with extensive knowledge.
17.	SLN	S. L. Narasimha Rao	Translated "Common Birds" authored by Dr. Salim Ali in to Telugu.	Am not aware of personal details.
18.	ST	Siraj Taher	Hyderabad	As above at 15. Also previously a good shikari.
19.	Y	Yugendra	Talakona, Chittoor District	Jeep driver at Talakona, an important forest area and pilgrimage centre. Knowledgeable about local forests. From a middle class non-agricultural Naidu family. Not a shikari. Buys minor forest produce for resale in local markets.
20.		Igala Ramaiah Rambabu Polamma	Sriharikota Island, Nellore district	Yaanadi fishermen communities at Sriharikota island. Expert birders also. Good at catching waterbirds.

Note: The following abbreviations are meant to indicate bird names sourced from standard publications utilised by linguists, ornithologists and birdwatchers in the region.

No	Abbrevia -tion	Details	Geographic location	Remarks
21.	CBN	Checklist of the birds of Nagpur	Ex-Nizam Hyderabad State districts, including Adilabad, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy and Mahaboobnagar districts.	Mainly Hindustani names current in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh in the areas around Nagpur.
22.	CMn	Commonly used in the region.	All Andhra Pradesh.	Names commonly recorded across the State and neighbouring areas. Sourced from local informants, birders, expert ornithologists and literature.
23.	COT	Checklist of the birds of Tiruchirapalli.	Tiruchirapalli, south Tamil Nadu.	Mainly comparative Tamil names.
24.	Dct.	Dictionary.	XXXX	Sourced from various Telugu-English and Telugu-Telugu dictionaries.
25.	FBI	Fauna of British India	All India. Mainly British India.	For comparative and standard names in British India.
26.	Hb	Handbook	All India, including neighbouring south Asian countries.	Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan, by Drs. Salim Ali and S. Dillon Ripley.
27.	CPB	C. P. Brown's Telugu English Dictionary	All Andhra Pradesh.	Sourced from the standard Telugu-English Dictionary.

Appendix C: Checklist of transliterated equivalence of bird names in Telugu and other languages

a:ku cilaka /chilaka	adavi khanjanamu	a:lkatti
a:kura:yi	adavi lika jittu	ambali jo:ri ga:du
a:sakappiraga:du	adavi likku jitta	ambattan katti
ababeel /ababi:l	adavi po:da yelise	andha bagla:
adavi ba:tu	adavi sida	andi bellaguwwa
adavi nalla gadda	adavi-kampa-jitta	anja:n
adavi pagadigante	adavi-kampa-nalanchi	aruna krauncha vyu:ha
adavi ramadasu	adavi-pichike	ba:si kattu pitta
adavi ulu:kamu	adivela ba:tu	ba:z
adavi utha-titti	agin (agni?) pitta	bada: bagla:
adavi cilaka /chilaka	aku pachcha pa:vuramu	bada:bater
adavi jitta ba:tu	ala gadda	badami bagla:
adavi kausikamu	alawa	badi: aba:bi:l

ba:dshah	batta lakumuka pitta	bhura: bagala
bagla:	batta lakumuki	bhuri de:ga
ban murgha /murghio	batta me:ka /myaka	bhyri
bandi ra:ma chiluka	battame:ka	bhyri de:ga
banga:ru chirata paksi	batte ga:du	bolli ko:di
banga:ru cirata paksi	batte ki:ritiga:du	bolli ko:di
ba:pana ba:tu	ba:ya	bompala bo:ruva
ba:pana chiluwa	ba:za	bonta ka:ki
ba:pana ko:di	begguru konga	bor tokola
ba:pana gadda	begguru konga	bora jitti /jitta
barata pitta	bhairava gedda	brahmini cheel
ba:sha /bashin	bhairi	brahmini myna
basha katti pitta	bhairi	brihatcancu bak
bater	bharat	brihatcancu bak
batta me:ka	bhu:linga sakuni	buchega:du

buḍa: ko:ḍi	cako:ramu	chandiari
buḍa: ko:ḍi	cakrava:kamu	chandool
buḍa: ma:li gedda	camca mukku koṇga	chapa kausikamu
buḍida raṇgu peddaba:tu	ca:takamu	chaqwa - chaqwi
buḍidaraṇga ba:tu	cepala gedda	cha:ralatala pedda ba:tu
buḍidaraṇgu po:ṭṭi ba:tu	ceruvu ba:tu	chi:l /cheel
buḍidaraṇgu a:davi ko:ḍi	ceruvu ko:ḍi	chemara ka:ki
buḍidaraṇgu kamzu	ceruvu krauncamu	chenna:rai
buḍidaraṇgu yelise	cha:kali khanjanamu	cheruka-pichike
bulbul	chaao piṭṭa	cheruvu ba:tu
buruṭṭa piṭṭa	chagus	cheruvu ko:ḍi
bytu ulanka	chamach ba:z	chhiṭawa
ca:tak	chamach ba:za	chhoṭa: garur
ca:taka ko:yila	chamcha mu:ti ba:tu	chhoṭa: rajhans
cako:ramu	chandana	chho:ṭi jaṇgli murghi

chho:ṭi jaṇgli murghi	chinna nalla kampa jitta	cho:ṭa: pan ka:vla
chho:ṭi murghatr	chinna siḍa	cho:ṭa: pan kawwa
chiluka	chinna yellichi	cho:ṭa: pi:sa:l bagla:
chinka ba:tu	chinta kuttu /tukku	chuhamar
chinna bonta ka:ki	chinta tukku	chukkala mukku
chinna cha:ndul	chinta va:ka	ci:ku kokkera
chinna ciluva ba:yi	chitta /ṭi gu:ba	ci:ku jitta
chinna katte (katti) pitta	chitta suruti pachhi	ciluva ba:yi
chinna munugudi ko:di	chitti bellaguvva	ciluva bayi
chinna passeriki	chitti ba:pana ko:ḍi	cimiṭa ko:ḍi
chinna ullaṇki	chittu-jitta	cimita ko:di
chinna eeli jitta	cho:ṭa: bagla:	cinka bellinki /ci
chinna erra ciluva	cho:ṭa: ba:za	cinna begguru koṇga
chinna gundla	cho:ṭa: lawwa	cinna kokku
chinna ko:yaṣṭikamu	cho:ṭa: lowwa	cinna munugu ko:ḍi

cinna niṭi ka:ki	devarayi konga	ee(i:)lavaina peddachiluva
cinna tellakoṇga	dhun chudi	ee(i:)lavaina chinnachiluva
cinna vellai kokku	di:rgha pa:da	ee(i:)lavese chinna chiluva
cinna mi:nkotti	di:rgha pa:da	ee(i:)li jiṭṭa
cinta nakka	doḍal gaṭṭi ga:ḍu	ela ko:ḍi
cintokka	doḍal koṇga	e(i)rattai va:lan kuruvi
citlu jitta	donga cha:palo:du	erra ciluva
citti cirata paksi	do:si koṇga	erra (yerra) tala chiluwa
cukkalamukku-guḍakoṇga	dowa piṭṭa	erra /yerra reppala ba:tu
da:sari piṭṭa	ḍubḍubi	erra bo:rawa
dabki	dudi chiluwa	erra ciluva
dargi: piṭṭa	dzuṭṭu piṭṭa	erra manṭi guvva
darzi:	e:lise /ye:lise	errakalu koṇga
da:sari piṭṭa	e:na:di /ya:na:di gedda	errani aḍavi ko:ḍi
de:si kawwa	e:tirinta /e:trinta	gachcha-ka:ya: piṭṭa

gai (ga:y) bagla:	garudam	gidh
gai (ga:y) bagula	garudi	gijiga:du
gale:sunda bha:rand	garududu	gilehri ma:r
gale:sunda bha:rand	garur	gilheri ma:r
galu konga	garuta:la pakshi	ginwa lawwa
ganda bhe:rundamu	garuta:lamantudu	girgitma:r
gandabhe:runda paksi	garutamantudu	girgut ma:r
gandabhe:runda paksi	gedda	girva
gandu karnam (karanamu)	gedda	girza pitta
ganga maina:	geddi ulu:kamu	go:lattika jitta
gante pitta	genta mukku konga	gochadi khao
garuda	geruta:lu manta gedda	go:gari yellichi
garuda lawa	ghu:kamu (male)	go:gira yelise
garuda mantane	ghu:ki (female)	gokura:yi
garudalavaru	ghughu	golla ko:di

gollabha:ma	guddi konga	hastilinga bha:rand
goo(u:)da konga	gudi pa:vrai /pa:vura:y	hudhud
gora tee(i:)tar	gudilo ghu:ki (female)	husaini bulbul
go:ranka	gudilo ghu:kamu (male)	i:la gedda
go:rinka	gula:b sir	i:lava gedda
go:ruvanka	gundumulusuga:du	intla /indla kausikamu
gorvanka	gurapa mari jitta	intla /indla ulu:kamu
gouriya	gurapa-modi-pitta	jaha:z
gowa-sida	gurrapuma:ri jitta	jakkava paksi
grenta pitta	gutima:r /gu:ti:ma:r	jal kawwa
gubbalikaadu	gutor	jala de:ga
gubbili	hali:mukha	jala ka:kaha
gubbilikaadu	hans	jale de:ga
guda ba:tu	hari munia	jallagadda
guddi kokkira:i	harria so:na	jam po:lanki

jamjohara	jitta ko:di	ka:tuka pitta
jangli murgha	jitta ko:di	ka:tuka pitta
jangli murghi	jitta ba:tu	kada ka:ki
jangli kowwa	jitta ba:tu	kadal ka:gam
jangli murgha /murghio	jittangi	kadal ka:kkay
jangli-chiria	jori ga:du	kadal kuruvi
jata:yu	jowalum	kaddal ka:kkai
jelgadda	jambu ko:di	kakarani guvva
jellaganta	jangli murghi	kakera
jemudu ka:ki	jungli myna /maina	kakera ko:di
je:n alawa	juttu bhyri /bairi	kakera ko:zhi
jingiri va:du	juttu chiluwa	kakkara jinuwayi
ji:nuva	juttu bhuri	kal murgh
ji:nuva:yi	ka:mile:di pitta	ka:la bagla:
jinuwayi	ka:randavamu	ka:la: baza

kala kanthamu	kapinjal	ko:lanki pitta
ka:la kowwa	kapinjala	ko:lanki pitta
kalada	kapoʃ:ta	kokila de:ga
kali	kapoʃ:tamu	kokkera e:lise
kaliki pitta	karai kokku	ko:lsa
kalleydu	karpu kallava:yan	kommu kasiri
kamban a:ndai	karumu:kku vellai kokku	kommula ko:lanki pitta
kampa kokkera	karuppu arival mu:kkam	komu (kommu) passeriki
kampa ko:yastikamu	karupputti madaiyan	konda go:rinka
kamsa:li pitta	kasavu konga	konda ka:tiga:du
ka:nan koli	kawanga	konda lotta kannu jitta
kancu rekkala jakana	kedzi guvvalu	konda passala poʃ:liga:du
kanna:di a:lka:tti	kenda lotakun jitta	konda pitta
kanne le:di	ki:lu konga	konda vanga pandu
kapassi	ki:reetam pitta	kondapo:da pigli

konde-pichike	ku(a)mpa jitta	laha: sarang
ko:ra	ku(a)mpa nalanchi	lakkamuka
kora kanchulu	kunde:li salawa	lakmuka
korame:n gadda/gedda	kunkar ma:r	lakumuki pitta
korra picika	kunkuma:pu: jitta	la:l
korra pitta	kunkumpu jitta	la:l anja:n
kosu ulla:n	kurunch	la:l bagla:
kotwal	kurunchu konga	la:l sir
kowwa	kuruttu kokku	la:l lowwa
krishna parundu	kurutta kokku	la:l munia
krishna parunthu	kutaru:	la:l murgha /murghio
kukudu guwwa	kutti pitta	la:l sira
kukurani guvva	kwaak	la:l tu:ti
kulang	laga:du	lawunka
kulangu konga	laggadh	likka jitta

likku jitta
liku jitta
lota-kun-jitta
lotta kannu jitta
lowwa
lowwa
lowwa
lute:ra:
ma:la da:sari pitta
mabbu konga
machchli ma:r
machhariya
machhlimar
machhmanga
mada(i)ya:n

madhyama tella konga
maha:cancu bak
ma:la gadda
ma:la konga
ma:la gadda
ma:la ka:ki
malla gadda
manchi ka:ki
manjal thirudi
manu tolachhi
masjid ababil
matti paudum ga:du
ma:ttu kokku
mayura
meda nulinga:du

meenkotti
mi:n koticci
mi:nkotti
mo:r
mo:r bagla:
mo:r ulla:n
muddi-tippudu-jitta
mukkulippan
mukku puredi
mulla gidh
munaga jitta
munda
munigedi ba:tu
munugu ko:di
munugudi ko:di

myle (mail) alan	nalla patsa jitta	nattagotti konga
nakta	nallabo:ra yelise	nedli vellai kokka
nallanchi	nalupu cira:ta paksi	nee(i:)la ko:zhi
nalla bo:rawa	na:ma:la pitta	nee(i:)ti ka:ki
nalla chiluwa	na:mam ba:tu	nella passala po::liga:du
nalla gadda	namli puri gadda	nemali
nalla kamsu	naorang /naurang	nemili
nalla kanakanam	na:rai	niala nimli
nalla kankanam	na:ra:yana pakshi	nila bolli ko:di
nalla kankanaya	na:ra:yana pachchi	ni:la buchega:du
nalla pa:mula gadda	na:ri	ni:la ellichi
nalla ullanki	narzi	ni:r kagam
nalla ji:nuwayi	natta gotti konga	ni:r vattu
nalla ka:ka	natta gotti konga	ni:rgang
nalla ko:vila (male)	nattagoti konga	ni:ru ba:tu

ni:ru cilika	paha:di chee(i:)l	pa:mula na:ri konga
ni:ru ka:ki	paha:ri myna	pa:mula na:riga:du
ni:ru ko:di	paha:ri teesa	pa:mula gadda
ni:ru pitta	paha:ri kowwa	pan kawwa
ni:ti ka:ki	pa:l kuruwi	pan kawwa
ni:ti munugu ko:di	pa:la pitta	panahakki
ni:tika:ki	pa:li palisa	panapakshi
o:de konga	pa:lisa	pandi jitta
o:de koruku	pa:mbu parandu	pandubbi
oodi murghi	pa:mu ba:tu	pandubi
ozuttu ba:tu	pa:mu konga	pandubi
pacca jinuwaji	pa:mula basavaiah	panwa
pacca guvva	pa:mula konga	papata go:rinki /go:rinka
pacca guvva	pa:mula konga	papiha
pagadigante	pa:mula na:ri ko:di	paria parandu

pariki pitta	pedda chiluka	pedda cirata paksi
parundu	pedda chiluva ba:yi	pedda gundla
parza	pedda de:ga	pedda i:li jitta
pasapu pachcha pa:vuramu	pedda de:ga pakshi	pedda kampa jitta
passala po:li ga:du	pedda nalla konga	pedda kausikamu
pasupu va:ka	pedda ni:ti ka:ki	pedda kiriti ga:du
pasupu khanjanamu	pedda ni:ru ka:ki	pedda nalanchi
pasupu pitta	pedda ni:ru ka:ki	pedda nalla kampa jitta
patsa ji:nuva:yi	pedda ni:ti ka:ki	pedda sida
patsu-jitta	pedda sa:ti konga	pedda ulu:kamu
peda ka:ci pitta	pedda tella konga	pee(i:)la bagla:
pedda a:kurai	pedda yerra ciluva	pee(i:)lak
pedda ba:tu	pedda adavi kausikamu	pee(i:)lak
pedda bella guvva	pedda adavi ulu:kamu	pee(i:)sal bagla:
pedda ceruvu krauncamu	pedda chitta /ti gu:ba	periya ni:r ka:gam

periya vellai kokku
phoolchuki
phul soo(u:)ngni
pi: gedda
pi:gli-pitta
pi:ka vardhanamu
pi:lli gadda
pi:migala konga
pi:tiri gedda
pi:tiri gadda
pi:yada pichika
poda bellaguvva
poda guvva
poda ko:vila (female)
poda nallanci

poda pachcha pa:vuramu
poda palisa
poda pigli
podugu mukku bo:rawa
polanki pitta
polte ullanki
ponnangi konga
ponnangi pitta
poo(u:)nai parundu
potti pichika
po:tu chiluka
prava:la pa:da
pu: konga
pulli a:ndai
pu(a)n kawwa

pu(a)n chittu
pu(a)n murghi
pu(a)ndubbi
punju to:ka jakana
purallika:
pured
purillak
purellu
putta ciluka
puttala cilaka
qaaz
qarqonch
ra:j hans
ra:j gidh
ra:ja hamsa

ra:ji	rundu mukkula guvva	samudrapu silaka
ra:jula khageswarudu	sa:mpma:r	sandhya kokku
ra:khi bagla:	sabzak	sankar cheel
rakta na:sika	safaid ba:za	santi konga
rakta si:rsa	safe:d sira	sarasu konga
ra:lla po:llika	safe:d teetar	sarela ga:du
ram teetar	safed gidh	sarika
ra:ma ciluka	sakala sa:rela-ga:du	sa:rus
ra:mada:su	salawa	sa:ti konga
rangit karkocha	sa:mbal narai	sa:ti konga
rangula cimita ko:di	sa:mbalarai	sa:ti konga
rangula kamsu	samti konga	sa:wan
ra:tipo:da yelise	samudram cilaka	seelhi
ra:ti po:llika	samudrapu cilika	seelkahi
rewa	samudrapu ka:ki	seqappukal ullanki

sevvari na:rai
shah baaz
shah bulbul
shahbaaz
shaheen /sa:hi:n
shaheen bhairavi
shaheen kohi (f)
shaheen kohila (m)
shaikh fareed
shaikhfareed kuṅkarma:r
shakar khora
shama:
shanti koṅga
shikra
shira:zi bataq

shira:zi cheel
singala karewe
sinn a:ndai
sinna a:ndai
so:na
son-chiri
sowata guvva
su:di to:ka ba:tu
sufaid bagla:
sufaid cheel
sufaid sir
sulta:n bulbul
suppan:ati
suparna
surmai

surqaab
swe:to:lu:ka
ta:la cataka /caataka
ta:ti pitta
taati kaṅkaṇam
tad pitta
ta:di aba:bi:l
talai illatha kuruvi
talai katti condan
tange:du go:riṅka
tanni:r ko:zhi
teddu mu:ti konga
teeriram
teetar
teetawa

teetri	tella tsa: /e:pa gadda	tirumundi de:ga
teetuya	tella vi /eepu bo:ruwa	titai
tella adavi ko:di	telupu khanjanamu	titeeri
tella gadda	telupu khanjaritamu	titi (titti)
tella kaṅkanam	te:n kotici	titori
tella kaṅkana:lu	te:n parandu	toddi muti ko:di
tella kaṅkana:ya /yi	te:nu geddu	toka pigili pitta
tella kanti ciluwa	terapi mukku koṅga	tokla moora /mu:ra
tella koṅga	thi /eerapu koṅga	to:ko:ji
tella sa:ti koṅga	te:n chittu	tondu ulanka
tella bo:ra lakumuka	te:na-pitta	tonka (to:ka) nalanci
tella bo:rava	tondala doshi ga:du	toorunti
tella caapa gadda	tondala muchi gadda	torra-jinuwa:yi
tella dabba gundla	tinka passala po:liga:du	tuntuk
tella tala pilli gadda	tiramdaz	tuqdar

turaka-pigli-pitta	uyya:la jitta	veduru ji:nuva:yi
turumehi	uyya:la pulugu	veduru kampa jitta
tu:ti	uz-halla-jitta	vella arival mukkan
udatal gedda /gadda	va:na ko:yila	vellai kokku
ujli	vadamba:la jitta	venda(i) gorinka
u:lapitta	vadrangi pitta	venne de:ga
ulla:mu pitta	vadrangipitta	verri-cindo
ulla:n kuruvi	vadumi	vra:l addipa:n
ullanki	vadumi konga	wa:k
ulu:ku	vaishtapa de:ga	wa:q
unni kokku	vakka	wada koraka
uthatitti /utta titti	vanga pandu	wadi ko:di
uththithi /utti titti	vankari mu:ti konga	wa:mana ka:ki
uththuthaga:du	variganti pitta	wa:na ko:vela
uvva pitta	varri ko:di	wanna bajanum

wamapa de:ga	yerra ka:lla konga	yerra ciruta pacci
warragu kazhi (ko:li)	yerra ka:l ulanka	yerra eda pitta
yedru /veduru jitta	yerra ka:li ulanka	yerra gudla gu:ba
yedru-ji:nowa:yi	yerra ka:llu ullanki	yerra ka:lla jitta
yedru-picike	yerra khageswarudu	yerra kanda citawa
yennapa citawa	yerra ko:di	yerra ko:yastikamu
yentika passala po:liga:du	yerra kokkera	yerra kampa jitta
yerra citawa	yerra na:ra:yana pakshi	yerra lilinci
yerra cimita ko:di	yerra ni:ti ko:di	yerra ti:tuva
yerra ga:la konga	yerra va:ka	yerra-ka:li-jitta
yerra ga:tu konga	yerra adavi ko:di	zulfiqar
yerra guddi konga	yerra chitta gu:ba	
yerra guvva		

Appendix D.1: Morphological Classification of <u>three</u> morpheme bird names in Telugu with reference to Hindustani and Urdu languages

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the first Morpheme unit = T			
	A	Telugu as the second morpheme unit T+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+T+T		
				5	*munugudi kodi* = diving fowl
				26	*pedda niru kaki* = large water crow
				36	*panula nari konga* = snake woman-crane
				37	*yerra narayana pakshi* = red holy bird
				60	*natta gotti konga* = snail beating crane
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+T+H		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit T+T+U		
				157	*buda mali gedda* = small scavenger eagle
				582	*basha katti pitta* = forehead banded bird
				172	*adavi nalla gadda* = forest black eagle
	B	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit T+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+H+H		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
				105 27	*chamcha muti batu* = spoon billed duck *chota pan kawwa* = small water crow
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	C	Urdu as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
2		Hindustani as the first Morpheme unit			
	A	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	B	Telugu as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	C	Urdu as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
3		Urdu as the first Morpheme unit			
	A	Urdu as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
	B	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		
	C	Telugu as the second morpheme unit			

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit		
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit		

Appendix D.2: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 1): Telugu as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
1		Telugu as the first Morpheme unit = T			
	A	Telugu as the second morpheme unit T+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+T+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+T		
				5	*chinna munugudi kodi* = small diving duck
				21	*chukkalamukku-gudakonga* = spotbilled leather waterbag stork
				81	*budida rangu peddabatu* = ashy coloured big duck
				193	*tella tala pilli gadda* = whiteheaded cat eagle
				796	*meda nulingadu* = neck twister

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+T+U		
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+T+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+H+U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit T+T+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+U+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+T+U+H		
	B	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit T+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+H+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+H+U		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+H+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+T+T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+T+U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit T+H+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+U+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+H+U+H		
	C	Urdu as the second morpheme unit T+U			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit T+U+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+U+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+U+H		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit T+U+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+T+T		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+T+U		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit T+U+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit T+U+H+U		

Appendix D.3: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 2): Hindustani as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
2		Hindustani as the first Morpheme unit = H			
	A	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit H+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit H+H+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+T		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+H+U		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit H+H+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+T+T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+T+U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit H+H+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+U+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+H+U+H		
	B	Telugu as the second morpheme unit H+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit H+T+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+U		
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit H+T+H		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+H+U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit H+T+T		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+T+T+H		
	C	Urdu as the second morpheme unit H+U			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit H+U+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+U+U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+U+H		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit H+U+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+T +T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+T +H		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+T +U		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit H+U+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+H +H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit H+U+H +T		
	(c)		Urdu aś the fourth morpheme unit H+U+H +U		

Appendix D.4: **Four Morpheme Bird name classification chart with reference to specific languages (Part 3): Urdu as the first morpheme**

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
3		Urdu as the first Morpheme unit = U			
	A	Urdu as the second morpheme unit U+U			
	#1		Urdu as the third morpheme unit U+U+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+U +U		
				682	*Shaikh Fareed kunkar mar* = Vagrant mendicant who drops like a pebble
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+U+T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+U+H		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit U+U+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+T +T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+T +H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+T +U		
	#3		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit U+U+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+H +H		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+H +T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+U+H +U		
	B	Hindustani as the second morpheme unit U+H			
	#1		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit U+H+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+H+H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+H+T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+H+U		
	#2		Telugu as the third morpheme unit U+H+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+T +T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+T +H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+T +U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit U+H+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+U +U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+U +T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+H+U +H		

S.No	Cat#	Bird Name / Morpheme Type	Unit type of language categories	Syn. No.	Example
	C	Telugu as the second morpheme unit U+T			
	#1		Telugu as the third morpheme unit U+T+T		
	(a)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+T +T		
	(b)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+T +H		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+T +U		
	#2		Hindustani as the third morpheme unit U+T+H		
	(a)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+H +H		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+H +T		
	(c)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+H +U		
	#3		Urdu as the third morpheme unit U+T+U		
	(a)		Urdu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+U +U		
	(b)		Telugu as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+U +T		
	(c)		Hindustani as the fourth morpheme unit U+T+U +H		

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